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Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1st April 1934 to the 31st March 1935.

1934-35 to 1937-38

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List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1934-35.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	The Hon'ble Sir Norman Cater, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	1st April 1934 to 30th July 1934.
	The Hon'ble Mr. B. J. Gould, C.M.G., C.I.E.	31st July 1934 to 7th December 1934.
	The Hon'ble Sir Norman Cater, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	8th December 1934 to 31st March 1935.
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Mr. B. J. Gould, C.M.G., C.I.E.	1st April 1934 to 29th July 1934.
	Lt. Col. R. G. Hinde (in addition to his own duties).	30th July 1934 to 20th August 1934.
	Mr. C. P. Skrine.	21st August 1934 to 7th December 1934.
	Mr. B. J. Gould, C.M.G., C.I.E.	8th December 1934 to 31st March 1935.
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Mr. H. Weightman, I.C.S.	Throughout the year.
Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Lt. A. L. A. Dredge .	1st April 1934 to 10th June 1934.
	Vacant . .	11th June 1934 to 21st January 1935.
	Mr. H. Jones, I.C.S. .	22nd January 1935 to 31st March 1935.
Officers on special duty under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Major I. W. Galbraith, M.C.	25th March 1935 to 31st March 1935.
	Lt. Col. S. Williams .	25th March 1935 to 31st March 1935.
Officer in Charge, Baluchistan Intelligence Bureau.	Major N. C. O'Morchoe.	1st April 1934 to 31st March 1935.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin.	Mr. H. J. Todd . .	Throughout the year.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Political Agent and Deputy Commssioner, Sibi.	K. B. Sharbat Khan, C.I.E.	1st April 1934 to 31st October 1934.
	Mr. G. C. S. Curtis, I.C.S.	1st November 1934 to 14th December 1934.
	Mr. G. F. Squire, I.C.S.	15th December 1934 to 31st March 1935.
Political Agent, Loralai.	Lieut. Col. R. G. Hinde	Throughout the year.
Political Agent, Zhob .	Captain N. S. Alington, M.C.	1st April 1934 to 5th November 1934.
	Captain M. O. A. Baig, (in addition to his own duties as Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.)	6th November 1934 to 14th November 1934.
	Major D. G. H. de la Fargue.	15th November 1934 to 31st March 1935.
Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass and of Chagai District.	Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S.	1st April 1934 to 22nd April 1934.
	Mr. G. F. Squire, I.C.S.	23rd April 1934 to 8th December 1934.
	Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C. S.	9th December 1934 to 31st March 1935.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin.	Captain R. L. Bazalgette.	1st April 1934 to 20th April 1934.
	Major J. E. Lidierth, M.B.E.	21st April 1934 to 17th May 1934.
	Lieut. R. K. M. Battye	18th May 1934 to 31st October 1934.
	Captain B. Woods-Ballard.	1st November 1934 to 31st March 1935.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Sibi .	Captain M. O. A. Baig	1st April 1934 to 30th September 1934.
	K. B. Sharbat Khan, C.I.E.,) in addition to his own duties as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.)	1st October 1934 to 6th October 1934.
	R. S. L. Hari Chand .	7th October 1934 to 29th October 1934.
	K. B. Mohd. Murtza Khan.	30th October 1934 to 20th December 1934.
	Captain V. W. D. Willoughby.	21st December 1934 to 31st March 1935.
Colonisation Officer and Assistant Political Agent, Nasirabad.	Mr. G. C. S. Curtis, I.C.S.	1st April 1934 to 4th June 1934.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Colonisation Officer and Assistant Political Agent, Nasirabad.	R. S. L. Hari Chand .	5th May 1934 to 4th October 1934.
	Mr. G. C. S. Curtis, I.C.S.	5th October 1934 to 30th October 1934.
	R. S. L. Hari Chand .	31st October 1934 to 15th December 1934.
	Mr. G. C. S. Curtis, I.C.S.	16th December 1934 to 31st March 1935.
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.	Lieut. R. K. M. Battye	1st April 1934 to 14th May 1934.
	K. S. S. Mohammad Jaffar Khan.	15th May 1934 to 23rd November 1934.
	Mr. H. E. Richardson, I.C.S.	24th November 1934 to 31st March 1935.
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.	K. B. S. Mir Ahmed Khan.	1st April 1934 to 2nd October 1934.
	Captain M. O A., Baig	3rd October 1934 to 31st March 1935.
Assistant to Political Agent, Kalat and of Chagai.	Mr. G. F. Squire, I.C.S.	1st April 1934 to 22nd April 1934.
	Captain R. L. Bazalgette.	23rd April 1934 to 31st March 1935.
Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat and *ex-officio* Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps.	Captain S. M. Khurshid	Throughout the year.
Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.	Lieut. Col. F. Stevenson, I.M.S.	1st April 1934 to 20th March 1935.
	Lieut. Col. R. Hay, I.M.S.	21st March 1935 to 31st March 1935.
Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Jail, Quetta.	Lieut. Col. R. Hay, I, M, S.	1st April 1934 to 8th November 1934.
	Mr. K. E. R. Robertson (Military Assistant Surgeon).	9th November 1934 to 8th February 1935.
	Lieut. Col. R. Hay, I.M.S.	9th February 1935 to 20th March 1935.
	Major J. G. Bird, I.M.S.	21st March 1935 to 31st March 1935.
Civil Surgeon, Sibi .	Major J. Rodger, M.C., I.M.S.	1st April 1934 to 31st March 1935.
Superintendent of Police, Quetta.	Mr. A. J. O'Connor, I.P.	1st April 1935 to 31st March 1935.
Superintendent of Police, Loralai.	Mr. H. B. Powis. .	1st April 1935 to 31st March 1935.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta.	Vaccant . . .	Throughout the year.
Agricultural Officer in Baluchistan.	Mr. A. M. Mustafa .	Throughout the year.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1st April 1934 to 31st March 1935.

PART I.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

Border affairs.—With few exceptions the tribes were extremely well behaved.

In the autumn serious unrest developed among the Ismailzai, Yarmuhammadzai and Gamshadzai tribes on the Iranian side of the border, necessitating the employment of troops by the Iranian Government. Hostilities with tribal lashkars continued throughout the cold weather and numerous raids occurred on the Mirjawa Zahidan Hurmuk road, which runs parallel to the Indian border for about eighty miles. In order to curb our Rekis and Ismailzais, whose sympathies were naturally with their fellow tribesmen on the Iranian side, the Chagai Levy Corps posts on the border had to be strengthened and special measures taken to prevent violation of the frontier.

In the Quetta-Pishin district there have as usual been a number of small raids by trans-border bad characters, but no serious disturbance of the peace. A most commendable spirit was shown by the villagers in opposing raiders. One levy very courageously took up the pursuit of a raiding party single handed but unfortunately fell into an ambush and was killed.

In Sibi district a quarrel between the Marris and Bugtis, in which the Marris collected a lashkar threatened to develop into a serious situation but a clash was averted by the intervention of the Tumandars. Conditions on the Sind Border became more settled and although dacoities in Upper Sind continued to be of fairly frequent occurrence several notorious offenders were rounded up.

In Zhob no jirgas with the Sulemankhel were held this year and the intention is that this state of affairs shall continue until they have done something towards paying the large dues outstanding against them in decrees.

On the whole the tribesmen were well behaved. A notable event of the year was an attack on a motor car in the Gurlama Pass on the Fort Sandeman-Loralai Road. The car was occupied by the driver and an Accountant of the Military Engineering Services. The former was hit in the thigh but the latter escaped injury.

In the Loralai Agency the tribes were generally peaceful though private quarrels resulted in about 52 murders. Spasmodic fighting between Khetrans and Marris resulted in six casualties.

Indian States and tribal territories.—The major event of the year was the formal installation of His Highness Mir Ahmad Yar Khan as Khan and Wali of Kalat by the Agent to the Governor General acting on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy at a Durbar held in Quetta on the 16th April 1934. Great progress was made in the State in reviving an efficient Niabat administration and under the guidance of His Highness a campaign of rigid economy resulted in restoring financial equilibrium. A programme of development was carried out in Mekran which included the improvement of roads, the development of the port of Pasni and the construction of a new rest house and work on the landing ground at Jiunri. The Rustamzai Sardar who had gone across the Border in 1923 was permitted to return to his lands at Kanak on certain conditions. On the other hand the conduct of the acting Sardar of the Magassi tribe proved unsatisfactory and in accordance with the wishes of the tribe and the recommendation of the State Council he was removed from the Sardari. His Successor Mahbub Ali, remained ill throughout the latter part of the year and could not attend to his duties personally. Collections of land revenue and water rate on the Khirtar canal lands fell into arrears and in March 1935 action had to be taken to rectify the conduct of Magassi affairs by appointing a Naib Tahsildar of the Baluchistan Administration as Revenue Officer in the Magassi ilaka.

Since 1933 complaints have been made that Bugti tribesmen have encroached in Kalat State lands on the Lehri Niabat and in January 1935 an official of the State who had gone to the place for investigation was fired upon by the Bugtis. Demarcation of the boundary between the Bugti country and the Lehri Niabat is under consideration.

Immigration from Iranian Baluchistan continued during the year, this being attributed to the Iranian Government's determination to enforce taxation, conscription, compulsory education and the surrender of arms.

PART II.

REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY, 1934-35.

Land Revenue.—The system of collection of revenue, by which recovery was made in kind over the greater part of the Province by division or appraisement of crops, remained unchanged.

The land revenue demand of the Province for 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 10,92,734 against Rs. 10,91,179 for 1933-34. (See details in Appendices I to V.) Including arrears from the preceding year the total demand was Rs. 12,38,108 against Rs. 11,56,070 during 1933-34. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 7,89,906 against Rs. 8,54,368 for the preceding year. The increase in demand is due to a larger acreage having been brought under cultivation and successfully harvested. Unfortunately, no less than Rs. 95,479 could not be recovered during the year owing chiefly to political causes in the Nasirabad Sub-division.

The sub-joined table shows the details of area sown and harvested during the year under report and the preceding year :—

Year.	Area sown.			Area harvested.		
	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the Tahsils not yet settled or surveyed.	Total.	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the Tahsils not yet settled or surveyed.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1933-34 .	406,979	42,115	449,094	256,646	17,226	273,872
1934-35 .	326,685	83,636	410,321	169,352	31,405	200,757

The percentage of the area cropped to the area sown in the settled Tahsils during the year under report was 51·84 against 63·06 in the preceding year. The decrease in the area successfully harvested as compared with the area sown is ascribed to adverse climatic conditions.

Remissions of revenue sanctioned during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,90,216 against Rs. 1,09,678 in the preceding year and suspensions to Rs. 20,995 against Rs. 61,945 in 1933-34. Details of remissions and suspensions are shown in Appendix III.

A sum of Rs. 27,918 was paid as *Malikana* (allowances to headmen for collection of revenue) against Rs. 32,846 in 1933-34.

The details of revenue demand and collections are given in Appendix I.

Grazing tax collected during the year is included in the figures under the head revenue. The following table shows collections on this account for 1934-35 as compared with those in the previous year :—

	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Rs.	Rs.
From Nomads	73,969	89,495
From Permanent Inhabitants . . .	80,932	71,047
	1,54,901	1,60,542

Weather and Crops.—The rainfall* recorded at Sibi and Mach (Bolan) was above the average while that at Quetta, Hurnai, Loralai, Fort Sandeman and Nushki was below it.

The year under report followed a very dry and exceptionally cold winter, late spring frosts and a dry spring. In June 1934 there was a very heavy fall of rain, followed by a practically rainless summer except in the Zhob and in parts of the Loralai and Sibi Districts. Owing to exceptional rises in the level of the Nari River the town of Sibi was flooded out in August 1934 and again in February 1935. Considerable damage was done to Government buildings and to crops in the Municipal lands and surrounding villages. In the middle of October there was a sudden snap of cold followed by a dry and very warm autumn. The ill-effects of the shortage of autumn rains and the resulting complete or partial failure of the kharif crops in Nasirabad, Chagai and Zhob were to some extent set off by exceptionally widespread winter rains, and a bumper rabi harvest was at one time anticipated in many areas.

The general effect of these climatic extremes was however bad. The dry autumn restricted rabi sowings ; intense cold in January did damage to oil seeds and caused a deficiency of straw in Nasirabad ; the same cold snap wrought havoc among the peach, pear and plum orchards and burnt up the grass in Quetta-Pishin District. Grapes and apples, however, did well and after midsummer the grazing was good except in Quetta-Pishin and Chagai.

Scarcity and famine.—No locusts appeared in any part of the Province. The condition of live-stock was poor everywhere prior to the summer rains, and Forest Reserves had to be opened for grazing in several localities. Conditions of scarcity prevailed in the Chagai District and relief had to be sanctioned in the form of suspension of the taccavi instalments falling due during the year and the provision of work on the Nushki-Nok-Kundi road costing Rs. 12,000. In the Nasirabad Subdivision of the Sibi District the wheat

* For details see Appendx VI.

crop was sown late owing to shortage of labour and was damaged by the March closure of the Khirtar Canal which deprived it of the last vital watering. The landholders of this Sub-division are heavily indebted owing to a succession of bad harvests and lack of water at the tails of the inundation canals and it was found necessary to grant them remissions of land revenue and irrigation dues aggregating Rs. 3,19,530 during the year under report. As a more permanent measure for the amelioration of their condition certain provisions of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act were made applicable to the Sub-division.

Survey and Settlement.—The preparation of the record of rights of the perennial area in the Nasirabad Sub-division is to be taken in hand as soon as the numerous petitions which have been received for the partition of joint properties have been disposed of.

Some 19,000 acres of Government land in the Nasirabad Canal Colony were distributed during the year. The colonists include Brahuis and Pathans from the Quetta, Chagai and Zhob Districts and Bugtis and Baluch tribesmen from Sibi, Jhatpat and Usta Tahsils.

The present terms of settlement of the various Tahsils will expire on the dates shown below :—

Quetta	31st March 1938.
Pishin	31st March 1939.
Shahrigh	31st March 1937.
Sinjawi	31st March 1937.
Nasirabad	1st July 1937.

Progress of locust research work.—The headquarters of the Locust Research Entomologist continued to be at Karachi.

Locust Survey Work.—During the year periodical locust surveys were carried out in Mekran and in Las Bela State, with the object of keeping under close observation the reaction of scattered individuals of the non-gregarious type of locust known to exist in these areas—in regard to their activities and local distribution in response to seasonal changes.

Ecological Investigations.—The ecological studies of the solitary phase locust in some of its natural breeding grounds found along the Mekran Coast were continued at Pasni in Kalat State and at Ambagh (near Sonmiani) in Las Bela State.

Locust situation.—There were no reports of locust swarms in Baluchistan throughout the year.

The population of the solitary phase locust, which had appreciably risen by reason of favourable rainfall during the previous year, suffered a heavy set-back during the year under report. A severe cold wave occurred in January 1934, and the winter and spring rainfall of 1934 was either very scanty or failed altogether in Mekran, both along the coast and in the interior, all of which proved

to be conditions adverse to locust economy. The result was that there was no breeding whatever of the solitary phase locust in any part of Mekran during the spring. Even during summer, very little rain fell in Mekran except in a few places in the interior. The recent winter rainfall which commenced in December 1934—has, however, been plentiful and breeding is now in progress in the locust areas.

In Las Bela, subject to summer rainfall, the monsoon broke rather early in the latter half of June, and after causing heavy, though intermittent, rainfall in July and August, stopped early in September. Under its influence the non-gregarious type of locusts present in the desert laid eggs in June and July, and breeding was observable to a certain extent in the Las Bela Reks. The localities where breeding had been noted are being kept under observation for following the further history of the locust population.

Study of old records.—A mass of data in regard to the occurrence of locusts in the past has been collected from various sources, for Sind, Punjab, Baluchistan, Rajputana and Western India. Much of this information has been cursorily studied and it is proposed to map out the data for each year separately. This work has already been commenced and is in progress.

The results of the study so far made indicate that valuable inferences might emerge therefrom. There is ample evidence to show that during the past locust cycles, as in the last outbreak of 1926—31, regular seasonal migrations of locusts had occurred from regions of winter rainfall to those of summer-rainfall, and *vice versa*, and it would also appear as if Southern Baluchistan was of greater importance in regard to the starting of locust cycles than other areas of North West India.

The third International Locust Conference was held in London in September, 1934 and was attended by delegates of 13 different countries interested in Locust research, India being represented by the Locust Research Entomologist, Karachi. This conference was of great use in focussing the attention of the public on the importance of Locust Research to Agriculture and in bringing about a pooling of the experience of workers of different countries and a clarification of issues in regard to research methods.

Fruit Industry and Agriculture—I. Introduction.—The Agricultural Department now comprises the following staff compared with only one Agricultural Officer and one Assistant three years ago :—

1. Agricultural Officer.
2. Pomologist.
3. Entomologist.
4. Mycologist.

} Stationed at Quetta.

5. Agricultural Assistant at Usta Muhammad in the Nasirabad Tahsil.

The staff is engaged on research work and ithas already made some progress in various branches of agriculturalscience. The Political Agents at Quetta, Fort Sandeman and Loralai have appointed Agricultural Assistants of their own and it is hoped that these will form an excellent link between the Zamindars, the growers and the Agricultural Department.

II. *Agro-Horticultural Stations.*—The Fruit Experiment Station at Quetta and the Seed and Experiment Station at Usta Muhammad in Nasirabad are under the direct control of the Agricultural Officer. Besides these, he guides the work of various Fruit gardens run by Bazar Funds in the Agency.

III. *Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta.*—This station is now taking a definite shape and it is hoped that within the next few years it will take its rightful position amongst the best Horticultural Research Stations in India.

IV. *Pomology.*—The Removal of old trees and planting of new varieties on recognized experimental lines was continued. Appreciable progress has already been made in the classification, propagation, selection and distribution of local varieties. Already sixteen distinct varieties of local peaches have been identified and suitable names given. Minute and detailed information of all the local varieties of fruit in the station is being collected and carefully recorded.

V. *Introduction of Foreign varieties of fruit*—1. *Cherries.*—The following varieties of cherries were imported from England :—

Napoleon, Black Caucasian, Early Rivers, Knights Early Black and Fragmore.

2. *Pears.*—William pears were introduced from Kashmir.

3. *Peaches and Plums.*—Three varieties of peaches and four of plums were obtained from the Tarnab Farm in North West Frontier Province. All these foreign varieties are being propagated on stocks more suitable to local conditions and made available for planting by growers at a very small cost per plant.

VI. *Pear Cordons.*—Experimental work on the training of pears as cordons has been started on a small scale. The following seven varieties of pears budded on quince were imported from England and have been planted in two rows about 300 feet long each against wires :—

Conference, Fertility, Clapps Favourite, Pitmaston-Duchess, Beurre Hardy, Louise Bonne of Jersey and Beurre Diel.

VII. *Viticulture.*—About thirty different varieties of grape-vines were introduced from California and have been planted. Most of these are doing well and are likely to bear some fruit in 1936. These will be trained on wires by different methods. Arrangements are also being made to plant local varieties of grape-vines as well.

VIII. *Strawberries.*—Numerous attempts to introduce the English varieties of strawberries have resulted in failure, but one or two persons in Quetta have succeeded in saving a few plants, which, it is hoped, will be used for multiplying the stock. A number of early and late varieties have also been introduced from Kashmir in order to extend the area under this crop, which is a paying one and for which there is a large demand.

IX. *Root Stock propagation and investigatings.*—Vegetative propagation of root-stocks by the stooling and layering methods was started in 1933. Layering has not been so successful under our conditions and for the present given up. The multiplication of quince and apple stock by the stooling method has proved quite successful whilst in the case of plum stock success was not so marked. A scheme for the vegetative propagation of root-stock has been submitted to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for allotment of funds.

X. *Nurseries.*—A large number of plants was budded. A catalogue of fruit plants available for sale was printed and widely distributed. Over five thousand plants were sold but the demand was much greater and could not be met.

XI. *Market Gardening.*—Different varieties of cabbages, cauliflowers, turnips, peas, tomatoes and potatoes were tried. The Department now is in a position to advise farmers on suitable varieties of these vegetables that grow well under local conditions.

XII. *Marking of Fruit.*—The picking, packing and sale of fruit was organised departmentally. Experiments were made on different packing materials including sun-fibre, cotton, wood-wool and straw. Of these wood-wool was found to be better in every possible way.

XIII. *Entomological and Mycological sections.*—A survey of Insect-Fauna of the Province in general and those of fruit pests in particular was carried out last year. The help of the Imperial Institute of Entomology, London, and other specialists has been sought for identification of the insects. Again some of the insects collected are new to the insect world of India and to the British Museum Collection. The advice of the Imperial Entomologist, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, has been sought for from time to time in the general work done.

Life and seasonal histories of Cordling Moth, Leaf-Curl, Aphis and Jowari Borer are under investigation and experiments for their control are also being tried.

Further experiments to test the usefulness of *Lime Sulphur Wash, Katakilla, Rosin Fish Oil Soap* and *Lead Arsenate* have been carried out. The results are being applied to practical purposes.

Spray service was conducted throughout the Province in much the same way as before. Both winter and summer sprays have been

used. Spraying demonstrations were given in ten villages and 13,074 fruit trees of forty gardens were treated during the demonstrations.

A campaign against rats was carried out throughout the year and 3,000 holes were treated with Cyanogas with good results.

An Assistant Mycologist has been appointed to study the various fungous diseases of fruit trees and to suggest ways and means of combating them.

XIV. *Fruit canning and preserving—Research scheme.*—This scheme has now been sanctioned by the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and funds are being awaited to start the work.

XV. *Usta Muhammad, Seed and Experiment Station.*—The object of this Farm is to raise pure seed and to carry out experiments on Agricultural crops like wheat, cotton, sugarcane, oil seeds, etc., etc. The Farm buildings have all been completed and occupied. Owing to lack of funds a proper lay-out of the Farm cannot be undertaken and the work, therefore, is of necessity slow. The annual budget provided is also most inadequate and cannot meet the ordinary expenses connected with such Farms.

XVI. *Income and Expenditure.*—Fruit Experiment station, Quetta—

Income	Rs. 3,727 11 3
Expenditure	Rs. 13,717 13 9

Revised figures of income and expenditure for 1933-34 are as under :—

Income	Rs. 3,911 0 0
Expenditure	Rs. 14,402 0 0

Taccavis.—Taccavi loans outstanding at the commencement of the year, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1934, amounted to Rs. 7,35,658-9-7 against Rs. 7,29,539 on the 1st April 1933. Loans amounting to Rs. 1,39,090 as detailed in Appendix VII were given during 1934-35 as against Rs. 1,21,835 during the preceding year. Of the former the sum of Rs. 67,490 was granted for the improvement of irrigation and Rs. 71,600 for purposes of plough oxen and seed. Recoveries during the year 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 1,23,780-11-5 including Rs. 17,775-7-2 on account of interest. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 5,771-4-0 were granted during the year under report. The recovery of instalments aggregating Rs. 1,10,179-6-4 was suspended. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 7,62,972-1-4.

Forests.—Revision survey of 27 State Forests was carried out by the Survey Department in 1932. The statement of correct areas supplied by the Survey Department shows an increase of 26 square miles and consequently the total area of reserves is now 342 square miles.

Charge of the Division was held by Qazi Hafeez-ud-Din, a Senior Forest Ranger throughout the year. The administrative charge of the Unclassed Forests in Zhob and Chagai Districts remained with the Political Agents as usual while that of Soba Jamali reserve was transferred to the direct control of the Forest Department. In order to have uniformity in the system of accounts, the revenue derived from, and expenditure incurred on Forest lands in the Zhob District and Sibi Agency were transferred from "V—Land Revenue" to "VIII—Forests". The Forest Officer was invited to inspect the forests of the Zhob Agency.

Several afforestation and tree-planting schemes were worked out and submitted for approval including the development of Deh-Jallo, Gulu Shahr and Dehpal Reserves, Sibi Municipal Forest, Irrigation Department waste lands at Saranan and Bandkhushdil Khan and tree-planting along roads in Nasirabad Colony and the Sibi Canals. Work has been commenced in some cases.

Regeneration and reproduction—I. *Natural.*—Natural regeneration from seed in reserves, though scanty, is on the whole satisfactory as compared with previous years, whereas the Unclassed Forests, which are subject to excessive grazing are devoid of it. Reproduction from coppice shoots in reserve Forests Abdulla Kheli and Popalzai is normal.

II. *Artificial*—A. *Irrigated*—(*i*) *In Nurseries.*—Seed, root and shoot cuttings of various species were sown and put in the Nurseries beds. Almost all seeds except edible Chestnuts from Kulu germinated.

(*ii*) *In Forests.*—Tamarix articulata seed was broad-casted in an area of about 50 acres of Gulu Shahr Reserve inundated by Nari river flood water. Kikar, Mesquite and Zizyphus seeds were sown in the reserves and along roads in plains while planting was done in hilly forests where some irrigation water was available. The total areas sown and planted under various methods is about 100 acres which is perhaps a record figure for Baluchistan.

B. *Dry afforestation.*—The work of sowing indigenous species under the shade of bushes, by making bands, interrupted trenches and catch water drains along the dry hill side was extended. The seeds germinated satisfactorily. Mesquite seed was sown over large areas around Sibi just after winter rains. It germinated in places but the seedlings died in cotyledonous stage.

The general condition of the Spinneys round Quetta was improved and the details of work are as under :—

Nature of work.	Wood Cock Spinney.	Zangi Lora.	Dhobi Ghat.	Total.
	C. Ft.	C. Ft.	C. Ft.	C. Ft.
Digging new and clearing old trenches, making ridges and clearing lands (earth work) . .	1,78,302	27,715	3,379	2,09,396
Making and clearing roads and paths . . .	1·1 Mile	1·0 Mile	0·9 Mile	3·0 Miles
Watering and Irrigation .	40 acres	15 acres	2 acres	57 acres
Fodder crops . . .	(a) 30 acres	5 acres	3 acres	38 acres
Demarcation of walls .	..	4,517	2,879	7,396
Planting trees and willow cuttings . . .	20,457	2,500	300	23,257

(a) Rs. 130-5-0 were spent on seeds and sowing of 30 acres of fodder crop which was sold for Rs. 2,080.

The willow crop in Wood Cock Spinney which was killed by leaf fungus and the insanitary condition of the place was cut and the area was restocked after trenching and clearing lands. Departmental working of this forest together with efficient control of water brought Rs. 8,826-10-9 of revenue against Rs. 3,000 collected in the previous year or average of Rs. 4,270 of the last seven years.

The total revenue and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 36,910 and Rs. 36,311 respectively against Rs. 22,340 and Rs. 34,948 respectively during the preceding year. This is the first year in the life history of Baluchistan Forest Department that there has been a surplus of Rs. 699 against the deficit of Rs. 12,608 during 1933-34 or average deficit of Rs. 8,642-4-9 during the last decade. The increase is mainly due to departmental working of the wood Cock Spinney, royalty on firewood extracted from Zhob Forests and more efficient control over the various forest resources by the present Forest Officer, whose work in this sphere was highly commended by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General.

The increase in expenditure is due to the establishment charges of the Zhob and Soba Jamali Forests, to restocking and certain improvements in the Spinneys near Quetta, and to the necessity of repairing certain Forest buildings which were in a very neglected state.

The estimated value of the forest produce given to right-holders and concessions to Zamindars, etc., to meet their domestic requirements of timber, firewood and grazing is Rs. 53,750 against Rs. 53,619-4-8 during the preceding year.

The total number of (forest) offences against the Forest Law reported during the year was 331 against 320 of the last year :—

(i) Injury by fire	1
(ii) Unauthorised fellings	59
(iii) Illicit grazing	260
(iv) Other offences	11
Total	331

The number of cases taken into court was 16 against 40 during the preceding year in addition to 14 cases pending from 1933-34. Out of 30 cases25 were finally decided by the court leaving 5 cases pending on 31st March 1935. Convictions were obtained in 23 cases and offenders punished.

The number of cases compounded under sections 33 and 34 of the British Baluchistan and Agency Forest Law Regulation of 1912 was 315 as compared with 272 of the previous year.

The detail is as under :—

(i) Unauthorised fellings	59
(ii) Illicit grazing	244
(iii) Other Offences	12
Total	315

The amount of compensation realized in all cases is Rs. 2,057-2-0 or Rs. 6-3-0 per case, against Rs. 2,223 of the previous year and Rs. 8-3-0 per case.

Game.—22 licenses (7 for ten days and 15 for 5 days each) for shooting horned game (Gad and Markhor) in the game reserve were issued by the Political Agents, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi to approved hunters and the fees recovered amounted to Rs. 145. No record of the animals shot was kept. But approximately the Shikaris picked up not more than 20 to 25 heads. There is no restriction on the killing of horned game outside the Reserved Forests and it is feared that a considerable number is slaughtered, by the villagers who arrange hunts in winter months when the animals are driven down by snow. Measures to put a stop to this practice are under consideration in connection with the question of preservation of the wild fauna of the province.

Education.—During the year Sheikh Abdus Samad, B.A., B.T., continued to be in charge of the Department as Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan. Education maintained its steady progress. The number of village schools rose from 94 to 99. The number of scholars in all recognised schools was 9,422 against 8,972 in 1933-34.

The number of private schools was 279 against 214 with 3,360 scholars.

Primary Education.—Total number of primary schools was 99 against 94 with 2,747 scholars against 2,595.

Six new schools were opened at the following villages :—

1. Karbala.
2. Urak.
3. Nawababad.
4. Musakhel.
5. Killa Zarghun Khan.
6. Rod-Jogezai.

The Cantonment schools, whose number continued to be four as usual, worked satisfactorily during the year.

Secondary Education.—The number of Secondary schools in the Province was 12 against 11 in the preceding year, and that of scholars rose from 4,188 to 4,517.

The number of Local Mohammedans was 908.

An Upper Primary School at Nushki was raised to the standard of Anglo Vernacular Middle School.

Examination Results.—The Matriculation and S. L. C. results were as under :—

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
Sandeman High School . . .	42	39
D. A. V. High School . . .	38	33
Khalsa High School . . .	29	29
Sanatan Dharam High School .	23	19
Barnes High School, Sibi . .	17	10
Government High School, Loralai	6	6
Islamia High School . . .	20	17

221 out of 240 candidates passed the Departmental Middle School Examination.

Female Education.—The number of female institutions remained the same and that of scholars 1,902 against 1,920. The results of the Middle School Examination conducted by the Punjab Education Department for females are not yet out.

The Matriculation results were as under :—

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
1. St. Christophers' Girls' High School, Quetta . . .	6	6
2. Khalsa Girls' High School, Quetta	6	3

European Schools.—The schools are flourishing. The number of scholars therein however, showed a slight decrease from 250 to 238.

The Cambridge Examination results are :—

	Grammar School.		Presentation Convent School.	
	No. appeared.	No. passed.	No. appeared.	No. passed.
1. Senior Cambridge . .	9	2	..	..
2. Junior Cambridge . .	1	1	7	6
3. Preliminary Examinations	1	1	6	4

Normal School.—All the 18 candidates passed.

Scouting.—This continued to be popular. The number of scouts and cubs was as under :—

Scouts	390
Cubs	303

Income and Expenditure.—The income and expenditure for 1933-34 and 1934-35 are shown below :—

Income.	1933-34. Rs.	1934-35. Rs.
1. Contribution from Municipality.	10,024	10,024
2. Contribution from Cantonment.	..	300
3. Contribution from Local Fund .	15,795	15,792
4. Fees	21,251	22,362
Expenditure.		
1. Provincial Revenues . .	3,17,368	3,09,254
2. Municipal Fund . . .	38,652	38,165
3. Local Fund	35,071	34,505
4. Fees	78,123	81,501
5. Subscription and others . .	47,684	64,420
6. Building grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools . .	17,050	10,000
7. Public Works Department Expenditure on Educational Buildings	8,480	12,311
8. Expenditure on Buildings from Public bodies . . .	15,484	6,731

Local Funds.—The total receipts of the under-noted Bazar Funds in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 3,88,556 against Rs. 4,06,562 in the preceding year while the expenditure was Rs. 4,90,516 against Rs. 4,10,974.

1. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.
2. Sibi District Bazar Fund.
3. Loralai Bazar Fund.
4. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.
5. Nushki Bazar Fund.
6. Bolan Bazar Fund.

Municipal Fund.—The only Municipality in Baluchistan is that of Quetta Town. The number of members of the Quetta Municipal Committee during the year under report remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 38 of whom 33 were non-official. Twenty-six meetings were held of which twenty-three were ordinary and three special. The attendance at these meetings averaged 61·03 per cent. against 59·96 in the preceding year. The income for the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,71,698 and expenditure to Rs. 6,50,355 against Rs. 6,93,156 and 7,19,702 respectively for the preceding year.

The Municipality paid during the year under report the 14th and 15th instalments of Rs. 50,000 principal *plus* Rs. 15,017 interest on the loan of Rs. 7,50,000.

Trade.—All goods for export to Afghanistan are checked on arrival at the border by the Afghan Border Examiner with the permits granted by the Afghan Agent, Chaman.

2. There was an increase of about Rs. 19,500 in the amount of rebate of Indian Customs duty on goods exported to Afghanistan as compared with the preceding year. The increase is due to increase of imports into Afghanistan.

3. Two parts of an electric machine reported to be lying in the Customs premises have not so far been removed.

4. The following overseas goods were imported by the Shirkat Ashami Milli Afghan, Chaman, for the Afghan Government and crossed the Border under the supervision of the Frontier Customs Officer :—

No. of packages.	Description of goods.	Value.
2 cases .	Machinery, Water balance, Foot rule, Bushing Leather belt, glue. . .	RMK 1,300·00
100 bales & 85 bundles.	Galvanised corrugated sheets . . .	£ 274 15 0
6 cases .	Weighing machines	£ 81 3 5
5 cases & 3 bundles.	Machinery spare parts for wool pressing plant	RMK 4,563,15·00
1 case .	Machinery	RMK 528·13
32 cases & 3 crates.	Lampware, Insulated wire, Chinaware, Motors, Hardware, Apparatus, Lamp Glass, Fuses, Switches . . .	Rs. 13,966 8 0
2 cases .	Pulley for regulator porcelain insulator .	RMK 12,000·00
1 Drum	Transformer oil	RMK 60·00
67 cases .	Swedish Sulphur Matches . . .	. £ 256 4 2
15 cases .	Electric bulbs	Rs. 900 0 0

The sub-joined statement gives details of overseas goods exported to Afghanistan during the year under report :—

Statement showing goods exported to Afghanistan during the year 1934-35.

Serial No.	Description of goods.	No. of packages.	Weight.				Value.				Duty.			
			Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Cloth	10,622	32,552	3	27		22,93,627	6	0		13,95,604	4	0	
2	Sugar	39,348	78,107	0	17		4,47,593	4	0		7,03,123	10	0	
3	Tea	6,095	5,438	0	12		2,28,767	15	0		1,57,108	2	0	
4	Kerosene oil	13,124	3,448	2	24		21,263	4	0		9,888	6	0	
5	Motor spirits	3,381	15,652	0	10		3,51,423	12	0		1,30,970	10	0	
6	Colours	350	418	1	24		33,754	3	0		3,523	15	0	
7	Imitation Gold Silver and Gilt-thread.	60	89	0	2		19,132	11	0		8,574	2	0	
8	Cutlery	142	176	0	2		12,380	2	0		3,706	2	0	
9	Earthen Porcelain-ware.	468	841	0	18		11,922	15	0		8,627	13	0	
10	Enamalled-ware	161	284	2	4		6,245	8	0		3,613	1	0	
11	Aluminium pots	53	104	3	10		2,862	13	0		1,049	8	0	
12	Glass-ware	414	556	2	24		4,741	10	0		1,275	3	0	
13	Hard-ware	1,178	1,240	0	22		14,028	13	0		3,762	8	0	
14	Padlocks	115	148	0	24		5,107	12	0		1,527	5	0	
15	Nails	385	445	1	0		6,041	9	0		675	15	0	
16	Copper and yellow sheets	1,356	3,425	1	25		1,05,246	6	0		34,128	14	0	
17	Toilet soap	46	67	1	14		1,942	5	0		940	14	0	
18	Toilet Requisites	10	17	0	12		345	8	0		220	1	0	
19	Machineries	245	579	0	8		32,629	14	0		3,597	15	0	
20	Cars and Lorries	45	1,171	3	18		78,053	13	0		20,863	11	0	
21	Petrol Pump	1	5	0	0		376	3	0		94	1	0	
22	Cycles	16	10	0	11		1,714	8	0		352	13	0	
23	Clocks	14	10	0	0		406	4	0		203	4	0	
24	Motor Accessories	2	6	0	0		111	10	0		27	14	0	
25	Motor Batteries	17	6	3	17		1,014	8	0		369	5	0	
26	Tyres and tubes	880	767	0	3		71,995	7	0		18,161	2	0	
27	Machinery Parts	9	10	3	18		665	3	0		261	15	0	
28	Hoisery	116	141	0	27		10,153	10	0		6,091	3	0	
29	Refined tin	167	166	2	16		20,527	0	0		2,504	8	0	
30	Stationery	114	400	0	23		7,072	12	0		3,248	5	0	
31	Old newspapers	37	185	0	0		693	0	0		172	12	0	
32	Cassia	204	168	2	19		1,955	7	0		1,040	4	0	
33	Cloves	2	3	1	0		125	0	0		46	14	0	
34	Ginger Preserved	73	57	2	0		1,260	0	0		378	1	0	
35	Torches and cells	89	206	3	27		9,100	6	0		2,900	6	0	

Serial No.	Description of goods.	No. of packages.	Weight.			Value.			Duty.		
			Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
36	Lamps and Lanterns .	183	231	0	23	10,095	5	0	3,108	0	0
37	Electric bulbs and wires . . .	15	17	0	0	682	6	0	180	10	0
38	Canvas and Rubber Shoes . . .	56	85	1	6	2,835	15	0	3,400	0	0
39	Ammunition Boots, old	6	15	0	0	671	12	0	200	1	0
40	Shovels . . .	10	5	0	0	91	10	0	18	15	0
41	Sun Goggles . .	12	13	0	0	712	8	0	193	0	0
42	Walking sticks . .	1	1	1	0	112	12	0	29	3	0
43	Thimbles . . .	17	22	0	12	1,984	14	0	599	7	0
44	Needles . . .	34	40	1	26	1,329	0	0	424	13	0
45	Brass wires . .	7	18	1	10	496	0	0	148	12	0
46	Wire Brushes . .	2	2	2	12	126	8	0	37	15	0
47	Spun silk and cotton yarn . . .	31	83	2	9	7,651	0	0	1,538	4	0
48	Boot Polish . .	7	9	3	5	363	0	0	90	12	0
49	Varnish Paints . .	30	36	3	24	783	9	0	159	5	0
50	Tin mirrors . .	106	121	2	14	2,821	0	0	813	9	0
51	Buttons . . .	54	61	3	8	4,048	14	0	1,090	3	0
52	Cigarettes . .	20	33	3	27	4,656	15	0	6,297	3	0
53	Sewing machines .	34	54	0	1	5,497	1	0	1,649	9	0
54	Chemicals . .	136	177	3	23	3,609	5	0	863	10	0
55	Arms and ammunition	29	35	3	16	2,646	8	0	1,323	9	0
56	Playing Cards . .	6	8	1	4	299	10	0	149	13	0
57	Finished Leather .	1	2	0	0	170	1	0	51	0	0
58	Rubber patches .	1	3	2	6	485	7	0	145	10	0
59	Wooden Combs .	8	24	0	0	1,404	2	0	419	13	0
60	Safety pins . .	1	1	1	0	36	6	0	10	15	0
61	Phonopher Apparatus (Hearing machine).	1	0	0	7	85	12	0	25	12	0
62	Coco-nut oil . .	4	5	0	0	250	0	0	62	8	0
63	Lubricating oil . .	2	7	3	7	42	13	0	13	12	0
64	Diesel oil . . .	48	149	0	10	287	14	0	36	0	0
65	Wax . . .	1	2	3	26	34	12	0	8	11	0
66	Electric wires and white Insulators . .	5	8	0	0	57	7	0	35	0	0
67	Corrugated Sheets .	5	10	0	0	72	4	0	27	15	0
	Total .	80,212	1,48,198	3	9	38,58,724	11	0	25,51,788	3	0

Boilers.—The inspection work connected with the Indian Boilers, Factories and Electricity Acts, was not considered sufficient to justify the retention of a whole-time Inspector. Two qualified R. E. Officers attached to the Western Command were, therefore, appointed *ex-officio* Inspectors to undertake this work in addition to their normal duties on Rs. 100 per mensem each for two years in the first instance with effect from the 1st March 1934.

The number of working and non-working boilers on the list on the 31st March 1935 was the same as last year, *viz.*, 54. All the boilers in work were thoroughly inspected, externally, internally, hydraulically and under steam and necessary certificates issued.

The fees realised during the year amounted to Rs. 1,090 against Rs. 1,185 in the preceding year.

Factories.—There were 16 factories on the list as in the preceding year. All of them were periodically inspected and they complied with the provisions of the Indian Factories Act.

In addition to the above all the petty flour mills in the Quetta-Pishin District were also unofficially inspected and advice given to the owners.

One fatal and twenty seven minor accidents were reported during the year. The fatal accident occurred on the premises of Seth Johkiram's Flour Mills at Saranan in the Quetta-Pishin District when a fitter, Manga Khan, was endeavouring to release the driving belt from the fly wheel with a pole. The pole slipped and hit him on the stomach. He was removed to the Civil Hospital, Quetta, where he died the next day. Most of the minor accidents were due to foreign bodies entering into the injured persons' eyes while working on moving machineries. The owners were asked to provide eye-protecting glasses to persons required to perform duties of such a nature. The injured persons received first aid and medical assistance besides wages for the period during which they were under medical treatment.

Electricity.—Fifteen electric Installations, including 3 Cinemas, were in operation during the year under report. All these Installations were inspected periodically and found to conform with the Indian Electricity Act.

One serious and one minor accidents due to electric shocks were reported during the year. The serious accident occurred in the North Western Railway Station Yard, Quetta, on the 30th September 1934, to a cooly named Fazal Karim who fell from a pole and received an electric shock. He was treated in the Civil Hospital and has since recovered and resumed work. The minor accident occurred through a ladder-slipping and the injured person received first aid on the spot and Medical treatment in the Civil Hospital.

The total fees realised in connection with the issue of licenses to electric contractors and wiremen, during the year amounted to Rs. 408 against Rs. 339 in the preceding year.

Only one prosecution for breach of Rule 40-A of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1922, was made in the Court of the District Magistrate, Fort Sandeman in which a fine of Rs. 50 was imposed on the culprit.

Mines and Minerals—(a) Asbestos, chromite and coal.—The Indian Mines Act, 1923, and the Regulations and the Rules framed

thereunder apply to mines situated in the British and Agency territories of Baluchistan. They are, however, taken as a guide in the working of coal mines situated in the Kalat State territory.

During the year 7 coal mining leases were granted and two were cancelled. When the year came to a close the following leases were in force :—

Mineral.	No. of leases.	Area covered acres.
(*i*) *Subject to the Indin Minses Act, 1923*—		
(*a*) Asbestos	1	20
(*b*) Chromite	103	3,303
(*c*) Coal	37	4,514·93
(*ii*) *Not subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923*—		
(*a*) Coal	14	1,345·80

The output and export of coal and chromite for the year under report and the year preceding are compared in the table below :—

Year.	Coal.		Chromite.	
	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.
(*a*) *Output*—				
1933-34	11,898	2	2,702	10
1934-35	15,088	13	2,346	10
(*b*) *Export*—				
1933-34	11,527	10	1,830	0
1934-35	15,532	5	5,799	0

The supply of labour was sufficient. On an average 326 males were employed in the industry. Labour was paid on the contract system based on the quantity of output—their daily wages averaging from Annas 8 to Rs. 1-10-0.

A sum of Rs. 11,738-8-0 was realised as revenue from mines against Rs. 9,302-14-0 in the previous year.

No serious but three minor accidents occurred in coal mines.

The following quantities of explosives were used :—

Mines.	Blasting powder.	Gelignite.	Detonators.
	lbs.	lbs.	No.
Chromite	..	617	1,496
Coal	29¾	6	11
Totals .	29¾	623	1,507

Two mine owners used 8 safety lamps in their mines.

Mr. A. Young, Junior Inspector of Mines in India, accompanied by the Sub-Inspector of Mines in Baluchistan inspected the chromite and coal mines in October-November 1934. Three out of four coal leases situated in the Bolan Pass proper were also inspected. The Sub-Inspector of Mines in Baluchistan also made his usual inspections.

No Mining Advisory Board exists in Baluchistan.

(*b*) *Natural Petroleum.*—The Burmah Oil Company's application for a license to prospect for oil in the Bolan Pass was still under consideration when the year closed. Consequently the company did not carry out any operations during the year under report.

(*c*) *Lesser minerals.*—Limestone and clay were extracted in Mekran.

(*d*) *General.*—The question of allowing the Indian Mines Act, 1923, to be in operation within the Bolan Pass proper was taken up but remained under consideration when the year came to an end.

**Workmen's compensation.*—A total of 447 adults and 5 minors were employed in the various mines and factories in Baluchistan.

The sum of Rs. 756 sanctioned by the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi, was paid by the Political Agent in Zhob to Linesman Ahmad Din II as compensation for injuries sustained by him in 1932.

Judicial.—Civil suits and criminal trials in which the Parties are not indigenous to Baluchistan are disposed of by regular Courts.

Details as regards these cases are given in the appendices XIII and XIV.

Cases in which either or any of the parties belong to a frontier tribe are usually decided by Council of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation (Regulation III of 1901). These do not fall within the purview of this report.

Civil Suits.—The number of regular civil suits instituted during the year under report was 777.

The number of execution applications for disposal before the regular Courts during the year 1934 was 886 valued at Rs. 4,33,929 in the aggregate. Realisations amounted to Rs. 39,683 or 9·1 per cent.

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*Owing to the destruction of the records of various Government offices and private employers in the Quetta earthquake of May 1935 it is not possible to give any more information. (November 1935.)

Two hundred and thirtytwo Civil Appeals and Revision Applications were instituted during the year under report.

The average duration of civil appeals and revision applications was 182 days.

Criminal Cases.—The number of criminal cases instituted during the year was 1,119.

The total number of undertrial persons was 1,677 ; of these 762 were acquitted or discharged, 830 were convicted, 42 died, escaped, etc., 43 remained undertrial at the close of the year. 113 persons were imprisoned, 726 were fined and 2 were whipped. 8 persons were required to furnish security for keeping the peace or to be of good behaviour.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 5,459 of which 3,722 were realised. Sums paid by way of compensation amounted to Rs. 416.

N. B.—The figures given in this report do not include those of the Quetta-Pishin district, the records of which were destroyed in the earthquake of 31st May 1935.

Registration.—The total number of documents registered during the year 1934 was 262 against 862 during the year 1933. Out of these, the registration of 1 was optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 1,182-8-0 against Rs. 6,530 in the preceding year and the expenditure to Rs. 569 against Rs. 3,079. These figures do not include those of the Quetta-Pishin District as it has not been possible to prepare the necessary returns in respect of that district owing to the earthquake. The records of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta Sub-Division, are still under the debris and there is no likelihood of their being found in the near future. Last year's figures for the Quetta-Pishin District were as under :—

Documents registered	624		
Documents registration of which was optional .	1		
Income from fees, etc.	Rs. 5,180	2	0
Expenditure	Rs. 2,411	0	0

2. During the year under report one new Joint Stock Company was registered and one old company ceased to operate. The number of companies, at the end of the year was, therefore, the same as in 1933-34, *viz.*, 5.

3. The fees collected under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 187 against Rs. 44 in the preceding year.

4. Sixty-four firms were registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932. A fee of Rs. 195-8-0 was realised on account of their registration against Rs. 87 during the preceding year.

Jails.—The daily average number of prisoners in Jails in Baluchistan rose from 794·16 in the past year to 825·17 in the year under report. The number of prisoners received during the year was six thousand three hundred and ninteen, against seven thousand and nine in the previous year.

The following table gives the salient figures for the jails and lock-ups in the various districts :—

Name of Jail District.	Daily average number of Prisoners of all classes.	Dieting cost per head per annum.	Daily average number of sick Prisoners.	Percentage of daily sick to daily average.
Central Jail, Mach. .	447·17	52·35	6·28	1·40
District Jail, Quetta .	79·84	50·82	1·30	1·63
District Jail, Sibi .	83·06	53·95	0·93	1·12
Quetta-Pishin District .	45·25	80·23	0·44	0·97
Sibi District . .	47·67	62·30	0·095	2·00
Bolan Nushki and Kachi Railway District .	1·97	71·44	0·00	0·00
Chagai Assistancy .	2·51	48·16	0·00	0·00
Loralai District . .	76·63	40·36	1·87	2·44
Zhob District . .	41·07	61·40	0·78	1·92
Total for 1934 .	825·17	53·67	11·695	1·42
Total for 1933 .	794·16	47·77	13·20	1·66

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 1,70,679 against Rs. 1,68,038 the cost per head being 206·84 against 211·59 in the previous year.

There were six (6) deaths against two (2) in the previous year. The health of the prisoners was on the whole good.

The discipline of all jails was very good throughout the year.

A small factory for recaning chairs is attached to the Quetta District Jail, but owing to cartage-difficulties the demand for recaning of chairs was limited. An experiment in moonj making in Quetta District Jail was also made during this year with fairly good results. Another small factory is attached to the District Jail, Sibi, in which Dasuti cloth and blankets are made for the use of prisoners.

The factories in the Mach Central Jail are engaged in the manufacture of articles such as Durries (Plain, striped granite pattern, floral and Tapestry) *dasuti* and *garah* dusters, *newar* of all sorts, thread, etc., used in Government offices, silken and cotton materials and blankets for the use of prisoners. The demand for durries has greatly increased but owing to lack of space all orders could not

be complied with. No wire netting contract was secured this year from the M. E. S., as a result of which the factory accounts showed a loss of Rs. 3,343.

The net results achieved are as below :—

	Rs.
(a) By sale of manufactured articles . . .	31,092
(b) Cost of manufactured articles in stock on 31st De ember 1934	7,024
(c) Outstanding bills	888
	39,004
Deduct the amount shown in the last year's account but credited into Treasury this year . .	9,288
Total .	29,716

The total outlay on raw materials includ ng all incidental expenses was Rs. 39,615. The value of raw material in hand and in process on 31st December 1934 was Rs. 6,556 deducting this amount from the total outlay the net outlay comes to Rs. 33,059 incurring a loss of Rs. 3,343 or 9·22 per cent.

Excise.—The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of excisable articles as it stood in 1934-35 is compared below with that in 1933-34 :—

Description.	1933-34.	1934-35.
1. Country spirits and country fermented liquors :—		
(a) Distillery spirits . . .	42	44
(b) Outstill spirits	...	...
2. Fermented spirits and foreign fer- m nted liquors :—		
(a) Off the premises . . .	25	27
(b). On the premises . . .	1	1
(c) Fermented liquors only on the premises.	2	2
3. Opium including poppy heads. .	30	30
4. Drugs other than opium—		
(a) Bhang & Charas . .	38	38
(b) Ganja	35	35

For details see Appendix XVII.

The consumption for 1933-34 and 1934-35 is compared in the following table :—

Description.	1933-34. Imperial gallons.	1934-35. Imperial gallons.
1. Country Liquor—		
Distillery spirits . . .	32,247·2	32,540·7
2. Foreign Liquors—		
(a) Wines	1,690	1,497
(b) Spirits (imported)	5,969	5,111
(c) Spirits (made in India) . .	182	167
(d) Rum (Imported) . .	75	62
(e) Rum (made in India) . .	2,584	2,996*
	10,500	9,833
3. Fermented Liquors (beer) :—		
(a) Indian made . . .	85,754	59,925
(b) Imported	74,925	78,891
	1,60,679	1,38,816

Description.	1933-34. Seers.	1934-35. Seers.
4. Opium issued from the Quetta Treasury—		
(a) In British Area . . .	477	494
(b) In Kalat State . . .	50	58
5. Bhang—		
(a) In British Area . . .	661·16	593·59
(b) In Kalat State . . .	5·00	6·00
6. Charas—		
(a) In British Area . . .	1,035·31	1,082·58
(b) In Kalat State . . .	291·00	206·00
7. Ganja in seers	1·23	1·30

Charas and opium are smuggled from Afghanistan while contraband country liquor and Bhang are procured from the Kalat State. A certain amount of charas is also illicitly imported from the Kalat

* Includes 1,581 gallons imported by troops from United Provinces, 54 gallons from Bombay Presidency and 841 gallons supplied to troops by Quetta Distillery.

State. During the year under report the following cases of smuggling were detected :—

Quetta-Pishin—

Opium	1

Sibi—

Country Liquor	2
Bhang	2

The details of the drugs and liquor so smuggled are :

	Srs.	Tolas.
Opium from Afghanistan	0	11
Bhang from Kalat State	12	60
Liquor from Kalat State	118 bottles.	

The securities taken by the Kalat State from Distillery contractors in Niabats and in the tribal areas do not seem to have proved as effective as was hoped in preventing the smuggling of country liquor from the Kalat State distilleries into Baluchistan.

During the year under report the following cases of illicit possession and sale of excisable articles and illicit cultivation of hemp were detected :—

Quetta-Pishin—

Illicit possession of charas	1
Illicit possession and sale of charas	1
Illicit possession of opium	1
Illicit cultivation and possesion of hemp plants	1

Sibi—

Illicit possession and sale of country liquor	1

Kalat—

Illicit possession of country liquor	2

No cases of opium smoking came to light during the year under report. The evil, however, persisted at Quetta but smokers generally evaded arrest by restricting their number in smoking dens to two at a time.

The measures taken during the year 1927-28 and 1928-29 in respect of sale of opium and charas (*vide* the report for the year 1928-29), coupled with the strict watch kept over the movements of smugglers by the Excise Department continued to meet with success in substituting the use of licit for illicit drugs.

There was no change in the rates of duty of opium, hemp drugs and liquors or the selling prices.

The total gross income under excise and opium amounted to Rs. 5,21,287 against Rs. 5,49,493. This is inclusive of Rs. 34,317 realized by book transfer on account of duty on Indian-made foreign liquor (Rosa rum) imported from the United Provinces, Indian gin from the Bombay Presidency and beer and whisky imported from the Punjab during the year under report. The details of income are given in the sub-joined statement :—

	1933-34. Rs.	1934-35. Rs.
1. Country Liquor . . .	3,04,400	3,04,297
2. Foreign Liquors—		
(a) Malt Liquors . . .	69,378	48,238
(b) Spirits and wines . .	54,071	55,603
3. Opium	52,216	50,905
4. Hemp Drugs	69,304	62,112 +75
5. Fines and forfeitures . .	124	45
6. Miscellaneous . . .	..	12
	5,49,493	5,21,287

The gross expenditure was :—

(a) Refunds	75	4,075
(b) Cost price of opium . .	9,620	10.108
(c) Other expenses . . .	27,683	29,431
	37,378	43,614
Net Income .	5,12,115	4,77,673

The following statistics will be found in Appendices :—

1. Six Imperial Excise forms prescribed by the Government of India.
2. Provincial forms A & B showing the wholesale and retail sale of foreign liquors in Baluchistan.
3. Statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.
4. Statement showing the financial result of the New Abkari System introduced in 1909-10.
5. Statement showing the consumption of opium for veterinary uses in Baluchistan.

The evil effects of administering opium to children have been brought to the notice of the people through the Agency of the Revenue and Levy Staff. There seems to be no ground for believing that this vicious practice is prevalent among the local inhabitants and no instance of it came to light during the year 1934-35.

The figures showing the quantity of beer actually manufactured in Baluchistan and revenue realized from excise duty thereon during 1934-35 are given in the sub-joined statement :—

Quantity of beer in gallons.	Amount of duty.
	Rs.
*62,381	46,617

Salt.—During the year under review no change was made in the Salt Administration of the province.

Receipts.—The receipts for the year 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 23,01,148 which show a net increase of Rs. 1,98,793 as compared with those for the preceding year which were Rs. 21,02,355. The gross increase and decrease under the various heads of Revenue amount to Rs. 3,44,246 and 1,45,453 respectively. The principal heads of increase are as follows :—

	Rs.
1. Customs	2,40,286
2. Taxes on Income	17,733
3. Stamps	13,330
4. Forests	14,513
5. Works for which capital accounts are kept	35,543
6. Administration of Justice	14,837

The decrease has mostly occurred under the following heads :—

1. Land Revenue	39,151
2. Excise	71,661
3. Interest	13,469
4. Miscellaneous	11,080

The main sources of income were Customs, Taxes on Income, Land Revenue, Excise and Stamps which contributed 10·5, 10·3, 34·8, 20·7 and 6·9 per cent. respectively of the total revenue.

Out of the income of Rs. 2,40,915 under Customs, a sum of Rs. 2,11,258 represents customs duty on silver bullion booked at Nok Kundi. Prior to the year 1934-35 there has been no income from this source. Consequent on the issue of Customs Notification No. 53, dated the 21st July 1934, prohibiting the bringing of silver bullion and coin, other than the current coin of the Government of India, from Persia to British India, certain consignments were detained at Nok Kundi and afterwards released under the orders of the Government of India on payment of duty at As. 5 per ounce.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the year 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 96,47,524 (*vide* details attached) against Rs. 96,08,249 for

* 61,033 gallons @ 0-12-0 per gallon.

1,348 gallons @ 0-10-0 per gallon exported to Sind.

the preceding year thus showing an increase of Rs. 39,275. This increase is spread over the various heads of account, chiefly the following :—

	Rs.
Political	17,708
Irrigation (Voted)	1,75,147
Interest	1,04,577
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	11,452

On the decrease side the noticeable items are :—

Police (Voted)	43,863
Education	14,330
Medical and Public Health (Voted)	26,138
Miscellaneous Departments	15,351
Frontier Watch and Ward—Works	41,788
Civil Works (Voted)	1,29,419

The figures under certain heads, especially, Civil Works, Irrigation, Jails and Convict Settlements, Political, Frontier Watch and Ward, Medical and Public Health and Interest, will undergo a considerable change after the Exchange Accounts for March (Final) have been amalgamated by the Accountant General, Central Revenues, and final accounts prepared.

The following table shows the principal heads of expenditure together with the percentage of the total represented by each :—

1. Land Revenue	3·7
2. General Administration	1·1
3. Jails and Convict Settlements (Voted)	1·7
4. Police (Voted)	11·7
5. Political	14·6
6. Frontier Watch and Ward	25·9
7. Education	3·3
8. Medical and Public Health (Voted)	2·6
9. Miscellaneous (Non-voted)	2·4
10. Irrigation (Non-voted)	1·8
11. Irrigation (Voted)	3·7
12. Interest	4·4
13. Frontier Watch and Ward—Works	9·5
14. Civil Works (Voted)	7·5
15. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1·5

Veterinary.—Khan Sahib N. K. Vacha, Deputy Superintendent, held charge of the Veterinary Department throughout the year. He was on tour for 72 days and travelled 2,268 miles by rail and 2,728 by road, inspecting all the dispensaries and Stallion Stands in the Province except Nushki Dispensary. He supervised the

Horse and Donkey Show held at Quetta in October 1934 and the Horse and Cattle Show at Sibi in February 1935.

The total number of cases treated at Veterinary Hospitals during the year was 30,601 against 28,404 in the preceding year—an increase of 2,197. In addition, the owners of 5,537 animals which could not be brought to the dispensaries were supplied with medicines and necessary instructions. 310 castrations were performed during the year against 262 in the previous year (Table I).

During the year under report 239 outbreaks of contagious diseases occurred in Baluchistan. In this connection the number of villages visited by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons was 359 against 273 in the preceding year. During these tours they treated 56,809 animals for contagious and 1,626 for non-contagious diseases, besides performing 22 castrations and 3,041 inoculations. Corresponding figures for the previous year were 35,958 animals for contagious and 884 for non-contagious diseases, 26 castrations and 3,373 inoculations (Tables II and III).

There were 60,352 seizures and 7,584 deaths during the year against 42,637 seizures and 7,286 deaths from contagious diseases in the previous year (Table IV).

Fairs and Shows.—Two Horse Shows were held. In the Quetta Horse Show held in October 1934, 233 animals were exhibited. Three Silver Cups and prizes to the value of Rs. 894 were awarded. At the Sibi Horse Show held in February 1935 there were 689 exhibits against 522 in the previous year. Two Silver Medals and prizes worth Rs. 2,033 were awarded (Table V). Both the shows proved a great success. In young stock the prize-winners were in most cases the produce of our Provincial stallions.

A Cattle Show was held in conjunction with the Sibi Horse Show. 722 cattle being exhibited against 701 in the previous year. One Silver Medal and prizes worth Rs. 625 were awarded (Table VI).

Veterinary Dispensaries.—There were 10 dispensaries working at the close of the year 1934-35.

Subordinate Establishment.—The strength of the subordinate staff at the close of the preceding year was 14 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons out of whom 10 were in charge of dispensaries, one in charge of the Stallion Stand, and three were on reserved duty.

Horse and breeding operations.—Out of the 10 Stallions at the close of the preceding year, one, namely Maharaj II Kathiawar died. One new T. B. English Stallion "Lone Dollar" was purchased at a cost of Rs. 2,300. Thus the total number of stallions remained the same as last year (Table VII).

The total number of mares covered during the year under report was 460 against 422 last year (Table VIII).

The total expenditure on the maintenance of the stallions was Rs. 5,005 against Rs. 5,279 last year.

The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 65,416 against Rs. 63,356 in the previous year (Table IX).

Medical.—The appointment of Residency Surgeon and C. M. O. in Baluchistan was held by Lieut.-Col. F. Stevenson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H., I.M.S., from the 1st January to 31st December 1934.

The Civil Surgeoncies of Loralai and Sibi were amalgamated from the 1st April 1934 with the result that the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in Loralai District, which were previously in the charge of a part-time Military Medical Officer, were transferred to the control of the Civil Surgeon, Sibi, with his headquarters at Loralai. The new arrangement brought about a great improvement in the general control of sanitation and has increased the efficiency of the existing medical aid provided in the Loralai Agency.

The total number of hospitals and dispensaries working during the year was 49, the same as in the previous year. The classification of the dispensaries is as follows :—

	Rural.	Urban.
1. Government	1	30
2. State special	1	1
3. Local Fund	1	..
4. Private aided (Dufferin) . .	1	2
5. Private non-aided . . .	..	4
6. Railways	1	7
Total . . .	5	44 = 49

The report on the working of the Medical Institutions in the Province shows an increase of 15,038 in the number of all classes patients.

The Church Missionary Society's Hospitals continued to do excellent work.

Anti-rabic treatment was given to 50 persons, no death from Rabies was recorded, as against 27 persons inoculated and 1 death in the previous year.

The total number of operations was 15,965.

There were 17 cases of small-pox (with one death) against 66 cases (with 9 deaths in 1933) showing a decrease of 40 cases. The number of persons vaccinated was 36,540 as against 52,560 in the previous year.

The laboratory attached to the Civil Hospital, Quetta, continued to perform very valuable service.

In the X-Ray Department 1,162 skiagrams were taken, as against 1,125 in 1933. 57 patients, entailing 471 sittings received X-Ray and electric treatment.

No epidemic occurred during the year.

The general health of the Province was good. In urban areas measures to combat malaria and insect borne diseases were taken by committees working in conjunction with Government officials.

Police.

Strength and cost.—The strength and cost of the Police was as under :—

	1933.		1934.	
	Actual strength.	Cost.	Actual strength.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
Quetta-Pishin District including Nushki, Bolan and Sibi.	1,616	8,19,940	1,609	8,16,275
Zhob and Loralai . . .	707	3,56,220	700	3,54,383
Total .	2,323	11,76,160	2,309	11,70,658

The decrease in expenditure is due partly to a decrease in the number of Railway Warrants issued in the Quetta-Pishin District as compared with the preceding year, and also to a reduction in the rates of travelling allowance for journeys on certain roads in the Loralai District on which Motor Lorries regularly ply for hire.

Additional Police.—The number of additional Police employed during the year was 28 as in the preceding year.

Crimes.—The number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with during the year was 5,863 as against 4,672 in the previous year. The distribution of these cases by districts was as follows :—

District.	1933.	1934.	Class VI.
Quetta-Pishin	4,109	5,117	4,498
Sibi	130	287	198
Loralai	84	106	69
Zhob	230	244	161
Kalat (Bolan)	87	66	13
Chagai	32	43	28
Total .	4,672	5,863	4,967

Eliminating 4,967 cases in class VI (Petty offences and Public Nuisance), the number of cognizable cases in class I to V (offences under the Indian Penal Code) totalled 896 against 884 in the previous year.

The sub-joined table gives the result of the Police working during the year under report :—

District.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin.	5,117	4,583	90	5,155	4,664	90	34,821	10,160	29
Sibi . .	287	185	64	290	200	69	7,014	686	10
Zhob-Loralai .	350	241	69	303	266	88	4,615	1,640	36
Kalat (Bolan).	66	31	47	41	33	81	3,048	420	14
Chagai . .	43	30	70	50	34	68	10,426	7,502	72
Total 1934 .	5,863	5,070	86	5,839	5,197	89	59,924	20,408	34
1933 .	4,672	3,839	82	4,608	4,008	87	77,786	19,730	25

Health.—The total number of men admitted into hospital during the course of the year was 1,278 against 1,701 in the previous year, a daily average of 3·5.

Resignations.—The percentage of resignations accepted was ·82 against ·55 in the previous year.

Punishments.—The number of men punished judicially and departmentally was 10 and 123 against 2 and 119 in the previous year.

The number of men dismissed was 10 as in the previous year.

Rewards.—Rewards aggregating Rs. 800 were paid to 75 men during the year.

Denomination.—The percentage of Hindus (including Sikhs) and Muhammadans employed in the force was 16 and 84 as in the previous year.

Education.—Literacy in the force was 24 as compared with 22 in the previous year.

Shortage of officers and men.—The number of vacancies among Head Constables and Constables at the close of year was 11 and 17 respectively.

Conduct and discipline.—The general conduct and discipline of the force was satisfactory.

Recruiting.—As in the past no difficulty was experienced in recruiting.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadans employed in the Ministerial appointments, both English and Vernacular, during the year 1934-35 as compared with the preceding year was 71·07 against 72·61 in the lower ranks; 70·99 against 68·31 in the appointments of Vernacular Assistants I and II on pay varying from Rs. 30 to 120; 35·56 against 48·37 in the appointments of Junior Assistants I and II including Sub-Treasurers and Sub-Treasury Accountants on pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 120; 34·33 against 32·79 in the appointments of Senior Assistants on pay from Rs. 125 to 175 and 34·78 against 43·48 in the appointments of Superintendents on pay from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350.

Income-Tax.—A comprehensive statement showing details of Income-Tax in Baluchistan is appended to this report, *vide* Appendix XXXVII.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT IN RESPECT OF PUBLIC WORKS, 1934-35.

I.—Administration.

Excluding Railway works generally and Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tahsil, the administration of all Public Works including other irrigation in the Province is under the control of the Chief Engineer, Western Command, Army in India, who also performs the duties of the Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. The charge was held during the year by Brigadier C. H. Haswell, C.I.E.

II.—Buildings and Roads.

(*i*) *Executive.*—All works in connection with buildings and roads are carried out by the Military Engineering Services under the Chief Engineer, and Secretary, Public Works Department, except in a few out-lying areas, where the work is executed by Political Officers. Works on the few buildings occupied by the Irrigation and Political Departments and all Public Works Department works previously in charge of the Military Engineering Services in the Nasirabad area, have been entrusted to the Irrigation Department in Baluchistan. Departmental charges on works carried out by the Military Engineering Services and Irrigation Department are levied at the rate of 21½ per cent. for establishment, and 1½ per cent. for Tools and Plant. Audit charges are levied at the rate of 1½ per cent. and 1 per cent. for works carried out through Military Engineering Services and Irrigation Department respectively.

(*ii*) *General.*—There was a heavy rainfall during last winter which caused considerable damage to roads and buildings, especially in the Sibi and Pishin-Chaman area in particular to the Dak Bungalow and the office of the Political Agent, Sibi, both of which buildings have partially collapsed. The cost of repairing the damage is estimated at Rs. 36,000 under 41.—Civil Works—Central—Repairs Buildings.

Damage was also done to buildings and roads in the Zhob Area the value of which has been estimated at Rs. 32,000.

(*iii*) *Civil Works 41 and XXX—Revenue.*—(*a*) The Revenue realised amounted to Rs. 57,723, as compared with Rs. 54,826 for the previous year.

(*b*) The following Major Works in connection with the Nasirabad Colonisation Scheme were carried out during the year.

(*i*) Providing accommodation for seed farm establishment, Nasirabad cost Rs. 23,000. Work to the extent of Rs. 19,100 was carried out during 1934-35.

(*ii*) Feeder Roads at Nasirabad—

Estimated cost Rs. 1,28,107.

Expenditure to the end of 1934-35, Rs. 1,16,500.

A sum of Rs. 9,993 was spent during the year on maintenance of the completed sections of feeder roads.

(*c*) A sum of Rs. 24,400 was spent during the year on the reconstruction of Police Lines at Killa Saifulla damaged by floods of 1932.

(*d*) The table in Appendix "A" shows the capital value of the buildings, Water Supply and Electrical Installations maintained and the expenditure on Minor Works and maintenance including operation of Installations.

(*iv*) *29-A—Frontier Watch and Ward.*—(*a*) Owing to acute financial stringency, no new Major Works were carried out.

(*b*) The table in Appendix "B" furnishes information regarding Minor Works and maintenance of buildings.

(*c*) The expenditure on maintenance of roads is divided between the Head 29-A and 8-M. E. S.: the grants excluding funds for flood damages (Minor Works and maintenance) amounted to Rs. 6,10,000 as against Rs. 6,76,132 in the previous year under 29-A, and the grant under 8-M. E. S. remained at Rs. 3,00,000. The expenditure including flood damages, under 29-A amounted to Rs. 6,75,400. Further, a sum of Rs. 30,083 was spent on Road Improvements, the funds for which were received from the special funds of the Road Development Account. The control over roads is vested in the Local Road Board which comprises the following :—

1. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.
2. The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command.
3. The Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.
4. The Chief Engineer, Western Command and Secretary, Public Works Department in Baluchistan.

A list of roads maintained is given in Appendix "C".

(*d*) The more important improvements carried out during the year were :—

	Rs.
(*i*) Bitu-minous surfacing, constructing culverts and widening the Khojak Road in certain places	63,900
(*ii*) R -alignment and improvements to Zhob Valley Road	13,900
(*iii*) Construction of certa n fair weather roads in Baluchistan District	47,000
(*iv*) Widening the Quetta-Sibi Road to 12′ and resurfacing with an asphalt macadam Mat	46,000
(*v*) Resurfacing Quetta Sibi Road, between Sibi and Rindli	24,000
(*vi*) Improving and constructing retaining walls, etc., Loralai Harnai Road	11,500
(*vii*) Improving and constructing retaining walls, etc. Dera Ghazi Khan Road	9,000
(*viii*) Constructing culverts and wid ning and improving Killa Saifulla Pass Road	11,000
(*ix*) Reconstructing culverts, widening and raising the Zhob Valley	67,000
(*x*) Widening corners and increasing formation width at Surkach-Shaigalu Road and making road fit for lorries (Sharan—Thanisph)	4,400
(*xi*) Improvements and constru tion of Fort Sandeman Zarrah Road	24,000
(*xii*) Improving Fort Sandeman Gulkach Road	9,000

III.—Irrigation.

1. *Executive.*—Irrigation works except in the Nasirabad Tahsil are carried out by the Provincial Irrigation Department, under the administrative control of the Secretary, Public Works Department and the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation and Civil Works and under the executive control of the Assistant Executive Engineer who holds charge of the whole of Baluchistan.

2. *Non-productive Irrigation works for which capital and Revenue accounts are kept—Heads "XIII" and "16".*—(*a*) The length of open canals was the same as for the previous year *viz.*, 80·5 miles (9 miles main canals and 71·5 miles distributaries). A further length of 12·60 miles of concrete lined water course channels (*viz.*, Zandra ·44 miles, Nashki 2·72 miles and Siliaza 9·44 miles) was also maintained during the year :—

	Main lines. Miles.	Distributaries. Miles.	Total. Miles.
Nari	2½	12	14·5
Khushdil Khan	1½	26	27·5
Shebo Canals	5	19	24·0
Shebo Feeder	..	14·5	14·5
Total	9	71·5	80·5

(*b*) The capital outlay to end of the year amounted to Rs. 35,77,381.

(c) The expenditure on Minor Works on the existing canals amounted to Rs. 3,532.

(d) *Rabi 1933-34 and Kharif 1934.*—On the whole, the seasons were unfavourable for Agricultural operations both in Pishin and Nari Canals, as the annual rainfall in Pishin canals was much less than that of the last year and the excessive rainfall in Nari-canasls during July, *viz.*, 4·78″ damaged the Kharif crops. The deficient rainfall in Pishin canals resulted in a decrease of irrigated lands by 356 acres from that of the last year.

(e) The annexed table indicates the areas irrigated :—

Particulars.	Areas of the 3 years ending.		During.	
	1930-31.	1933-34.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Pishin canals	3,039	4,708	4,533	4,935
Nari canals	18,905	16,261	16,356	15,598
Total .	21,944	20,969	20,889	20,533

(f) The annexed table indicates the areas of the principal crops irrigated :—

Particulars.	Rabi 1933-34. Kharif 1934.		Rabi 1932-33. Kharif 1933.		+ Increase or —Decrease.	
	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.
Rabi crops.						
Wheat	3,995	9,617	3,477	9,755	+518	—138
Barley	433	29	381	74	+52	—45
Miscellaneous . .	..	254	..	256	..	—2
Total Rabi .	4,428	9,900	3,858	10,085	+570	—185
Kharif.						
Lucern	43	..	32	..	+11	..
Melons	311	..	535	..	—224	..
Indian Corn . . .	..	4,134	..	4,135	..	—1
Miscellaneous . .	143	1,527	98	2,115	+45	—588
Til	..	35	..	21	..	+14
Garden	10	2	10	..	..	+2
Total Kharif .	507	5,698	675	6,271	—168	—573
Total for the year .	4,935	15,598	4,533	16,356	+402	—758

(*g*) The area on which Irrigation charges were remitted was 8,929 acres, as compared with 7,859 acres in 1933-34.

Of this 1,520 acres are on account of permanent Muaffi in Kurk Village on the Nari Canals.

The area of the crops which actually failed either wholly or partially, therefore amounted to 7,409 acres or 36 per cent. of the area sown, as compared with 31·4 per cent. in 1933-34.

This was due to deficient rainfall, cold wind and crops damaged by excessive summer rainfall.

(*h*) The annexed table indicates the working expenses and revenue receipts based on the kharif season of 1934 and Rabi season of 1933-34.

Particulars.	Average of 3 years ending		During the year.	
	1930-31.	1933-34.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Receipts	62,534	34,932	27,813	63,830
Working Expenses . . .	38,879	75,174	81,832	66,342
Net Revenue .	23,655	—40,242	—54,019	—2,512
Percentage on Capital outlay.	·65	—1·1	—1·50	—·07

The gross receipts per acre matured amounted to Rs. 4-14-0.

A sum of Rs. 1,672-3-10 concerning Pishin canals which has been wrongly credited to some other head of Civil Department, will be adjusted during 1935-36.

(*i*) The annexed table indicates the rate of expenditure per acre irrigated.

Particulars.	Area irrigated average of 1932-33 to 1934-35.	Maintenance and repairs including extensions and improvements inclusive of establishment.		Establishment charges.	
		Average of 3 years 1932-33 to 1934-35.	Rate per acre irrigated.	Average of 3 years 1932-33 to 1934-35.	Rate per acre irrigated.
Unproductive works.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pishin canals .	4,703	61,376	13	15,251	3·2
Nari canals . .	16,107	19,694	1·2	6,043	·37
Total .	20,810	81,070	3·8	21,294	1·02

(*j*) The estimated value of the crops matured amounted to Rs. 2,51,734 against Rs. 3,59,479 in the previous year, which after paying canal revenue amounting to Rs. 61,074 and land revenue Rs. 24,091 = Rs. 85,165 left a sum of Rs. 1,66,569 for the Agriculturists. The detail of produce according to canals is given below :—

Name of canal.	1933-34. Rs.	1934-35. Rs.
Pishin canals	1,36,467	84,573
Nari Canals	2,23,012	1,67,161
Total . .	3,59,479	2,51,734
Revenue paid	24,409	61,074
Land revenue paid in case of Nari canals .	35,303	24,091
Net for the Zamindars .	2,99,767	1,66,569

3. *Non-productive works for which no capital and revenue accounts are kept—Head "XIV" and "15"—(a) (i) Quetta storm water drainage and embankment Project.*—The above project was sanctioned by the Government of India, for Rs. 1,95,000 against which expenditure of Rs. 26,377 was incurred during 1933-34 and Rs. 1,40,103 during 1934-35. Total outlay to end of 1934-35 was Rs. 1,66,480.

(*ii*) Work on maintenance of Siliaza Bund at Fort Sandeman was transferred to Irrigation Department. A sum of Rs. 20,970 was spent on carrying out flood damage repairs to this Bund, during 1934-35, from Irrigation Funds.

(*b*) The expenditure on Minor Works amounted to Rs. 56,913. Establishment and other charges including maintenance, Tools and Plant, and suspense amounted to Rs. 1,06,460. The Minor Works carried out consisted mainly of the following:—

(*i*) Constructing two R. C. Acqueducts for Worcham water course.

(*ii*) Lining a portion of zamindar's channel at Urak.

(*iii*) Assistance to Hanna Zamindars due to shortage of water by replacing a wooden conduit on D. S. walls on Chashma Tangi.

(*iv*) Constructing a divide for Narechi water course.

(*v*) Lining water course in Baghao Village on up-stream side of Acqueduct No. 1.

(*vi*) Assistance to Kuchlak zamindars due to shortage of Karez Irrigation Supply.

(*vii*) Providing sill-wall and boulder pitching along the bed of river Acqueduct No. 1 of Duki water course.

(*viii*) Adding 400′ of lined channel to existing lined water course at Zandra at its head.

(*ix*) Realignment of Duki water course below Acqueduct No. 2.

(*x*) Improvements to Zarbur Bund near Murgha Kibzai.

(*xi*) Constructing model experiment station for Baluchistan Irrigation Department.

(*c*) A sum of Rs. 3,533 was realised from Major Head XIV—Revenue, Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.

(*d*) Surveys, plans and estimates for the following project were completed during the year :—

4. *Spin Karez Reservoir Project.*—The following works were carried out by the Irrigation Department from other than the Baluchistan Irrigation Budget Funds :

1. Maintenance and distribution of water from the Lehri Khanwah for Kalat State.
2. Sealing the sides of Hanna Lake, etc., for Quetta Cantonment.
3. Maintenance of Pishin water course for the Civil Department.
4. *41—Civil Works—Central—*
   (*1*) Maintenance of Barnes Karez at Quetta.
   (2) Construction of feeder roads and seed farm buildings in connection with the Nasirabad Colonization scheme.
5. 29-A. *Frontier Watch and Ward.*—Construction of Levy buildings in Nasirabad Tahsil.
6. Construction of water courses in Nasirabad Tahsil on behalf of Sind Irrigation Department.

5. *Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tahsil.*—In this area the work is carried out by the Sind Irrigation Department and water is supplied through distributaries *ex.* the Desert and Begari Canals :—

Desert Canal.

New cut Desert Canal.—The new heads to Desert canal was opened on the 9th June with a gauge reading of 8·5 feet at Sarhad on the following day. Due to erosion at the mouth it was cleared in 15 feet width involving about 8,60,000 c.ft. of earthwork. The cut works satisfactorily only when the river is high. The erosion this time continued from beginning to end of the Abkalani as a result of which the channel silted up by about 4·5 feet at head and ceased to flow on 29th August when the gauge at Sarhad was 10·4 feet.

Old Head Desert Canal.—The canal was opened on the 10th June 1934 with a gauge reading of 6 feet at Sarhad. The supply in the canal was unsatisfactory except during the two months of July and August. At the end of August the river dropped down all of a sudden and much of the water was found to be passing back to the river through Bakhtu Dhand. A dire necessity arose for chobbing the Bakhtu Dhand to save the crops from utter failure and an attempt was made to give the chob at a distance of about 1½ miles from the Desert mouth. Considerable success was achieved as a result of this attempt as the canal continued to flow for three weeks more and some of the crops that needed one watering were matured. The canal had its F. S. L for only 2 days as against 10 days during the last year. It ceased to flow on 5th October 1934.

Rotations.—Karia rotations had to be resorted to during the whole of the season.

Crops.—The irrigation has been on the whole poor due to acute deficiency of water in the river Indus.

Begari Canal.

General.—This year due to the late rise and very early fall of the river considerable deficiency was felt in the canal and inspite of all efforts the result was poor. Rotations were resorted to meet the demand of the people in as much as possible and to distribute water equitable. Downstream channel had silted up and two new gharas had developed and efforts were made to deepen the channel and the gharas. A cut in mile 1/4 of Tori Loop was given to drain off Gouspur Loop Compartment into Begari. Two more cuts were given in Unherwah Loop and Right Bank Begari Mile 6/1 to drain off water in Sindh Dhoro to augment the supply. Inspite of all this not much success was achieved. The existing conditions of the river have rendered it almost impossible to work the present source of supply to Begari with any degree of success any longer. A new head is therefore being given to the Begari, the work of construction of which is in progress.

The canal was opened on the 10th June with a gauge of 6·2 at Sarhad. The maximum gauge reading was 11·5 feet which gave a discharge of 7,855 cusecs. The canal ceased to flow on 30th October at the head but it continued flowing till the end of November on account of Unherwah water.

Crops.—The cultivation done was far from satisfactory owing to the low river.

Khirtar Canal ex. Lloyd Barrage system.

The work of sub-rectangulation and construction of water courses in the area of the Nasirabad Tahsil Baluchistan which is commanded by the Khirtar Canal was completed by the Baluchistan Irrigation Department.

IV.—North-Western Railway Quetta Division.

General.—The route mileage is 709·24 miles broad gauge and 173·84 miles narrow gauge.

Permanent Way.—For the Permanent Way Renewals carried out during the year under reference a list is attached.

Improvements in operation and service.

(*a*) Important works completed during the year 1934-35. List attached.

(*b*) Works nearing completion by end of 1934-35. List attached.

Flood Damages.—The whole of this Division suffered severely from floods during the year under review. The estimated cost of the damages is approximately Rs. 1·50 lakhs. The damages mostly occurred on Zhob Valley Railway (Khanai to Fort Sandeman), North-East Railway (Spezand to Nok Kundi) and Sind-Pishin (Sibi to Bostan *via* Hurnai).

(1) *Zhob Valley Railway* (*Khanai to Fort Sandeman*).

The following more important damages were caused by floods on this section :—

11th May 1934.—In consequence of heavy rain at miles 11/1-2, 11/8-9, 12/1-2-3 and 12/8-9 (mines section at Hindubagh) line was breached at 9 hours which resulted into packings being washed away and dips silted up. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 16 hours on 12th May 1934.

7th June 1934 and 8th June 1934.—In consequence of heavy rain at miles 147 to 164 between Simzai and Fort Sandeman and 134/34 between Shinkai and Sinzai, line was breached and through communication restored at 17 hours on 10th June 1934. 500 Down of 7th June 1934 was returned from mile 160 to Fort Sandeman which arrived at 6 hours on 8th June 1934. Train service between Killa Saifulla and Fort Sandeman was suspended till 17 hours on 10th June 1934.

19th June 1934 at 19-30 hrs.—In consequence of heavy rain at miles 70 to 80/18-19 between Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla, line was breached and track silted up. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 2-29 hours on 20th June 1934. Train No. 499 Up of 18th June suffered detention.

24th June 1934.—Due to heavy rain between miles 54/20-21 and 60 line was breached at several places at 19-30 hours. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 24 hours on 24th June 1934.

24th June 1934.—Due to heavy rain between Hindubagh and Mina Bazar line was breached, dips were flooded and packing was washed away at several places. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 19 hours on 25th June 1934. Train 500 Down of 24th June 1934 suffered 4·53 detention at Simzai and returned to Fort Sandeman at 13-30 hours on 25th June 1234. She left Fort Sandeman at 21 hours on 25th June 1934.

25th June 1934.—On account of heavy rains on hills the flood water damaged the line at miles 118/11-12, 117/5-6 and 113/2-3. The breaches were repaired and block was removed at 18 hours on 25th June 1934.

26th June 1934.—In consequence of heavy rain at several places between miles 47 and 60 between Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla line was breached at 22 hours. It was repaired and through communication restored at 5-30 hours on 27th June 1934. Train 499 Up of 26th June 1934 was returned to Hindubagh from site of accident and left for Fort Sandeman on 27th June 1934 at 5-30 hours *i.e.* 7-30 hours detention, 500 Down also suffered 4-40 hours detention at Killa Saifulla on account of cross with 499 Up running late on account of breaches.

27th June 1934.—Due to heavy rain, dips at several mileages between Shinkai and Simzai, were flooded, silted up and packing washed away, line was repaired at 9-45 hours on 28th June 1934.

27th June 1934.—Due to heavy rains between Kanmehtarzai and Hindubagh line was breached and dips at several places were flooded and silted up. Line was repaired at 13-30 hours on 28th June 1934.

28th June 1934 and 29th June 1934.—Dips at mile 16/23-24 between Zarghun and Kanmehtarzai flooded and its packing of 3 rail lengths washed away. Line was repaired at 12 hours on 30th June 1934.

28th June 1934.—Dip at mile 34/4-5 flooded and silted up and line breached. Repairs carried out at 12 hours on 30th June 1934.

28th June 1934.—Dips flooded and bridge 493 at mile 64 damaged between Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla and its back crib and abutment washed away. Track about 500 feet in length silted up at several places between miles 54 and 70. Repairs done at 15 hours on 30th June 1934.

29th June 1934.—20 steel sleepers on each side of Safety wall of bridge No. 5 at mile 1 between Khanai and Zarghun washed away.

29th June 1934.—In consequence of heavy rain at miles 0/7-8, 0/8-9, 0/10-11, 0/12-13, 1/5-6, 1/7-8, 2/3-4, 2/6-8, 2/10-11, 2/4-5, 2/9-10-11, 3/3-4-6-7-10-11, 4/10-11, 6/2-3-4-5-6 and 7 in the mines

at Hindubagh line was breached and packing washed away. Line repaired and through communication restored at 12 ho rs on 3rd July 1934.

2nd July 1934.—In consequence of heavy rain, line breached between miles 90 and 93 between Killa Saifulla and Shinkai. I ine was repaired and through communication restored on 2nd July 1934 after 8 hours. Detention to 500 Down was 8 hours.

4th July 1934.—In consequence of heavy rain at several places between Mina Bazaar and Fort Sandeman line was breached and approaches and cribs of bridges 1240, 1242, 1246, 1247 and 1254 were washed away. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 18 hours on 6th July 1934. 500 Down of 4th July 1934 returned from mile 168/6 to Fort Sandeman at 1-15 hours on 5th July 1934, *i.e.*, she suffered 5-30 hours detention. 499 Up of 4th July 1934 ran up to Killa Saifulla and was returned to Khanai as 500 Down on 5th July 1934. 499 Up of 5th July 1934 ran up to Hindubagh and was cancelled between Hindubagh and Fort Sandeman. 500 Down of 5th July 1934 was cancelled between Fort Sandeman and Hindubagh.

5th July 1934.—In consequence of heavy rain at miles 54/12 and 58/12 betweenHindubagh and Killa Saifulla line was breached at several places and approaches of bridge 488 were washed away. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 7-30 hours on 5th July 1934. Train 499 Up of 4th July 1934 suffered 6-30 hours detention and was returned as 500 Down from Killa Saifulla on 5th July 1934, as she could not proceed further.

8th July 1934.—Due to heavy rain, dip at mile 148/4-6 between Mina Bazaar and Simzai flooded and track silted up. Necessary repairs carried out at 5-30 hours on 9th July 1934. 500 Down Mixed of 8th July 1934 suffered 8 hours detention.

9th July 1934.—Due to heavy rain, Mina Dip at mile 148/5 flooded and silted up. Line was repaired and silt removed on 10th July 1934. 500 Down Mixed suffered 7-30 hours detention and 499 Up of 9th July 1934 1-20 hours detention.

31st July 1934.—Due to heavy rain, mines section at Hindubagh was breached and track silted up and washed away. Line was repaired and through communication restored on 3rd August 1934.

5th August 1934.—In consequence of heavy rain, dip at mile 134/35 flooded and silted up, also packing was washed away. Line was repaired and through communication restored on 6th August 1934. 500 Down Mixed was returned to Simzai. Detention was 6-40 hours.

14th August 1934.—In consequence of heavy rain, line at mile 130/1-8 between Shinkai and Simzai breached at several places, packing was washed away and dips 71, 73, 74 and 76 flooded and

silted up. Line was repaired and through communication restored on 15th August 1934. Up and Down passenger trains suffered detention of 4 hours. Luggage and parcels were transhipped as trains could not pass through.

15th August 1934.—Due to heavy rain, line at mile 24/3-4 and 24/7-8 was breached and packing was washed away, pillar of bridge 239 was also washed away. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 12-30 hours on 16th August 1934. 499 Up passenger suffered 16 hours detention.

16th August 1934.—In consequence of heavy rain several places between Shinkai and Simzai were breached and packing of dip No. 73 was washed away. Line was repaired and through communication restored on 20th August 1934. 499 Up passenger of 15th August 1934 was terminated at Killa Saifulla on 16th August 1934 having already arrived 16 hours late. As the section was known to be unsafe on 17th August 1934, the train was re-started at 8-30 hours with Engineering Staff. She could not proceed beyond Shinkai. Down passenger train of 16th August 1934 was cancelled between Fort Sandeman and Killa Saifulla. Up and Down passenger trains of 17th and 18th were also cancelled between Killa Saifulla and Fort Sandeman.

20th August 1934.—Mina dip flooded at mile 148/3-6.

20th August 1934.—Packing of bridge No. 600 washed away.

29th August 1934.—Dips Nos. 74 and 76 flooded and packing washed away.

30th August 1934.—Due to heavy rain, dips at miles 134/3-4 and 135/0-1 were flooded and silted up, also packing was washed away. Line was repaired and through communication restored on 31st August 1934. 500 Down passenger of 30th August 1934 suffered 8½ hours detention.

N. E. Railway (Spezand to Nok-Kundi).

23rd April 1934 and 24th April 1934.—In consequence of heavy rain, line between Sheikhwasil and Kishingi, Ahmedwal and Dalbandin and Dalbandin and Nok-Kundi, was breached and dips were flooded and silted up. Breaches were repaired on 24th April 1934. 364 Down Mixed suffered detention of 24 hours and 363 Up Mixed suffered 18 hours detention. 364 Down Mixed *ex*-Ahmedwal to Quetta was cancelled on 24th April 1934.

28th June 1934.—Due to heavy rain, line at several places, between Spezand and Mastung Road, Kirdagap and Kishingi, Nushki and Ahmedwal and Ahmedwal and Dalbandin, was breached, dips were flooded and silted up and packing was washed away—at mile 127/11-12 cutting fell down and trains could not pass. Detention to 364 Down at Dalbandin about 24 hours and 362 Down and 363 Up about 4 hours at Quetta on this account.

30th July 1934.—In consequence of heavy rain between Kanak and Sheikhwasil, and Sheikhwasil and Kirdagap, line was breached at several places, packing washed away and dips were flooded up. Line was repaired and through communication restored on 2nd August 1934. 364 Down passenger of 31st July 1934 was cancelled. Extra train 364 Down was arranged on 2nd August 1934. 362 Down and 363 Up of 2nd August 1934 suffered detention of 1 hour.

14th December 1934.—Due to heavy rain, dips between mile 35 and 39 between Sheikhwasil and Kirdagap, were flooded and silted up and line between miles 36/21 and 37/21 was breached about 30 feet long and 1½ feet deep. It was repaired on the same day.

16th December 1934.—Due to heavy rain, line at mile 8/19 and 8/20 was breached 30 feet long and 2½ feet deep also at mile 91/6-8 between Nushki and Ahmedwal. Repairs carried out on the same day. 364 Down Mixed suffered 14 hours detention at Ahmedwal.

22nd December 1934.—In consequence of heavy rain between Nushki and Ahmedwal, line at several places was breached, dips were flooded and silted up and packing was washed away. The line was repaired on 24th December 1934. 362 Down and 363 Up Mixed of 22nd December 1934 were terminated at Nushki and left Nushki at 23rd December 1934.

22nd December 1934.—Due to heavy rain, line at several places between Ahmedwal and Dalbandin and Dalbandin and Nok-Kundi, was breached and silted up. Line was repaired and through communication restored on 25th December 1934. Down water train suffered 4 hours detention and 363 Up was detained at Dalbandin for 12 hours on 25th December 1934.

21st December 1934.—Due to heavy rain, dips between Kishingi and Nushki were flooded and silted up and packing was washed away. Line was repaired and through communication restored on 23rd December 1934. 366 Up Mixed suffered detention of 8 hours.

25th December 1934.—Due to heavy rain, line at several places between Nushki and Ahmedwal, was breached, dips were flooded up. Repairs carried out on the same day, 364 Down Mixed *ex* Ahmedwal was cancelled on 25th December 1934. She ran on 26th December 1934.

N. E. Railway (Spezand—Nok-Kundi).

9th January 1935 and 10th January 1935.—Due to heavy rain, line between Nushki and Ahmedwal and Kishingi and Nushki, was breached at several places, dips were flooded and silted up and

packing was washed away. Line was repaired and through communication restored on 11th January 1935. Both Up and Down passenger trains suffered 2½ hours detention.

28th January 1935.—Due to heavy rain, line at several places between Dalbandin and Nok-Kundi, was breached and dips were flooded and silted up. Line was repaired and through communication restored on 29th January 1935. 363 Up Mixed suffered 12 hours detention.

29th January 1935.—Due to heavy rain, line at mile 75/20 and 79/7 was blocked on account of stones having fallen down from the adjacent hills. Block was removed on 30th January 1935. 364 Down Mixed suffered detention of 29 hours.

2nd February 1935.—Due to heavy rain, line at several places between Dalbandin and Nok-Kundi, was breached, packing washed away and dips flooded and silted up. Due to frequent rains, the whole section could not be made fit for traffic till 14th February 1935. Booking of goods traffic was stopped from Nok-Kundi from 5th to 14th February 1935. 363 Up of 5th February 1935 was cancelled. 363 Up of 12th February 1935 suffered 50 hours detention. 364 Down of 7th February 1935 was cancelled.

5th February 1935.—In consequence of heavy rains, line at several places between Spezand and Mastung Road, Nushki and Ahmedwal and Ahmedwal and Dalbandin, was breached, dips flooded up. Repairs were carried out and through communication was restored on 6th February 1935.

6th February 1935.—Due to heavy rain, large rocks fell down on the track at mile 79/7 and 81/0 between Kishingi and Nushki. Block was removed and through communication restored on 7th February 1935. 364 Down Mixed suffered 3 hours detention at Ahmedwal.

Sind-Pishin Section.

28th June 1934.—Due to heavy rain, bridge No. 650 at mile 133/13-14 between Bostan and Khanai, was damaged and bank breached. Bridge was repaired and through communication restored on 29th June 1934.

28th June 1934.—Due to heavy rain, dip at mile 59/1-2 between Harnai and Sharigh, was flooded and silted up. Line was repaired on the same day. 492 Down suffered 4 hours detention.

10th July 1934.—Due to heavy rain, line at mile 58/18-19 and 59/1-2 between Hurnai and Sharigh, was breached and dips were flooded and silted up. Repairs carried out on the same day. 491 Up suffered 6 hours detention.

5th August 1934.—Due to heavy rain, dip at mile 59/1-2 between Hurnai and Sharigh, was flooded and silted up and temporary crib at mile 58/18-19 was washed away and track at mile 66/9-10 was breached. Line was repaired and through communication restored on 6th August 1934.

12th August 1934.—Due to heavy rain, dips at miles 58/18-19, 58/20-21 and 59/1-2 between Hurnai and Sharigh, were flooded and line was breached. Through communication was restored on 14th August 1934. 491 Up of 14th August 1934 left Sibi 3 hours late on this account.

3rd February 1935.—Due to heavy rain, line between Sibi and Baberkach at mile 5/8, 5/20 and 19/17-18, was breached and silted up. Repairs carried out on the same day. 467 Up Mixed suffered 4 hours detention.

4th February 1935.—Due to heavy rain, a boulder fell down on the track at mile 94 between Kach and Mangi. Line was repaired on the same day.

Track renewals.

(*a*) Details of mileages of 1934-35 renewals and arrears remaining uncompleted on 1st April 1935.

Description as per approved programme.

Section.	From mile.	To mile.	Deduction.	Length in miles.	Mileage completed by 31st March 1935.	Mileage completed on 1st April 1935.
Complete track renewals.						
Jacobabad-Sibi	128·00	129·00	..	..	..	..
	129·31	130·74	..	2·50	2·50	..
Sleeper renewals.						
Sibi-Bostan *via* Hurnai.	25·54	26·10	..	0·56	0·56	..
Spezand-Nokkundi Section.	14·96	17·00	0·04	..	..	..
	29·99	30·54	..	..	..	..
	47·12	48·00	..	3·43	3·43	..
	135·16	138·00	..	2·84	2·84	..
	170·00	172·50	..	2·50	2·50	..
Renewal of Bridge timbers.	274·34	274·50	..	0·16	0·16	..
Quetta-Chaman.						

Bridge No. 608-Q at mile 282/8 completed.

(*b*) Total amount of Yard Renewals done during the year.

Section.	Description as per approved programme.		Arrears as on 1st April 1935.
	Length in miles.	Miles done up to 31st March 1935.	
Replacement of iron rails. Renewing iron rails and 2 sleepers per rail length in			
(*i*) Nuttal Yard . .	0·050	..	0·050
Lindsay ,, . .	0·046	0·046	..
Bolan ,, . .	0·040	0·040	..
Sibi ,, . .	0·035	0·035	..
Abigum ,, . .	1·267	1·267	..
Quetta Cantonment . .	1·717	0·628	1·089
Quetta Yard . .	0·138	..	0·138
Saranan ,, . .	0·260	0·260	..
Yaru ,, . .	0·550	..	0·550
Bostan ,, . .	2·010	2·010	..
Gulistan ,, . .	0·200	0·200	..
Shelabagh ,, . .	0·061	0·061	..
Chaman ,, . .	0·281	0·281	..
Nari ,, . .	0·197	..	0·197
Tanduri ,, . .	0·253	..	0·253
Baberkachh ,, . .	0·008	..	0·008
Dalujal ,, . .	0·097	..	0·097
Nakus ,, . .	0·538	..	0·538
Sharigh ,, . .	0·649	..	0·649
Khost ,, . .	0·561	..	0·561
Chhappar Rift, Yard . .	0·308	..	0·308
Mangi Yard . . .	0·384	..	0·384
Mudgorge Yard . .	0·224	..	0·224
Kachh Yard . . .	0·164	..	0·164
Fullers Camp Yard . .	0·080	..	0·080
Other than replacement of iron rails. Nil.			

Renewals of points and crossings lead and crossing timbers in certain yards, 1934-35.

—	As per programme.	Completed during the year (C).	In progress 1st April 1935 (P).
(*i*) Nuttal Yard . .	Down points from 3rd line to main line.	..	P
(*ii*) Bellput yard . .	Up Facing points . .		
	Down Facing points . .		
(*iii*) Damboli yard . .	Up loop points leading to snag and main line.		
(*iv*) Bostan Yard . .	Point No. 30 . . .	C	..
(*v*) Baberkach yard .	Point No. 5 Main line . .	..	P
	Point No. 4 1st loop . .		
	Point No. 2 1st loop . .		
(*vi*) Sharigh yard . .	Point No. 10 Running loop .	..	P
	Point No. 11 Main line .		
(*vii*) Khost yard . .	Point No. 9 Main line . .	..	P
(*viii*) Chhappar rift .	Point No. 1 Main line . .		
(*ix*) Kachh yard . .	Point No. 6 Main line . .		
(*x*) Khanai yard . .	Point No. 1 Main line . .		
	Point No. 13 Main line .		
	Point No. 14 Main line .		
	Point No. 15 Main line .		
Rail Renewals.			
(*i*) Kolpur yard . .	Point No. 22 line No. 3 Goods reception and departure line.	C	..
(*ii*) Spezand yard .	Point No. 18 Nushki Main line.	..	P

(*c*) Total Casual and Narrow Gauge Renewals done during the year.

	No. of sleepers.
1. B. G. Casual Renewals—	
Jacobabad-Sibi-Mach Section .	154 steel sleepers.
Mach-Quetta-Chaman Station .	200 wooden. 120 steel.
Spezand-Nushki Section . .	277 steel.
Nushki-Nokkundi Section . .	402 Fir. 150 Asha.
2. N. G. Renewals Zhob Valley Railway	9,000 B. G. cuts.
3. Renewals of N. G. Points and crossings—complete track renewals—	
Zarghun yard	Point No. 1 Up Facing Main Line. Point No. 2 Down Facing Main Line.
Hindubagh yard	Point No. 1 Main Line. Point No. 2 Down Facing Main Line. Point No. 3 Main Line.

Important works completed during the year 1934-35.

1. Rebuilding Shedman's office at Khanai.
2. Dismantling surplus sidings at Chaman.
3. Providing extension to the existing overhead watering arrangements and carriage washing lines at Quetta.
4. Providing a combined inspection pit at Khanai.
5. Providing 4 units menials quarters as per type Q-26/E. P. at Damboli.
6. Dismantling one existing unit and providing units gate lodges as per type Q. 26-E./P. at Level Xing at mile 55/9 and 55/24 on Putt Section.
7. Providing parallel bund along track from mile 67/20 to 74/18 between Jhatpat and Templedera.
8. Repairs to "New Lands" bungalow No. 8, Lytton Road, Quetta, newly purchased.
9. Providing 10 units menials quarters as per type Q-26/E. P. in place of katcha quarters at Khanai.
10. Providing flood protection works in Sibi yard.
11. Replacing 1·13 mile of pipe line between Mushkaf and Panir.
12. Providing rail anchors on Quetta Division.
13. Providing open goods shed of 120′ × 20′ with office 15′×20 at Quetta.
14. Providing protection works to banks in connection with additions and alterations to Gulistan Yard for the proposed re-alignment of the main line at Bostan end.
15. Additions and alterations in goods shed at Quetta.
16. Raising and improving dip at mile 43/12-26 on Spezand-Nushki Section.
17. Repairs to protection bunds, etc., at Rahmgul station on Zhob Valley Railway.
18. Providing spur bunds in Mushkaf yard.
19. Rebuilding 10 units menials quarters as per type Q-26/E. P. at Sibi.
20. Providing protection work in Mudgorge nullah near bridge No. 497-P on Sind-Pishin Section.
21. Dismantling surplus siding at Sharigh, Ahmedwal and Dalbandin and re-laying the released material in providing diversion at mile 268/14-15 on N. E. Railway.

22. Providing a new store shed 120′ × 20′ in Store Yard at Quetta.

23. Providing 1′ × 20′ girder bridge in place of R. C. Slab bridge 607/Q. at mile 281/16 on Quetta-Chaman Section.

24. Improving dip at mile 28/4 on Spezand-Nushki Section.

25. Repairs to mobilization platform Nos. 1 to 5 at Chaman.

Important works in progress or nearing completion by end of the year 1934-35.

1. Providing loose and defective rivets 100 feet and 150 feet triangulated spans of bridges on Sind-Pishin Section.

2. Providing machine shop at Khanai.

3. Providing a diversion cut at Mudgorge on Sind-Pishin Section.

4. Providing vacuum testing plant and room therefor at Quetta.

5. Providing 8 units menials quarters as per type Q.-26/E at Quetta.

6. Providing 9 units menials quarters as per type Q.-26/E/ Revised at Abigum.

7. Providing 6 units menials quarters as per type Q.-26/E/ Revised at Panir.

8. Opening out working shaft near Shellabagh end of Khojak Tunnel.

9. Grouting Khojak Tunnel.

10. Draining Khojak Tunnel with additional drain pipes.

11. Providing a new Railway Hospital at Quetta.

12. Pucca lining of Yar Mohd. Karez under Railway line Bridge No. 372-Q. at mile 237/8.

13. Alteration to ashpit near engine-shed and making level line for using stilliards at Quetta and Mach.

14. Providing additional flood protection works to dip near Templedera between mile 77/16-17 and 77/22-23 on Putt Section.

15. Strengthening of the approach bank of Khanozai dip at mile 16/23-24 on Zhob Valley Railway.

16. Additions and alterations in certain yards, as below, on Sibi-Chaman Section *via* Bolan to bring the capacity of the section up to our commitments :—

(*a*) Abigum.

(*b*) Bohar.

(*c*) Dozan.

(*d*) Kolpur.

(*e*) Sar-i-Bolan.

(*f*) Mohat.

(*g*) Shellabagh.

Part IV.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT IN RESPECT OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES FOR 1934-35.

Not published as the Report was destroyed during the Quetta earthquake of May 31st, 1935.

APPENDICES TO PART I.

A.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

APPENDIX I.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

General conduct and attitude of tribes.—The general conduct and attitude of the tribes was in every way satisfactory. There were a few raids but no serious disturbance of the peace. A most commendable spirit was shown by the villagers in opposing raiders. One levy very courageously took up the pursuit of a raiding party single handed but unfortunately fell into an ambush and was killed.

On another occasion the villagers of Pishin pursued some raiders and killed one of them.

The following is a brief resume of the more important events :—

On the night of the 1st April, the railway telephone and telegraph wires were cut between Sanzala and Chaman. The tracks of only one man were found on the spot. He had apparently come across the border and immediately returned after cutting the wires. It is suspected that Khudai Rahm was the culprit.

2. On the 2nd May two thieves drove off 4 camels from Abdur Rahmanzai jungle in Pishin. A levy party from Gulistan turned out, when the thieves abandoned the camels and escaped. Enquiries showed that the culprits were Abbas son of Sartip and Musa Khan Sarmast, Ghaibezais of Afghanistan.

3. On the night of the 6th May transborder raiders carried off some camels from a village near Burj Aziz Khan. Next day the camels were traced to the border and the owners proceeded to try and recover their property.

Informed by Burj Aziz Khan of the raid, a sowar of Thana Dolangi near the border set out alone to try and intercept the raiders or obtain news of their movements. That evening the sowar's horse returned to Dolangi *minus* saddle and bridle, and it was not until the 10th May that the body of the sowar was found in the hills near the border. From the tracks on the spot it would appear that he had overtaken the raiders, opened fire on them and was then shot from behind.

4. On the afternoon of the 10th May, whilst returning from Pishin to their homes in Kerbala, Syed Manaf and two friends were attacked by a party of six raiders. Manaf offered resistance and was shot in the leg. One man escaped and raised the alarm in the neighbouring villages whereupon a large "chigha" turned out and engaged the raiders. The latter however retired in good order and were able to keep the villagers at bay until the Popalzai forest was reached. One raider was wounded and fell into the hands of the villagers but the other succeeded in escaping towards the Achakzai Toba in the darkness. Both Manaf and the wounded raider died of their injuries. The raider was identified as Karam Khan Nurzai who was wanted for a murder in Chaman. This case is marked for reference to Joint British Afghan Jirga.

5. The Telegraph Lines between Chaman and Sanzala were again cut on the night of the 11th May. The tracks of one man crossing and recrossing the border were found and appeared to be those of the same man Khudai Rahm who fired on Chaman Station on 25th and 27th February 1934 and cut the wires on the 1st April 1934.

6. Information was received on the 5th June that a band of raiders headed by the notorious outlaw Karam Bakhsh son of Iman Pirkani and Muhammed Hasan, Achakzai, had left their homes in Afghanistan and intended raiding in the Kalat State.

On the afternoon of the 16th this party drove off 22 camels from Sebat in British Territory midway between Burj Aziz Khan and Kurram. The raiders abducted the graziers but released them on the border, so that information was late in coming in. The owners were Haruni Brahuis, who normally live in Afghanistan, but owing to scarcity had come over to find work near Quetta. They returned to Afghanistan in search of their camels and 21 of their camels were returned, one having died. The raiders have all been identified but are still across the border.

7. Malik Jalalo, Hamidzai, of Aghbergi in Toba Chaman reported that on the 12th June a party of raiders attacked his house during absence, beat his wife severely and took away rifles and 200 rupees Kabuli. He declares that he and his sons took up the pursuit and caught two of the raiders but that they were forcibly released by friends of the raiders in British territory. Muhammad Akbar and Nazar who were identified are at large with other concerned and efforts are being made to secure their arrest.

8. On or about the 16th July a party of Afghan officials approached the Chaman border, near the British levy Post at Dobandi on the Achakzai Toba and sent word to the post Muharrir asking him to come and take over the tracks of some absconders. The Afghan party stated that a few days before, a party, alleged to be Achakzais of British Toba, had fired on a Lorry on the Kandahar road killing an employee of Naib-ul-Hakumat of Kandahar. The Afghan authorities gave the names of five accused some of whom have been traced and arrested.

9. At 4 o'clock on the 17th August shots were fired at the Maghdozai village near Killa Abdulla without any damage being done. It is suspected that the culprits were the relatives of Rahim, Mallezai, a notorious raider recently sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

10. An unconfirmed report from Punjpai shows that the Hakim of Shorawak with a number of sepoys and Brechis raided the house of Imam Pirkani, Karim Bakhsh, the son of Imam, a man well known to have organised raids into British territory. One Akhter was captured and relieved of two rifles and a shot gun. Afterwards the Hakim is said to have taken action against some Mako Kahol Achakzais confiscating certain property although the Achakzais themselves managed to escape.

11. Early in the first week of December a party of 8 Achakzais of the Chaman Sub-Division, having raised 15,500 Kabulis as capital proceeded to Kandahar to purchase sheep and goats for sale in Chaman. They purchased 221 sheep and 4 goats from around Kandahar and when returning to Chaman the inhabitants of Khazhobi attacked them, as apparently the export of such stock from Afghanistan is prohibited. The flock owners succeeded in retiring with their animals as far as Sarkar Viala in Afghan territory, when two of them were wounded and one arrested. They then abandoned their flocks and fled to British territory leaving behind two of their number, one wounded and one unwounded. It is said that the sheep and goats have been confiscated by the Afghan Government.

12. On the 19th January, Khudai Rahm Ashezai, referred to in paragraph 5, seems to have paid a secret visit to his aunt living at Old Chaman.

On his return to Afghanistan he drove away the camel of Muhamed Hayat Ashezai. A pursuit party followed Khudai Rahm into Afghanistan but he refused to return the camel and threatened further trouble if efforts were not made to secure his pardon and re-instatement in railway service.

13. On the 23rd February a Murasila was received in Chaman from the Hakim at Killa Jadid reporting that one Sher Muhammad, Kakar of Killa Jadid, had been murdered on the Kandahar Road near Takht-i-Pul and that the tracks of the murderer had been brought to the Chaman border. The tracks were taken over by the Chaman Levies to Roghani where it was discovered that one Maujud Kakozai of Killa Jadid had arrived a few days previously with a horse and some property. He deposited all this property with an acquaintance, Sultan Ali, Mallezai, of Roghani, saying he would reclaim it after visiting one Sahiban, Badezai, across the border in Afghanistan. Maujud is still across the border.

14. On the morning of 26th February the gangmen on the railway noticed that several bolts had been removed from both the up and down Railway lines at a spot some 2 miles from Chaman.

The tracks of two people were found on the spot and these were followed from and to the border. The trackers had no hesitation in declaring that one pair of the tracks was that of Khudai Rahm referred to in the foregoing paragraph.

The tracks were handed over to the Afghan Government trackers at Killa Jadid on the 28th February. Khudai Rahm is now reported to be in prison in Kandahar.

15. On the 26th March, rifle and revolver shots were fired at the house of Mir Ahmed, Tarin, Alezai of Alezai in the Pishin Tehsil. Mir Ahmed alleged that the offender was Bismillah Tarin Alezai, an absconder. The offender succeeded in recrossing the border.

16. On the 27th March Salehgai son of Bayat Bayanzai, an absconder in a dacoity case who has been living in Afghanistan since December 1933, came over to Toba Achakzai and with a dagger killed Yakub son of Taos, Kakar Hassanzai, Barakzai, whilst the latter was ploughing his land. He also shot dead one of the plough oxen and wounded the other. On receipt of information the levies of Sabura went in pursuit but the murderer succeeded in crossing the border into Afghanistan.

Operations of Crimes Regulation—Criminal Justice.

During the year under review 1,420 cases were disposed of as compared with 1,430 in the previous year. The number of persons charged with offences was 2,922 against 2,841 in the previous year. Of these 2,386 were acquitted or discharged, 351 were convicted and 185 were awaited their trial at the close of the year.

Of these convicted 275 were sentenced to imprisonment in default of furnishing security. These figures include 160 persons who received punishment of both fine and imprisonment.

The chief reason for the large number of acquittals and discharges was that in a large number of cases compromises were effected resulting in acquittals or discharge of the accused.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 14,981 of which 4,146 were recovered. Of the fine recovered Rs. 2,747 were paid by way of compensation and the balance credited to Government.

During the year under review there were 24 applications for revision including one pending for the last year. Of these 12 were rejected, in three sentences were altered and in three cases new trial or further enquiry was ordered.

APPENDIX II.

SIBI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. *Marris and Bugtis.*—On the whole there was peace in the Marri and Bugti illaqas. The Marri Sarbarah reduced the previous friction between the Tumandar and the Bijarani section and the year was uneventful. In the Bugti tribe discontent was rife, especially in certain sections, but the Nawab inspite of his advancing years was still able to maintain the strictest discipline. A serious situation arising out of a quarrel between the Marris and Bugtis in November in which the Marris collected a lashkar was eased by the intervention of the Tumandars concerned.

2. In the last week of January 1935 a quarrel took place between the Mazarani and Thangiani Marris at Kut Mandai but timely intervention put an end to further bloodshed between the parties.

3. A special Jigra held at Duki on the 14th March 1935 was successful in effecting a compromise between the Marris, Shinwars and Kharots in a number of outstanding cases which had for long been a likely source of friction between these tribes.

4. The Marri and Bugti tribes have each been allotted an area of 4,750 acres of land in the Khirtar Colony and possession was taken of the bulk of the land during the year. It is still doubtful whether this experiment will be a success.

5. *The Administered Area.*—General economic conditions remained steady and rainfall was average. The town of Sibi was flooded by unprecedented floods in the Nari river in August and again in February. Considerable damage was caused by the first flood to Railway premises and the protection of th se by a bund only aggravated the situation in the town where the second flood caused great damage both to Government and private buildings as well as in the Municipal area and surrounding villages. A large protective work at Nari Gorge, the source of the trouble is now under construction.

6. Earthquake shocks of some intensity were felt in Harnai in July but no serious damage was done.

7. On the night of the 28th December a party of thirty to forty armed Bugtis committed a dacoity in Deh Khalani, Jhatpat Tahsil and carried away grain belonging to Khosas. Six or seven Khosas who intervened were also wounded. A further dacoity took place on the 3rd February in the same village when forty to fifty armed Bugtis carried off forty bullocks and wounded four Khosas.

8. On the night of the 31st December six armed dacoits fired at Kot Lashari and looted the two Hindu shops taking away their cash, ornaments and three horses and telling the shopkeepers that they might recover their horses at Temple Dera or Nuttal. The horses were found tied to a tree on the road leading from Ahmad Bungalow to Jacobabad. The property stolen by the dacoits was reported to be of the value of Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000. One Khan Brahui was suspected of having taken part in the dacoity and was arrested but nothing was recovered from him. The notorious Zahro Talani of the late Abdur Rahman dacoits gang was said to be the ringleader in this dacoity.

9. During the third week of March an affray took place between Samalari Mengals who chiefly inhabit the Bolan and the villagers of Sangan in which one villager was killed and two seriously wounded.

10. In the Nasirabad Subdivision an enquiry made in 1934 showed that the zamindars were indebted to money-lenders mostly living in Sind to the tune of over eight lakhs. To protect the zamindars and facilitate the liquidation of this debt certain sections of the Dekhan Agriculturists Relief Act were applied to the Subdivision. The result was the transfer of many suits pending against the zamindars in the Sind Courts, to the Court of the Assistant Political Agent and Colonization Officer. It is now estimated that the zamindars' total debts are not less than 12 lakhs.

11. Conditions on the Sind Border became more settled. Dacoities continued to be of fairly frequent occurrence in Upper Sind but many bad characters on the border were rounded up, and several notorious offenders who had been long sought by the Sind Police were arrested.

12. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of jirga cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below :—

—	Cases disposed of during 1933.	Cases disposed of during 1934.
Original—		
Criminal	1,219	1,568
Civil	908	1,000
Execution	547	429
Revenue and other miscellaneous cases.	289	256
Total .	2,963	3,253
Revision applications—		
Criminal	8	13
Civil	9	11
Total .	17	24

Fines imposed in political cases amounted to Rs. 78,971 against Rs. 75,021 in the preceding year.

Total realizations including arrears amounted to Rs. 23,045 as against Rs. 38,722 in the previous year.

In many of the cases compensation was made payable by instalments. The bulk of the fines were awarded as compensation, *viz.*, blood money, value of property stolen, etc. Of the sum realised Rs. 15,058 were paid as compensation and the balance was credited into the Treasury.

The number of persons punished was 693 against 647 in the previous year and the number of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace was 105 as compared with 136 in the preceding year.

The working of the jirgas was satisfactory.

13. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—An experimental Extra Departmental Branch Office was opened at Nakus Railway Station from the 1st June. The Post Offices at Kohlu and Jhatpat were converted into Extra Departmental Branch Offices.

14. *Levies.*—The number of levies employed at the close of the year was 647. Expenditure on Levies for the year was Rs. 3,05,929 against Rs. 3,04,305 in the previous year.

The conduct of the Levies was good and they performed their duties excellently.

APPENDIX III.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—The behaviour of the tribes was good. Fifty-two murders were reported during the year.

2. Fighting between the Khetrans and Marris broke out towards the end of June two of the former tribe being murdered at Vitakri: retaliation was swift and counter retaliation also occurred before securities could be taken. Five persons in all lost their lives and one was injured. The Khetrans allege that the Marris deliberately revived this ancient feud in order to prevent Khetran complainants and witnesses attending the joint jirgas.

3. In August two sections of the Hamzazais, the Salarzais and Safarzais, indulged in a stone fight over cattle trespass. Injuries were slight but a murder and counter murder took place.

4. Three Kanozai Dumars and their families absconded from Pui as a protest against their imagined rights in regard to road jemadari, etc., being infringed. They were pursued and caught near the Loralai northern boundary. Their case has since been settled and they have asked for pardon.

5. On the 20th November some Tarins of the Duki village armed with rifles and swords attempted to attack the Dumars of a village in the Baghao circle of the Sinjawi Sub-tahsil who were reported to have held up the water of a newly cemented channel. Tactful handling of the situation prevented a serious clash.

6. On the 25th December one Faizullah, an Hazara Mistri, reported that he had been robbed while proceeding along the Dera Ghazi Khan Road near Wahar and stripped of his clothing. The assailants were to be two Churmis who absconded.

7. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of jirga cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year and the preceding year are compared below:—

—	Disposed of during 1933.	Disposed of during 1934.	Increase.	Decrease.
Original—				
Criminal . .	1,060	1,249	189	...
Civil . .	1,155	1,260	105	...
Execution .	591	679	88	...
Miscellaneous cases	500	230	...	270
Total .	3,306	3,418	382	270
Revision applications				
Criminal . .	13	4	...	9
Civil . . .	11	4	...	7
Total .	24	8	...	16

Fines imposed in political cases amounted to Rs. 1,01,589 against Rs. 89,701 imposed in the preceding year. The total realisations including arrears amounted to Rs. 61,102 against Rs. 47,824 realised in the preceding year. Of the total sum realized Rs. 58,235 were paid as compensation against Rs. 45,152 in the preceding year. The Government fines recovered in 1934 amounted to Rs. 2,866 against Rs. 2,672 in the preceding year.

The number of persons punished during the year was 720 against 265 in the year 1933. The number of persons required to furnish securities for good behaviour or for keeping the peace was 507 against 98 in 1933. The increase in both cases was due to increase in the number of cases disposed of.

The working of the jirgas was satisfactory.

8. *District Levies.*—The total number of permanent levies at the close of the year under report stood at 450. The expenditure on account of their pay including Khana Nishini allowances amounted to Rs. 1,82,855 against Rs. 1,83,099 in the preceding year.

9. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—Not only were no new Post or Telegraph Offices opened in the District during the year but the combined offices at Sinjawi, Gumbaz, Musakhel and Mekhtar were reduced to the status of Extra Departmental Agent Branch Post Offices and the telegraph offices at the latter two places were replaced by telephones.

APPENDIX IV.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—With the exception of the Ghorezais the attitude and conduct of the tribes was quite satisfactory.

Taking into consideration the backward condition of the tribesmen the number of cases of murder and theft was not unduly high. There were no cases of serious offences under the Railway Act.

2. On the 23rd March 1934, Jamadars Awal Khan and Nazar Ali Khan of the Zhob Militia Post at Gulkach went out with a party in search of outlaws towards the Sarband mountain. On reaching the Gomal, they saw three men with 4 bullocks which they had stolen from Moghalkote. The Militia party challenged the raiders who opened fire. The pursuit party returned the fire as a result of which one raider was killed, one escaped though wounded, while the third was caught. The Militia party recovered 2 ·303 rifles with 2 bandoliers and the 4 stolen bullocks. The accused was tried by Jirga and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment. The rifles and cartridges were confiscated and the cattle restored to their owners.

3. A party of Suleman Khel raiders headed by Nadir made an attempt to kidnap a boy from the Killi of Malik Ware Jalalzai. A pursuit party went in pursuit of the gang and killed Nadir.

4. At about 10 A.M. on the 6th May 1934, at mile 65 in the Ghurlama pass on the Fort Sandeman-Loralai road, four shots were fired at a car occupied by the driver and an Accountant of the M. E. S. The driver was hit in the thigh but the other occupant escaped injury. On the recommendations of a Special Jirga tribal responsibility was enforced and a fine of Rs. 1,000 imposed on the tribe within whose limits the offence took place. Out of this fine compensation amounting to Rs. 400 was awarded to the wounded driver.

5. On the 26th May 1934, some Suleman Khel encamped in Afghan territory near Kashatu carried off three herds of sheep belonging to Mardanzais and Jalalzais. The latter sent out a pursuit party and succeeded in recovering their sheep. A few days later the Suleman Khel again took a herd and killed the shepherd. This resulted in a fight between the Suleman Khel and Mardanzais in which two Suleman Khel were killed.

6. On the 2nd June 1934, a party of Zillikhel Wazirs carried off 54 cows belonging to people of Gustoi grazing near their village. A strong pursuit party went in pursuit of raiders who belonged to the section of Bacha Khan. As a result of persuasion by the owners to Malik Bacha Khan, the whole of the stolen cows were returned. The only thing lost by the villagers was a rifle belonging to Baran who had separated from the main chigha party and was forcibly relieved of his rifle by the Wazirs.

7. Twenty camels were carried off on the 5th August 1934 by Suleman Khel from the vicinity of Uchkandha. Three camel men named Qutab, Multan and one other who were with the camels were also abducted. On the morning of the 6th August 1934 one Senr named Juma Khan informed Haji Zardad Kamalzai of Loeband that the raid was committed by 10 Suleman Khel under the leadership of Nasir-ud-din. Haji Zardad turned out a party and followed the raiders up to Kundar but the latter had by that time escaped. The 3 camel men were afterwards released.

8. On or about 25th September 1934, 41 cows belonging to certain Khostis were carried off while grazing in the vicinity of the village of Umarzai probably by Suleman Khel raiders.

9. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The subjoined table compares the number of jirga cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report and the year preceding :—

—	Cases disposed of during 1933.	Cases disposed of during 1934.	Increase.	Decrease.
Original—				
Criminal	587	788	201	..
Civil	318	372	54	..
Execution	140	241	101	..
Revenue and other miscellaneous cases.	425	190	..	235
Total .	1,470	1,591	356	235
Revision Applications—				
Criminal	4	..	..	4
Civil	..	4	4	..
Total .	4	4	4	4

Fines imposed in cases tried by Jirgas amounted to Rs. 22,527. Total realisations including arrears amounted to Rs. 15,792. In many of the cases compensation was made payable by instalments. Out of the fines imposed a sum of Rs. 2,169 is due to Government while the balance is payable to the aggrieved parties as compensation.

The number of persons punished was 217 and the number of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace was 777.

The working of the jirgas was satisfactory on the whole.

The Zhob Dera Ismail Khan Jirga held at Daraban in November dealt with 36 cases.

The Zhob-Wana Jirga could not be held.

10. *District Levies.*—The total number of permanent Levies and Scouts at the close of the year was 732. Expenditure on account of their maintenance was Rs. 2,66,091 including Rs. 4,830 for the postal Levies. The conduct of the Levies was good on the whole.

11. *Zhob Militia Personnel (men).*—The corps was kept under strength throughout the year by fifty men as a measure of retrenchment.

Communication W/T and Signal.

12. The wireless sets in possession of the Militia, worked well throughout the year.

13. *Posts.*—The following posts were held by the Zhob Militia :—

Lower Zhob—

Sambaza.

Gul Kach.

Shaighalu.

Manikhwa.

Siri Toi.

Shinghar from 5th June 1934 to 20th September 1934.

Moghulkot from 8th November 1934 to 28th March 1935.

Murgha Kibzai from 7th December 1934.

Upper Zhob—

Sharan Jogezai.

Murgha Fakirzai.

Gwal Haiderzai.

Surkai Karez from 29th April 1934 to 25th September 1934.

Ashewat from 25th April 1934 to 10th September 1934.

14. Musketry training received the same attention as in former years.

15. Non-Commissioned Officers training cadre classes were held as required and nearly every Non-Commissioned Officer has now been through a cadre class.

16. Co-operation with Royal Air Force was frequently practised and in May 1934 a useful practice in supplying a Militia column from the air was carried out successfully.

17. The discipline of the corps was very good.

18. *General Remarks.*—The general health of the Zhob Militia was good.

19. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—No new Post Office was opened in the Zhob District. The following Post Offices were converted into Extra Departmental Branch Offices :—

Miralikhel.

Manikhwah.

Killa Saifulla.

APPENDIX V.

BOLAN PASS SUB-DIVISION INCLUDING THE PORTION OF THE QUETTA-NUSHKI RAILWAY WHICH LIES IN THE KALAT AGENCY.

1. *District Levies.*—The number of levies employed at the close of the year was 144, the same as last year. They were distributed as follows :—

1. Bolan Posts and Railway levies 110
2. Quetta-Nushki Railway levies 15
3. Kachhi Railway levies 19

The total expenditure was Rs. 56,355. The levies performed their duties satisfactorily.

2. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of Jirga cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below :—

—	Cases disposed of last year.	Cases disposed of during the year under review.	Increase.	Decrease.
Original—				
Criminal	44	21	...	23
Civil	5	3	...	2
Execution	...	...	...	...
Revenue and miscellaneous cases	...	...	...	...
Total .	49	24	...	25
Revision applications—				
Criminal	...	...	...	...
Civil	...	...	...	...

Attitude of tribes.—The attitude of the tribes was satisfactory.

APPENDIX VI.

CHAGAI DISTRICT.

1. *General attitude and conduct of tribes.*—Comparative peace reigned throughout the year on both the Afghan and Iranian borders.

2. *Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year and the preceding year are compared below :—

	Cases Disposed of in 1933.	Cases disposed of in 1934.	Increase.	Decrease.
Original—				
Criminal	52	71	19	...
Civil	87	122	35	...
Execution	23	20	...	3
Revenue and other miscellaneous	18	52	34	...
Total .	180	265	88	3
Revision application .	...	...	...	...

Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 2,320. Realizations, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 4,169. Of the amount realized Rs. 3,354 were paid as compensation and the balance credited into the Treasury.

The number of persons punished was 22 against 4 in the previous year and the number of persons called on to furnish security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace was 19.

The working of the Jirga system was satisfactory.

3. *Chagai Levy Corps.*—The Assistant Political Agent, Kalat and Chagai, continued to be Commandant of the Corps.

In the autumn serious unrest developed among the Ismailzai, Yarmuhammadazai, and Gamshadzai tribes of the Sarhad, necessitating the employment of Iranian troops. Hostilities with tribal lashkars continued throughout the cold weather and numerous raids occurred on the Mirjawa-Zahidan-Hormuk road, which runs parallel to the Indian border for about 80 miles. Some difficulty was experienced in holding in our Rekis and Ismailzais, whose sympathies were naturally with their fellow-tribesmen on the Iranian side, and the Chagai Levy Corps posts at Juzzak, Saindak, Kachha, Piran, Lar, and Robat had to be strengthened and special measures taken to prevent violation of the frontier. The Political Agent, Kalat and Chagai, represented Baluchistan at a Conference held in this connection at Zahidan early in February 1935.

On the 13th January a sepoy of the Chagai Levy Detachment stationed at Robat was shot dead by Iranian Sepoys apparently inside the Iranian border. Apparently the deceased had crossed the border on private business without authority.

A rifle was stolen on 22nd March from a Chagai Levy Corps Sepoy of the Kacha post and taken across the Iranian border. The stolen rifle was found later. As the Sepoy could not give a satisfactory explanation regarding the loss of his rifle he is being tried by a Jirga.

Musketry practices were carried out with satisfactory results.

4. *General.*—No change in the train service took place during the year.

B.—REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

APPENDIX VII.

KALAT STATE.

General and Political.—On the 16th April 1934, when, in the unavoidable absence of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Hon'ble Sir Norman Cater, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, installed His Highness Mir Ahmed Yar Khan as Khan and Wali of Kalat at a Darbar held at Quetta. The ceremony was attended by Civil and Military Officers, Sardars and Motabirs of the whole province. In celebration of the occasion, 26 prisoners were liberated and partial remissions of sentence granted to nearly 100 other prisoners.

2. On the night of 30th October a son was born to His Highness. This happy event was the cause of general rejoicing throughout the State and was celebrated by appropriate festivities.

3. The State remained free from political trouble. The conduct of Yusaf Ali, the acting Sardar of the Magassi tribe, was not satisfactory and at the request of his tribe and in accordance with the recommendations of the State Council he was removed from the Sardari in April 1934. His successor, Mahbub Ali, was ill throughout the latter part of 1934 and could not attend to his duties personally. Consequently, collections of Land Revenue and water-rate on the Khirtar lands fell into arrears. In March 1935 action was taken to rectify the conduct of Magassi affairs by appointing a Naib-Tahsildar of the Baluchistan Administration as Revenue Officer.

4. On the 19th of April 1934, certain transborder bandits committed a dacoity at Kirdagap where they succeeded in carrying off a flock of sheep and goats belonging to a Mohammadshahi tribesman. Again, on the 19th June there was a raid on Kanak by a party of transborder dacoits. The inhabitants of Kanak pursued the raiders across the Afghan border and in the skirmish that ensued one man of each party was killed.

5. Another serious, but local, dacoity resulting in the death of a villager was committed in the Bhag Niabat in December 1934. The perpetrators were Chalgaris, four of whom were arrested immediately after the offence.

6. Early in 1935, a number of dacoities were committed in the neighbourhood of Nuttal. Enquiries made in each case showed that the crimes were perpetrated by, or at the instigation of, certain Ramezai Rinds who lived near Nuttal. Action was taken to remove these Rinds to their homes in Shoran in the inami ilaqa of the Rind Sardar.

7. In 1933 complaints were made that Bugti tribesmen were encroaching on State lands in the Lehri Niabat, but representations made to the Bugti Nawab through official channels proved ineffective. In the winter of 1934 there was further trouble in the area in dispute and in January 1935 not only the Bugtis carry off crops and animals from State lands, but a State official who visited the spot for investigation was fired upon and had to leave without completing his inquiries. Subsequently the Wazir-i-Azam made investigations on the spot and recommendations have been made for the demarcation of the boundary between the Bugti country and the Lehri Niabat.

8. Sardar Bakhtiar Khan Rustamzai who went across the border in 1923 was permitted on certain conditions to return to his home in Kanak.

9. In Mekran, a programme of development was carried out which led to the very definite amelioration of conditions there. Roads were greatly improved, thus stimulating trade; Pasni was advertised as the port through

which goods for use in the State could be most cheaply imported; a rest house was built at Jiunri and many improvements were effected to the aerodrome there.

9-A. Khan Bahadur Mirza Sher Muhammad was appointed Secretary to His Highness the Khan of Kalat *vice* Khan Sahib Mian Nasir-ud-Din Ahmed with effect from 15th May 1934.

Khan Sahib Sher Zaman Khan was appointed Naib Wazir Mekran *vice* Khan Sahib Qazi Mir Alam Jan.

10. *Administration of land water.*—The total land revenue during the year amounted to over Rs. 3,18,827 against Rs. 3,54,496 last year. The decrease is due to the reduced rates of taxation, failure of the spring crops, and the low prices prevailing.

11. *Legislation and Protection.*—Three hundred and thirty-two criminal, civil, revenue and miscellaneous cases were disposed of by the Wazir-i-Azam during the year while 2,123 cases were decided by the various Niabat Courts including those of Naib-Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat, and Naib Wazir, Mekran. These cases were decided by Jirga, arbitration, Shariat and compromise.

12. *Jails and Lock-ups.*—The total number of convicts and under-trial prisoners confined in the jail at Mastung and in the various Niabat lock-ups was 165 and 190 respectively.

13. *Military Forces.*—The strength of His Highness the Khan's irregular troops was 210 as against 202 last year. The strength of State levies was 210 as against 202 last year.

14. *Weather and Crops.*—The area under both Khushkaba and irrigated lands was much above the average. The rates of agricultural produce, however, remained low, and the revenues of the State were adversely affected by the continued agricultural depression. The spring crops in Khorassan were an almost total failure owing to the excessive and prolonged cold of the winter of 1934, but the Kharif crops in Kachhi were satisfactory. Floods were more than adequate in the various streams in Kachhi.

15. *Irrigation.*—The maintenance of the Lehri Khanwah Scheme cost the State Rs. 4,190 on account of repairs against 7,725 last year, excluding labour supplied by the zamindars.

In the summer of 1934 one of the heaviest floods ever recorded at Lehri came down the river and broke the left bank above the point where the division of water between the Dombki Sardar and State Zamindars is effected. The resulting breakdown of the whole scheme had been anticipated for some time and temporary arrangements were at once made to give the Dombkis their share of water. In spite of these efforts, however, only an infinitesimal proportion of the water coming down the Lehri River could be utilised for cultivation.

During the winter of 1934 and the early months of 1935 preparations were made on a large scale to insure against a further failure of the scheme by arranging for the control and utilisation of the water which normally goes to waste when the scheme breaks down.

16. *Trade.*—Figures showing the total value of imports into and exports from Pasni are again not available. The income from customs duty from all ports amounted to Rs. 1,91,261 against Rs. 2,64,186 for the preceding year.

In order to co-operate with the Government in preventing the smuggling of dutiable goods into British territory through the Kalat State the import duties on silk and artificial silk at Pasni were enhanced and the rates of sung were increased at Mastung and Mastung Road.

17. *Communications.*—Fair weather roads existing in various parts of the State were maintained in good condition. A new road was constructed from Kalat to Harboi.

18. *Revenue and Finance.*—The income of the State during the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 13,57,100 against Rs. 14,49,045 last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 12,32,985 against Rs. 14,24,553 in the preceding year. The marked decrease in expenditure is the result of campaign of economy in which His Highness took a leading part.

The credit balance held by the State at the close of the year was Rs. 34,15,945 against Rs. 32,91,830 in the preceding year. Of this amount Rs. 25,38,000 are invested in the Government loans and Rs. 3,00,000 in shares of the Quetta Electric Supply Company. A sum of Rs. 1,14,000 was spent during the year from Capital account on the purchase of a house for His Highness at Quetta.

19. *Education.*—There are 13 schools in the State as against 12 in 1933-34. There is a Middle School at Mastung and Lower Middle Schools at Kalat and Bhag while the rest are Primary Schools. A new Primary School was started at Mand Haji-Mangochar (Mastung Niabat) with success. The number of students on the rolls on 31st March 1935 was 981 as against 746 on the same date of the last year. The increase of 235 students was due to regular inspections, the employment of a better and more efficiently trained staff and to an increased desire on the part of the general public that their children should be educated.

At Kalat, the old school in the Cantonment area was abandoned, and a new and spacious building just outside Kalat town constructed at a cost of Rs. 13,000. The building was opened by His Highness. Since the transfer of the school from the Cantonment to Kalat town the figures of attendance have risen from 20 to over 100, and the proposal to convert the Kalat School into a Middle School is under consideration. The Middle School at Mastung, which has now been affiliated for its 8th Class examination with the Middle University of British Baluchistan distinguished itself in the annual Examinations. Stipends were granted liberally in favour of needy and deserving local students. Special attention was paid to the health of students and the teachers were instructed to encourage the students to play regular games.

20. *State Stud.*—There was no epidemic disease among the animals and the general condition was good. State horses distinguished themselves both in racing and in shows. Expenditure on the Stud was again induced.

21. *Mekran Levy Corps (Strength).*—The strength of the Mekran Levy Corps at the close of the year was 12 Indian Officers and 429 other ranks.

Discipline and health.—The discipline and spirit of the Mekran Levy Corps was good and its health satisfactory. No infectious disease occurred during the year.

Detachments.—The following was the normal distribution of the Mekran Levy Corps during the year.

Name of Post :—

Panjgur (Headquarters).

Garawag.

Gar.

Parom.

Turbat.

Suntsar.

Mand.

APPENDIX VIII.

TRIBAL AFFAIRS IN KALAT.

The year under review was free from serious disturbance. The following two minor raids, however, were committed during the year :—

(*a*) On the night of the 18th June transborder raiders looted a shop near Kanak. The villagers organised a pursuit party and located the raiders the following evening. The raiders opened fire and one Ru tomzai was killed and one Raisani wounded. One of the raiders was also severely wounded and is believed to have been killed. News of the raid did not reach Mastung till the following night and though an armed party was sent out immediately in a lorry it was unable to intercept the raiders before they crossed the border into Afghanistan.

(*b*) On the 24th December the Yarmuhammadzais of Sarhad in Iran raided a lorry near Killa Sufaid. On discovering that they had committed this raid in British territory, they immediately returned the stolen goods and the lorry.

2. *Sarawan.*—Sardar Bakhtiyar Khan of Kanak, head of the Rustamzais, who migrated to Afghanistan several years ago, returned to Baluchistan in December.

3. Khan Bahadur Sardar Mian Khan, M.B.E., Kurd Sardar of Dasht, who had been in poor health for many years died at Dadhar on the 11th March.

4. *Jhalawan.*—Sardar Fateh Muhammad Khan, Pindrani, head of a sub-section of the Zehris in Jhalawan, died on the 28th November 1934.

5. *Kachhi.*—Khan Sahib Mir Baluch Khan, Dombki of Lehri, who had been banished from Lehri owing to his disputes with the Dombki Sardar, was permitted to return and to reside on his land at Togachi in the Kalat State.

6. In April last year, Mir Yusaf Ali Khan who was appointed Magassi Sardar in 1933 left for England on the pretext of ill-health. He was accordingly removed from the Sardari and his younger brother Mir Mahbub Ali Khan appointed in his place. The latter, however, failed to carry out his duties and it was found necessary in March 1935 to appoint a Government Official to take over the revenue and financial administration of the Tuman.

7. *Mekran.*—Immigration from Iranian Baluchistan continued during the year, this being attributed to the Iranian Government's determination to enforce taxation, conscription, compulsory education and the surrender of firearms.

8. *Kharan.*—Kharan was quiet throughout the year.

APPENDIX IX.

LAS BELA STATE.

General and Political.—Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan and his family generally kept good health during the year. The following deaths took place in his family :—

(1) The Jam Sahib's wife, sister of the Mengal Sardar.

(2) The youngest daughter of the Jam Sahib.

(3) Mir Somar Khan, Jokhia, father-in-law of the Jam Sahib.

The Political charge of the State was held by Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S., from 1st—22nd April and again from 9th December 1934 to the end of the year and by Mr. G. F. Squire from 23rd April to 8th December 1934.

The post of Wazir was held by Khan Sarbuland Khan, I.D.S.M., I.O.M.

An electrical power plant was installed at Bela in the first week of June 1934 and is working satisfactorily.

2. *Administration of land.*—There was no change in land taxation. The revenue assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 46,724 against Rs. 75,656 last year and was realized in full.

Legislation and Protection.

3. *Criminal Justice.*—The number of criminal cases of all descriptions was 432 including 57 from the last year. Of these 363 were disposed of leaving 69 pending.

These cases involved the arrest of 442 men of whom 102 were found guilty and convicted, 338 released and the remaining 2 await trial. During the year there were three cases of murder, 10 of adultery and one of suicide. The majority of the remaining cases related to petty offences.

Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 4,621 while Rs. 9,599 were outstanding from the previous year. Of the total, Rs. 3,730 were realized in cash, Rs. 496 were written off, Rs. 595 represent the amount in lieu of which the convicts underwent imprisonment in the Jail, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,399 at the end of the year to be collected.

The value of stolen property was Rs. 5,713-14-0 of which Rs. 3,777-14-0 were recovered against Rs. 1,422-4-0 in the preceding year.

4. *Civil Justice.*—The number of Civil, Revenue, Miscellaneous and Execution cases disposed of during the year was as follows :—

	1933-34.	1934-35.
Civil	492	499
Revenue	785	401
Miscellaneous	584	431
Execution	185	76

5. *Military Forces.*—The "Lassi Fauj" consisting of 58 men and the Military Police of 61 men continued to be maintained by the State.

6. *Police and Village Watchmen.*—No regular police was maintained by the State.

Police duties were performed by the State levies. They also performed the duties of village watchmen in addition to other miscellaneous work connected with Revenue and Judicial Administration. They numbered 114 as last year.

Production and Distribution.

7. *Weather and Crops.*—Owing to scarcity of rain and crop diseases neither the Rabi nor the Kharif crops were good. Grass-hoppers did great damage to the early growth of the crops. Owing to the want of sufficient and timely rain the major portion of the crops was sown late and failed to mature satisfactorily. Scarcity of grazing was felt owing to lack of sufficient rain, but the condition of cattle in general was satisfactory.

The statement below shows the wholesale prices per maund of ghee, goat-hair and wool prevailing in the State during the year :—

	Ghee. Rs.	Goat-hair. Rs.	Wool. Rs.
Permanent owners . .	31—32	8—10	10—12
Nomads	27—28	7—9	9—11

8. *Irrigation.*—The Jazan Band in the Shah Lakhra Niabat remained structurally sound and proved beneficial as usual.

9. *Wages and Labour.*—There was no change in the rates of wages of unskilled labour.

10. *Trade and Manufacture.*—Exports consisted chiefly of dried fish, mustard seed, hides, Coriander, Saddle bags, gugal and jowari. Wool and ghee are generally imported from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The chief imports are cloth, rice, sugar, kerosine oil, tobacco, wheat, dates, dwarf-palm leaves and ropes.

Trade continued to progress. Duty collected amounted to Rs. 2,14,737 against Rs. 2,05,951 in the preceding year.

11. *Communications.*—The existing Karachi-Bela, Hab-Kotira, Bela-Liari and Bela-Thappi motor roads were maintained in good order by the State at a cost of Rs. 7,956-9-11 against Rs. 6,844-9-3 last year.

12. *Revenue and Finance.*—The total income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 3,52,108 against Rs. 3,77,626 in the preceding year.

Expenditure that on Public Works amounted to Rs. 3,49,040 against Rs. 3,02,769 last year.

13. *Vital Statistics.*—The State maintains two dispensaries at Bela and Uthal. Small-pox appeared in the State in a mild form during the year. No other epidemic disease broke out.

Five hundred and forty-eight operations were performed and 4,711 persons were vaccinated during the year against 436 and 6,677 respectively in the preceding year. The number of patients treated was 36,656 against 34,001 last year.

Education.—The State maintains one Upper and one Lower Primary School at Bela and Uthal respectively for boys. The total number of boys on the roll was 101 against 79 last year.

There is no girl's School in the State.

The Khoja community's School at Ormara continued to receive an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 from His Highness the Agha Khan.

The cost of maintenance of the two State Schools was Rs. 3,445 against Rs. 3,488 last year.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

APPENDIX I.

Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1934-35 with corresponding figures for the preceding year.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Difference + increase — decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Gross Demand.			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year .	64,891	1,45,374	+80,483
(*b*) Current year's demand .	10,91,179	10,92,734	+1,555
Total .	11,56,070	12,38,108	+82,038
II.—Collections.			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year .	25,244	85,094	+59,850
(*b*) Current year's demand .	8,29,124	7,04,812	—1,24,312
Total .	8,54,368	7,89,906	—64,462
III.—Amounts not recovered.			
(*a*) Remissions . . .	1,09,678	2,90,216	+1,80,538
(*b*) Malikana	32,846	27,918	—4,928
(*c*) Suspension . . .	61,945	20,995	—40,950
(*d*) Grain and cash allowances .	14,323	13,960	—363
(*e*) Arrears	82,906	95,479	+12,573
(*f*) Miscellaneous . . .	4	..	4
Total .	3,01,702	4,48,568	+1,46,866

This table includes Rs. 2,867-8-8 on account of gross land revenue of the Bolan Tahsil for 1934-35 which is paid to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

APPENDIX II.

An analysis by District of the figures shown in Appendix I giving the results exhibited in the sub-joined table as compared with the figures of 1933-34 (increase +, decrease —).

District.	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	—18,876	—47,090
Sibi	+1,08,692	—34,961
Loralai	+5,328	+28,861
Zhob	+1,103	+519
Kalat	+106	+108
Chagai	—14,315	—11,899
Total	+82,038	—64,462

APPENDIX III.

The following are the details of the remissions and suspensions granted during the year 1934-35 :—

District.	Tahsil.	Amount remitted.	Amount suspended.
		Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta	3,177	1,765
	Pishin	21,432	..
	Chaman	7,616	..
Sibi	Nasirabad	2,38,798	109
	Shahrigh	1,138	..
Loralai	Barkhan	399	..
	Duki	..	19,121
Zhob	Hindubagh	2,184	..
	Killa Saifulla	10,109	..
Chagai	Dalbandin	3,428	..
	Nushki	1,935	..
Total		2,90,216	20,995

APPENDIX IV.

Rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold.

Tahsil.	Rates per maund.											
	1933-34.						1934-35.					
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs. A. P.
Quetta	3	5	9	to	2	1	6	2	8	0		
Chaman	No produce on account of drought.							No produce on account of drought.				
Pishin	2	13	9					2	12	0		
Shorarud	2	4	0					2	2	0		
Bori	3	0	0					2	4	0		
Barkhan	2	8	6					2	4	0		
Duki	2	10	6					2	4	0		
Sinjawi	2	15	3					2	4	0		
Musakhel	2	0	0					1	12	0		
Fort Sandeman	3	4	6					3	4	0		
Killa Saifulla	3	2	0					2	10	0		
Hindubagh	3	4	6					3	4	6		
Sibi	2	8	0	to	3	0	0	1	15	6	to	2 6 9
Shahrigh	1	15	0	to	2	4	0	1	12	0	to	2 0 0
Kohlu	2	5	0					2	0	0		
Nushki	2	1	0					2	11	0		
Dalbandin	2	0	0					1	14	0		
Bolan	2	14	0					2	14	0		

APPENDIX V.

Average retail prices at which wheat and millet were selling.

Station.	April 1934 (per rupee).			March 1935 (per rupee).		
	Mds.	S.	Ch.	Mds.	S.	Ch.
Wheat.						
Quetta	0	13	0	0	12	0
Loralai	0	14	8	0	14	0
Fort Sandeman	0	12	8	0	12	0
Nushki	0	16	0	0	13	4
Millet.						
Sibi	0	21	5	0	20	0

APPENDIX VI.

Rainfall.

Station.	Average of 10 years from 1921-22 to 1930-31 in inches.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Quetta	8·02	6·43	10·00	5·55
Sibi	4·76	5·26	3·92	5·22
Harnai	10·72	16·26	15·37	10·12
Loralai	7·97	10·20	9·44	7·89
Fort Sandeman . . .	10·69	9·24	7·99	8·44
Nushki	4·78	4·02	4·37	2·35
Mach	4·61	11·18	5·82	5·59

APPENDIX VII.

The total advances made amounted to Rs. 1,39,090 as compared with Rs. 1,21,835 in the previous year as shown below :—

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Total.		Difference, increase + decrease —.
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin .	27,945	20,490	4,350	27,150	32,295	47,640	+15,345
Sibi . .	16,500	18,840	15,500	13,210	32,000	32,050	+50
Loralai . .	7,810	7,000	14,140	11,000	21,950	18,000	—3,950
Zhob . .	16,410	17,520	8,580	9,480	24,990	27,000	+2,010
Chagai . .	6,380	3,640	3,620	10,360	10,000	14,000	+4,000
Kalat . .	400	..	200	400	600	400	—200
Total .	75,445	67,490	46,390	71,600	1,21,835	1,39,090	+17,255

APPENDIX VIII.

Comparative statement showing the number of Schools and Scholars as stood on 31st March 1935.

Description.	1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
For boys.				
(*i*) Normal School . .	1	19	1	18
(*ii*) Secondary Schools .	11	4,188	12	4,517
(*iii*) Primary Schools (all kinds)	94	2,595	99	2,747
Total .	106	6,802	112	7,282
Private Schools.				
(*a*) Mosque Schools . .	213	2,889	278	3,270
(*b*) Others . . .	1	75	1	90
Total .	214	2,964	279	3,360
For girls.				
(*i*) Secondary Schools .	6	1,616	6	1,575
(*ii*) Primary Schools . .	3	304	3	327
Total .	9	1,920	9	1,902
European Schools.				
Common to boys and girls .	2	250	2	238
Total .	2	250	2	238
Grand Total .	331	11,936	402	12,782

APPENDIX IX.

(*a*) Secondary Schools (boys)	4,517
Primary Schools (boys)	2,747
Secondary Schools (girls)	1,575
Primary Schools (girls)	327
Normal Schools (boys)	18
European Schools (boys)	92
European Schools (girls)	146
Total .	9,422

All these schools with the only exception of Normal School, Quetta, which utilizes the Primary Department of the Local Sandeman High School as its practising institution, have Primary Departments attached to them.

(*b*) According to caste and creed the number is distributed as follows :—

Europeans and Anglo-Indians	133
Indian Christians	252
Muslims	4,731
Hindus and Sikhs	4,223
Parsis	46
Others	37
Total .	9,422

APPENDIX X.

Municipal and Bazar Funds.

Statement showing the opening and closing balance of the Municipal, Local and Bazar Funds in Baluchistan for the year 1934-35.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.			Receipt.			Total.			Expenditure.			Closing balance.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	*2,62,665	7	0	6,71,697	13	0	9,34,363	4	0	6,50,354	12	0	†2,84,008	8	0
Total Municipal Fund	2,62,665	7	0	6,71,697	13	0	9,34,363	4	0	6,50,354	12	0	2,84,008	8	0
2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund	1,37,688	13	5	1,97,022	3	7	3,34,711	1	0	2,62,712	5	1	71,998	11	11
3. Sibi District Bazar Fund	24,761	5	1	66,562	14	11	91,324	4	0	73,070	13	7	18,253	6	5
4. Loralai Bazar Fund	21,909	4	5	46,598	3	4	68,507	7	9	52,814	7	11	15,692	15	10
5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	50,675	7	0	64,631	7	6	1,15,306	14	6	‡86,646	2	9	28,660	11	9
6. Nushki Bazar Fund	4,667	1	11	9,845	12	6	14,512	14	5	11,418	1	2	3,094	13	3
7. Bolan Bazar Fund	5,579	5	10	3,896	0	4	9,475	6	2	3,854	7	3	5,620	14	11
Total Bazar Funds	2,45,281	5	8	3,88,556	10	2	6,33,837	15	10	4,90,516	5	9	1,43,321	10	1

These figures do not include the amounts invested by the following funds :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	58,400	0	0
2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund	3,37,300	0	0
3. Sibi District Bazar Fund	56,046	0	0
4. Loralai Bazar Fund	26,147	0	0
5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	51,500	0	0
6. Nushki Town Fund	4,992	0	0
7. Bolan Bazar Fund	11,500	0	0

* Excludes Rs. 88,170 on account of Provident Fund and Security deposit of Municipal Servants.
† Excludes Rs. 95,282-1-0 on account of Provident Fund and Security deposit of Municipal Servants.
‡ Includes Rs. 13,500 invested in Government Securities.

APPENDIX XI.

Workmen's Compensation.

Blank

APPENDIX XII.

Workmen's Compensation (Return A).

Ditto (Return B).

Ditto (Return C).

Blank.

APPENDIX XIII.

Serious offences committed in 1934.

Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.								
	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Chagai.	Kalat.	Total 1934.	Total 1933.	Total 1932.
Rioting, 147 and 148	Not available.	2	1	..	..	..	3	1	..
Murder, 302		39	80	25	..	..	144	81	83
Murder, attempt, 307		4	27	22	..	..	53	36	43
Culpable homicide, 304		1	..	19	..	..	20	68	39
Suicide, attempt, 309		4	6	..	..	..	10	73	6
Hurt with aggravation, 325 to 331 and 333		55	89	124	..	1	269	885	869
Kidnapping, 363 to 369		20	1	1	1	..	23	73	69
Rape, 376		..	12	..	1	..	13	16	28
Unnatural offences, 377		1	5	3	..	..	9	34	31
Theft, 379 to 382 and 401		794	256	113	51	12	1,226	1,508	1,461
Robbery, 392 to 394		..	22	30	..	..	52	78	96
Dacoity with murder, 396		5	..	..	..	..	5	..	8
Dacoity, other cases, 395 to 397, 400 to 402		29	3	1	..	..	33	102	106

Receiving stolen property, 411 to 414		55	1	1	..	3	60	288	163
Mischief with aggravation, 429 to 433, 435 to 440		3	30	126	..	..	159	242	173
Criminal trespass resulting in death, 459 and 460		7	..	3	..	..	10	3	26
Criminal Trespass relating to other serious offences, 453 to 457.		8	19	15	..	..	42	126	103
Adultery, 497		92	..	..	..	..	92	65	23
Abduction, 498		..	142	..	..	..	142	21	46
Total 1934	..	1,119	694	483	53	16	2,365	..	..
Total 1933	1,987	1,027	139	450	76	21	..	3,700	..
Total 1932	1,420	681	709	458	70	35	..	..	3,373

N.B.—This statement also includes serious offences tried by Jirga.

APPENDIX XIV.

The following is the summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under regular Judicial proceedings in 1934.

—	Civil and Revenue cases and appeals.				Criminal Cases and Appeals.	
	Number of Regular Cases.	Number of Miscellaneous Cases.	Number of Regular Appeals.	Number of Miscellaneous Appeals.	Number of Cases.	Number of Appeals.
	1934	1934	1934	1934	1934	1934
Pending from the previous year.	166	10	94	5	*	*
Instituted during the year	777	48	211	21†	1,119	67
Total	943	58	305	26	..	..
‡Disposed of during the year.	861	46	168	20	1,127	72
Transferred to 'Jirga Register.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pending at the close of the year.	82	12	137	6	*	*

* Not available.
†Excluding 7 Review Cases in Judicial Commissioner's Court.
‡ Including those pending from the previous year.

APPENDIX XV.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return No.

(Figures in columns 2—43

Name of District.	Country spirits.				Malt liquors.			Wines and spirits [Foreign liquors other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits].				Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines.		
	Duty on distillery spirits.	Fees from distilleries.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Duty on beer manufactured in India.	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and classed as Foreign liquors.	License fees for the sale of foreign liquors generally, whether imported or manufactured in India.	Total of columns 15 and 16.	Total of columns 5, 14 and 17.	License fees for medicated wines.	License fees for commercial spirits.	Total of columns 21 & 22.
1	2	3	4	5	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	21	22	23
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin .	1,84,071	3,000	41,919	2,28,990	45,775	2,074	47,849	6,358	8,198	14,556	2,91,395	75	165	240
Sibi . . .	20,026	...	5,735	25,761	...	...	...	...	130	130	25,891	...	...	...
Loralai . . .	14,695	...	4,456	19,151	...	...	...	...	708	708	19,859	...	...	...
Zhob . . .	14,537	...	4,517	19,054	...	..	...	5,250	539	5,789	24,843	...	...	...
Chagai . . .	5,373	...	1,233	6,606	...	...	...	...	100	100	6,706	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	3,802	...	933	4,735	...	...	...	...	152	152	4,887	...	...	...
Kalat State . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Commissioner's office.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasury Officer, Quetta.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add duty realised by book adjustment on beer exported from Punjab.	...	...	..	...	389	...	389	...	...	...	389	...	...	...
Whisky ditto .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,303	...	5,303	5,303	...	...	...
Rum ditto United Provinces	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	27,669	...	27,669	27,669	...	...	...
Gin ditto Bombay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	956	...	956	956	...	...	...
Total .	2,42,504	3,000	58,793	3,04,297	46,164	2,074	48,238	45,536	9,827	55,363	4,07,898	75	165	240
Kalat State . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of previous year.	2,39,307	3,000	62,093	3,04,400	65,979	3,399	69,378	36,341	17,530	53 871	4,27,649	150	50	200
Kalat State . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Columns 6—11, 19, 20, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 39, 44—46

XV.

I.—Revenue for 1934-35.

and 47 are gross.)

Sale proceeds of Excise opium		Opium.		Hemp drugs.										*Deduct*—from column 48.		
				Sale proceeds.												
				Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang										
Cost price.	Duty.	License fees for the sale of opium [wholesale and retail].	Total receipts from opium.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	License fees, wholesale and retail from Charas, Ganja & Bhang.	Warehouse dues.	Total receipts from hemp drugs.	License fees from the sale of manufactured drugs.	Fines and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Grand total of columns 1 to 47.	Refunds.	Expenditure as per Return II.	Total net Excise revenue in the year.
24	25	27	29	31	33	35	36, 37 & 38	40	41	42	43	47	48	49	50	51
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,556	14,924	12,544	34,024	...	25,426	440	25,291	161	51,318	75	40	10	3,77,102	4,075	18,267	3,54,740
1,007	2,293	1,805	5,105	...	...	300	5,032	...	5,332	...	5	...	36,383	...	5,970	30,363
659	1,501	1,827	3,987	...	...	...	2,836	...	2,836	...	...	...	26,682	...	659	26,023
494	1,126	1,293	2,913	...	...	...	1,923	...	1,923	...	.	...	29,679	...	3,764	25,915
147	333	144	624	...	...	...	198	...	198	...	.	...	7,528	...	147	7,381
183	417	172	772	...	...	..	505	...	505	..	...	2	6,166	...	183	5,983
1,062	2,418		3,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,480	...	1,062	2,418
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,157	—9,157
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	310	—310
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,317	...	...	34,317
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,046	20,594	17,785	47,425	...	25,426	740	35,785	161	62,112	75	45	12	5,17,807	4,075	38,477	4,75,255
1,062	2,418	...	3,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,480	...	1,062	2,418
8,707	19,913	20,386	49,216	...	26,976	520	41,668	140	69,304	...	124	...	5,46,493	75	36,390	5,10,028
913	2,087	...	3,000	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	913	2,087

being blank have been omitted.

APPENDIX XVI.

Imperial Return II.—Expenditure for 1934-35.

Name of District.	Pay of officers and establishment.	Allowances other than rewards.	Supplies and Services other than rewards.		Contingencies and special charges other than rewards.	Rewards	Cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department.	Total charges.
			Construction and repairs of buildings.	Other charges.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	8,550	1,332	798	..	1,009	42	6,556	18,287
Sibi	3,235	1,199	..	209	295	25	1,007	5,970
Loralai	..	..	..	..	..	..	659	659
Zhob	2,290	920	..	..	60	..	494	3,764
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	147
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	183
Kalat State	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,062	1,062
Revenue Commissioner's office	6,995	1,850	..	..	312	..	..	9,157
Treasury Officer, Quetta	..	..	..	..	310	..	..	310
Total	21,070	5,301	798	209	1,986	67	9,046	38,477
Kalat State	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,062	1,062
Total of previous year	21,322	2,761	769	..	2,771	60	8,707	36,390
Kalat State	..	..	..	..	..	..	913	913

N.B.—The total cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department during the year is to be shown in lump sum in column 8.
Note.—Columns 9—14 being blank have been omitted.

APPENDIX XVII.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return

Division and District.	Manufacture of liquor—Number of—		Number of wholesale licenses for the sale of—					Country liquors. Number of shops licensed for retail sale of—
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Country spirits.	Liquors other than commercial spirits imported or manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Spirits under distillery system (permanent).
1	2	3	6	7	10	11	12	14
Quetta-Pishin . . .	1	1	..	11	1	2	1	9
Sibi	..	..	3	..	1	1	1	22
Loralai	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
Zhob	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total .	1	1	3	15	2	3	2	44
Total of previous year .	1	1	2	15	3	4	3	42

NOTE.—Columns 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 15—20, 28

XVII.

III.—Shops and Licenses, 1934-35.

Foreign liquors. Retail licenses—Number for sale of—									Number of shops licensed for retail sale of—				Retail licenses—Number for sale of—		
Malt liquors only.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, Boarding houses and Clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding canteens).	Liquors in canteens.	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary licenses for foreign liquors).	Rectified spirits and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits.)	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only. (Ordinary druggists' permits.)	Morphia. (Special druggists' permits.)	Cocaine. (Druggists' permits.)
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	38
2	1	13	11	27	2	23	1	37	7	7	7	7	..	2	2
..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	4	12	20	20	20	..	..	..
..	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	6	4	4	4	4	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	1	2	..	..	4	3	..	3	3	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	2	2	..	..	..
2	1	27	12	28	11	23	1	52	30	35	38	38	..	2	2
2	1	25	14	25	11	17	1	47	30	35	38	38	1	2	2

and 37 being blank have been omitted.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Imperial Return IV.—Consumption, Rates of Duties and Prices, 1934-35.

Name of District.	Country Spirits. Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of 10° U. P.	At strength of 20° U. P.	At strength of.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 and 4.	Rates of duties.	Cost price per L. P. gallon.	Retail price per L. P. gallon.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quetta-Pishin .	26,212	1,190	..	24,542·8	(i) For consumption in all areas except in the following cases for which rates shall be as shown against each of them :— 10° U. P. Rs. 6-12 per gallon. 20° U. P. Rs. 6-0 ,,	For plain country Spirit Rs. 1-13-9 per L. P. gallon	All areas except Nasirabad Sub-Division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil :—
Sibi . . .	3,246	..	..	2,921·4	(ii) For consumption in Nasirabad Sub-Division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil :— 10° U. P. Rs. 4-5 per gallon. 20° U. P. Rs. 3-14 ,,	(i) Extra charges per L. P. gallon over and above this rate for preparing flavoured country liquor for licenses and special permit holders in :—	Plain. Flavoured.
Loralai . .	2,177	..	..	1,959·3	(iii) For consumption by special permit holders :— 10° U. P. . Rs. 11-2 per gallon. 20° U. P. . Rs. 10-0 ,,	Rs. A. P. (a) Large pot stills 0 2 0 (b) Small pot stills 0 3 0	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. 10° U. P. . 11 10 8 13 5 4 20° U. P. . 10 13 4 10 13 4
Zhob . .	1,807	310	..	1,874·3			

Chagai . .	796	..	..	716·4		(ii) Colouring plain country Spirit with caromel so as to Resemble rum . Rs. A. P. 0 1 0
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Railway District.	585	..	..	526·5		
Total .	34,823	1,500	..	32,540·7		
Total of previous year.	34,608	1,385	..	32,247·2		

Nasirabad Sub-Division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil:—

	Plain. Rs. A. P.	Flavoured. Rs. A. P.
10° U. P. .	10 0 0	11 10 8
20° U. P. .	9 2 8	9 2 8

APPENDIX

Imperial Return IV.—Consumption, Rates

Name of District.	Foreign liquors. Imported liquors. Spirits in Imperial gallons London proof.	Foreign liquors. Imported liquors. Wines in Imperial gallons.	Foreign liquors. Imported liquors. Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Foreign liquors. Liquors manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors. Spirits in Imperial gallons London proof.	Foreign liquors. Liquors manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors. Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Commercial spirits. Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons.	Commercial spirits. Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Commercial spirits. Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.	Opium. Issues in seers of excise opium.	Opium. Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors, per seer. Cost price.	Opium. Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors, per seer. Duty.
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	20
										Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Quetta-Pishin .	4,381	1,338	73,407	2,605	57,647	...	4,319	21	358	18 5	41 11
Sibi . . .	132	34	913	1	479	...	133	...	55	18 5	41 11
Loralai . .	297	67	2,732	11	577	...	232	...	36	18 5	41 11
Zhob . .	293	53	1,369	546	485	...	276	...	27	18 5	41 11
Chagai . .	23	3	316	...	3	...	...	...	8	18 5	41 11
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Railway District.	47	2	154	...	734	...	...	...	10	18 5	41 11
Kalat State .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...
Total .	5,173	1,497	78,891*	3,163	59,925	...	4,960	21	494	18 5	41 11
Kalat State .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...
Total of previous year.	6,044	1,690	74,925	2,765	85,754	2	3,432	13	477	18 4	41 12
Kalat State .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...

* Includes 1,581 gallons imported by troops from United Provinces, 54 gallons

NOTE.—Column 18 being

XVIII—*contd.*

of Duties and Prices, 1934-35—*contd.*

and other drugs.

Average retail price of opium per seer.	Sales of morphia in lbs., oz. and grs.	Charas.				Ganja.				Bhang.				Sales of cocaine in lbs., oz. and grs.
		Sales in seers.	Cost price per seer.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales in seers.	Cost price per seer.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales in seers of bhang and its preparations.	Cost price per seer.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Grains.		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Annas.	Rs.	Annas.	Grains.
100	2,287	688·56	2 12	20	60	1·30	2	10	50	311·50	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	1,713·00
100	...	197·36	2 12	20	60	...	2	10	50	230·96	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	...
100	...	71·20	2 12	20	60	...	2	10	50	15·18	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	...
100	...	81·70	2 12	20	60	...	2	10	50	18·18	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	...
100	...	13·47	2 12	20	60	...	2	10	50	6·88	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	...
100	...	30·29	2 12	20	60	...	2	10	50	10·69	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	...
...	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
100	2,287	1,082·58	2 12	20	60	1·30	2	10	50	593·59	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	1,713·0
...	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	..	...	...	...
100	1,110·46	1,035·31	2 12	20	60	1·23	2	10	50	661·16	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	996·00
...	...	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...

from Bombay Presidency and 841 gallons supplied to troops by Quetta Distillery.
blank has been omitted.

APPENDIX XIX.

Imperial Return IV-A.

1934-35.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian Provinces (a) on payment of duty and (b) in bond.

Description of excisable articles.	Imports.									Exports.	
	Duty-paid.						In bond.			Duty paid in Baluchistan to the credit of Sind.	
	From Punjab.		From United Provinces.		Total Bombay Presidency.					To Sind.	
	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	From Punjab.	From Bombay Presidency.	Total.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Gallons.	Rs. a. p.	Gallons.	Rs. a. p.	Gallons.	Rs. a. p.	Md. s. ch.	Md. s. ch.	Md. s. ch.	Gallons.	Rs. a. p.
Beer . . .	518·4	389 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,348	843 0 0
Whisky . .	303	5,303 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charas . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 31 5	..	..	..	..
Bhang . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 20 0 from Sind.	..	..	..
Rum (Rosa) .	..	..	1,581·1	27,669 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gin . . .	..	..	..	..	54·6	956	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	821·4	5,692 0 0	1,581·1	27,669 0 0	54·6	956	31 31 5	18 20 0	...	1,348	843 0 0

NOTE.—Columns 13—19 being blank have been omitted.

APPENDIX XX.

APPENDIX

Imperial

Division and District.	Area in square miles.		Population (in thousands).		Number	
					Country spirit.	
	Distillery system.		Distillery system.		Distillery area.	
1	3		5		7	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Quetta-Pishin . .	19·5	5,200·5	60,272	87,269	3·9	1,300·1
Sibi	..	3,919	..	87,781	..	178·1
Loralai . . .	..	7,525	..	86,087	..	1,881·3
Zhob . . .	..	10,315	..	57,963	..	3,438·3
Chagai . . .	..	19,622	..	24,224	..	6,541
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	359	..	4,688	..	119·7
Total .	19·5	46,940·5	60,272	3,48,012	3·9	1,203·6
Total of previous year	19·5	46,940·5	60,272	3,48,012	3·9	1,268·7

NOTE.—Columns 2, 4, 6 and 12

XX.

Return V.

of square miles per shop.								No. of shops per 10,000 of population.					
Opium.		Ganja.		Charas.		Bhang.		Country spirit. Distillery area.		Opium.		Ganja.	
8		9		10		11		13		14		15	
Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
6·5	1,300·1	6·5	1,300·1	6·5	1,300·1	6·5	1,300·1	·83	·46	·5	·46	·5	·46
..	326·6	..	196·0	..	196·0	..	196·0	..	2·51	..	1·37	..	2·28
..	1,881·3	..	1,881·3	..	1,881·3	..	1,881·3	..	·46	..	·46	..	·46
..	3,438·3	..	..	..	3,438·3	..	3,438·3	..	·52	..	·52	..	..
..	9,811	..	9,811	..	9,811	..	9,811	..	1·23	..	·83	..	·83
..	179·5	..	179·5	..	179·5	..	179·5	..	6·40	..	4·27	..	4·27
6·5	1,739·3	6·5	1,466·9	6·5	1,341·2	6·5	1,341·2	·83	1·12	·5	·8	·5	·92
6·5	1,739·3	6·5	1,466·9	6·5	1,341·2	6·5	1,341·2	·83	1·06	·5	·8	·5	·92

being blank have been omitted.

APPENDIX
Imperial

Division and District.	Number of shops per 10,000 of population.				Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals).					Average taxation		
	Charas.		Bhang.		Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Country spirit (distillery area).		
										Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.
1	16		17		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.								
Quetta-Pishin.	·5	·46	·5	·46	18·57	·24	..	·47	·21	7·50	1·70	9·20
Sibi . .	..	2·28	..	2·28	3·70	0·06	..	·22	·26	6·85	1·96	8·81
Loralai . .	..	·46	..	·46	2·53	·04	..	·08	·02	7·50	2·27	9·77
Zhob . .	..	·52	..	·52	3·65	·05	..	·14	·03	7·76	2·40	10·16
Chagai .	..	·83	..	·83	3·29	·04	..	·06	·03	7·50	1·74	9·24
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	4·27	..	4·27	12·48	·21	..	·64	·23	7·22	1·77	8·99
Total .	·5	1·01	·5	1·01	8·90	·12	..	·27	·15	7·45	1·81	9·26
Total of previous year.	·5	1·01	·5	1·01	8·82	·12	·001	·25	·16	7·42	1·93	9·35

Under column 26 the difference between the issue price to retail

XX—*concld.*

Return V—*concld.*

per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals).

Opium.			Ganja.			Charas.			Bhang.			Average total Excise revenue per head of population (based on column 48 of Imperial Return I).
Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
41·69	35·39	77·08	10·0	Noted in column 33.	10·0	20·0	25·26	45·26	1·0	Noted in column 33.	1·0	2·56
41·69	32·82	74·51	10·0		10·0	20·0	11·75	31·75	1·0		1·0	0·41
41·69	50·75	92·44	10·0		10·0	20·0	32·83	52·83	1·0		1·0	0·31
41·69	47·89	89·58	10·0		10·0	20·0	19·25	39·25	1·0		1·0	0·50
41·69	18·00	59·69	10·0		10·0	20·0	9·73	29·73	1·0		1·0	0·31
41·69	17·20	58·89	10·0		10·0	20·0	12·32	32·32	1·0		1·0	1·32
41·69	36·00	77·69	10·0		10·0	20·0	21·33	41·33	..		..	1·27
41·63	42·74	84·37	10·0		10·0	20·0	24·54	44·54	1·0		1·0	1·34

vendors and the cost price per seer is to be shown.

132888

135561

APPENDIX XXI.

Provincial Statement 'A'.

Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1934-35.

Name of District.	Licenses for wholesale vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors (including rum and beer manufactured in India).							Licenses for wholesale vend of fermented liquors whether manufactured in India or imported.		Remarks.
	Number of Licenses.	Quantity sold. To the public and licensed vendors.						Number of Licenses.	To licensed vendors.	
		Imported.				Made in India.				
		Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.			
Quetta-Pishin	11	473	1,757	17	43,072	200	..	1	*60,204	* Includes 1,348 gallons issued to Bombay Presidency.
Sibi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Loralai	2	..	3	..	1,699	..	12	..	..	
Zhob	2	..	58	..	493	..	48	..	..	
Chagai	1	3	23	..	316	..	3	..	..	
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total for 1934-35	16	476	1,841	17	45,580	200	63	1	60,204	
Total for 1933-34	15	485	2,147	12	44,912	366	78	1	84,420	

APPENDIX XXII.

APPENDIX

Provincial

Statement of retail vend and consumption of foreign spirits and fermented

Name of District.	Foreign spirits and													
	Sold under													
	On fixed fees.							On fees determined by auction.						
		Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.	
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Quetta-Pishin	13	817	2,273	39	7,276	136	4,050	1	2	21	..	480	39	1,239
Sibi	4	34	124	..	854	..	385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loralai	3	67	258	1	777	8	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zhob	4	51	229	2	761	..	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Railway District.	1	1	27	..	69	..	545	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1934-35	25	970	2,911	42	9,737	144	5,498	1	2	21	..	480	39	1,239
Total for 1933-34	25	1,124	3,338	56	10,927	163	7,357	1	2	57	2	691	46	1,635

XXII.

Statement " B ".

liquors in Baluchistan during the year 1934-35.

fermented liquors.															Fermented liquors only.		
shop licenses.																	
Sold at railway refreshment rooms.							Sold under other sorts of licenses, *viz.*, Hotels, Dak Bungalows, Military Canteens and associated bar licenses.										
	Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.					Remarks.
No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Bear	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Quantity sold.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	..	1	..	4	..	2	62	46	270	3	19,685	167	118	38,704	2	2,890	
2	..	7	..	53	..	94	2	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	...	..	
1	..	34	..	237	3	315	2	..	1	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	4	..	114	..	168	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	1	20	..	85	..	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	1	62	..	380	3	601	68	48	276	3	19,824	167	286	38,704	2	2,890	
5	1	34	3	141	..	351	61	78	393	2	17,281	182	124	51,449	2	2,798	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Provincial Statement "C".

Table showing convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan during the year 1934-35.

Name of Municipality.	Population as per census of 1931.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
		Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Population to ten thousand of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Population to ten thousand of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Population to ten thousand of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Population to ten thousand of population.
(i) Quetta	60,272	53	9	19	3	22	4	21	3
(a) Quetta Municipality and suburbs.	34,881	49	14	19	5	16	5	18	5
(b) Quetta Cantonment .	25,391	4	2	..	..	6	2	3	1
(ii) Quetta-Pishin District other than (i).	87,269	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Sibi District . . .	87,781	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loralai District . .	86,087	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zhob District . . .	57,963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai District . .	24,224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District.	4,688	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

APPENDIX XXIV.

Result of the New Abkari system. The financial result of the New Abkari system is shown below.

—	Receipts (excluding Distillery rents).	Expenditure (excluding cost of stills and improvements to the Distillery Buildings).
	Rs.	Rs.
Average of three years preceding the introduction of the new system	1,15,812	960
1909-10	1,07,467	5,192
1932-33	3,23,853	28,250
1933-34	3,01,400	27,633
1934-35	3,01,297	29,282

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing the consumption of opium for veterinary uses in Baluchistan during 1934-35.

Tincture Opium.				Tincture Camphor Co.			Morphia.	Various Ipecac.				Camphorodyne.
Lbs.	oz.	dr.	m.	Lbs.	oz.	dr.	Grs.	Lbs.	oz.	dr.	grs.	oz.
7	14	2	30	5	13	5	14	1	10	1	20	2

APPENDIX XXVI.

Finance—Receipts.

Major Heads.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1934-35.	Actual (Provisional) for 1934-35.	Actuals for 1933-34.	Difference in columns 3 and 4.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Customs	1,000	2,40,915	629	2,40,286	..
II.—Taxes on Income	2,20,000	2,37,046	2,19,313	17,733	..
III.—Salt	..	..	10	..	10
IV.—Opium	..	..	..	..	..
V.—Land Revenue	10,03,000	8,00,032	8,39,183	..	39,151
VI.—Excise	5,58,000	4,77,048	5,48,709	..	71,661
VII.—Stamps	1,55,000	1,59,346	1,46,016	13,330	..
VIII.—Forests	26,000	36,858	22,345	14,513	..
IX.—Registration	6,000	6,506	6,240	266	..
XIII.—Works for which capital accounts are kept.	40,000	63,356	27,813	35,543	..

XIV.—Works for which no capital accounts are kept	5,000	3,533	3,897	..	364
XVI.—Interest	40,000	37,142	50,611	..	13,469
XVII.—Administration of Justice	30,000	28,544	13,707	14,837	..
XVIII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	17,000	30,783	31,995	..	1,212
XIX.—Police	7,000	5,395	9,663	..	4,268
XXI.—Education	50,000	48,534	43,568	4,966	..
XXII.—Medical	4,000	5,736	5,862	..	126
XXIII.—Public Health	..	..	4	..	4
XXIV.—Agriculture	5,000	4,958	5,332	..	374
XXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	3,000	2,119	2,038	81	..
XXVII.—Currency	1,000	788	791	..	3
XXX.—Civil Works	41,000	51,095	54,826	..	3,731
XXXIII.—Receipts-in-aid of Superannuation	12,000	16,482	14,299	2,183	..
XXXIV.—Stationery and Printing	4,000	4,842	4,334	508	..
XXXV.—Miscellaneous	44,000	40,090	51,170	..	11,080
Total	22,72,000	23,01,148	21,02,355	3,44,246	1,45,453

APPENDIX XXVII.

Finance and Expenditure.

Account Heads.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1934-35.	Actual Provisional for 1934-35.	Actuals for 1933-34.	Difference between columns 3 and 4. Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Direct Demands on the Revenue—Land Revenue. *Non-voted*	*12,000*	*10,668*	*6,562*	*4,106*	..
Voted	3,62,000	3,50,944	3,54,333	..	3,389
II.—Other Direct Demands on the Revenue—					
A.—Excise	40,000	37,273	41,178	..	3,905
B.—Stamps	3,000	2,494	2,871	..	377
C.—Forests	34,000	33,822	34,948	..	1,126
D.—Registration	2,000	3,918	3,370	548	..
III.—General Administration	1,14,000	1,06,091	1,12,915	..	6,824
IV.—Administration of Justice	61,000	62,210	60,182	2,028	..
V.—Jails and Convict Settlements *Non-voted*	*600*	*570*	*615*	..	*45*
Voted	1,78,400	1,67,850	1,65,840	2,010	..
VI.—Police *Non-voted*	*18,400*	*18,243*	*10,569*	*7,674*	..
Voted	11,51,600	11,24,504	11,68,367	..	43,863
VII.—Ecclesiastical *Non-voted*	*32,000*	*33,451*	*28,565*	*4,886*	..
VIII.—Political *Non-voted*	*13,91,000*	*14,04,529*	*13,86,821*	*17,708*	..
IX.—Frontier Watch and Ward *Non-voted*	*25,22,000*	*25,03,816*	*25,08,518*	..	*4,702*
X.—Education	3,18,000	3,20,915	3,35,245	..	14,330
XI.—Medical and Public Health *Non-voted*	*34,500*	*36,188*	*38,764*	..	*2,576*
Voted	2,79,500	2,54,869	2,81,007	..	26,138
XII.—Agriculture, Scientific Departments and Miscellaneous Deptts., etc.—					
A.—Agriculture—Experimental Farms	13,900	13,199	13,039	160	..
B.—Agriculture—Experiments	16,100	16,345	16,028	317	..
C.—Agriculture—Seed Farm Establishment.	6,000	5,449	5,855	..	406
D.—Agriculture—Entomological Research	5,600	4,552	2,466	2,086	

E.—Agriculture—Public Exhibition and Fairs.	2,600	2,600	2,600	..	..
F.—Veterinary Charges	64,800	62,094	62,358	..	264
G.—Agricultural Works	1,000	977	1,637	..	660
H.—Museum	3,100	3,256	3,308	..	52
I.—Exploration of Coal, Petroleum, and Minerals.	3,900	4,179	4,194	..	15
J.—Miscellaneous Departments. *Non-voted*	*4,000*	*3,985*	..	*3,985*	..
Voted	4,000	3,756	19,107	..	15,351
XIII.—Miscellaneous *Non-voted*	*2,33,500*	*2,31,898*	*2,32,191*	..	*293*
Voted	11,500	11,871	11,828	43	..
Expenditure included in other Demands—					
Customs	8,000	6,938	6,844	94	..
Taxes on Income	23,000	22,449	21,581	868	..
Irrigation *Non-voted*	*1,66,000*	*1,76,476*	*1,74,495*	*1,981*	..
Voted	3,62,000	3,54,964	1,79,817	1,75,147	..
Interest on Ordinary Debt *Non-voted*	*2,95,000*	*4,24,927*	*2,82,971*	*1,04,577*	..
Interest on Other Obligations *Non-voted*	*35,000*	..	*37,379*		
29-A. Frontier Watch and Ward	8,46,000	9,20,630	9,62,418	..	41,788
Census	..	..	3,186	..	3,186
Miscellaneous Departments	1,000	90	20	70	..
Currency	2,000	1,451	906	545	..
Civil Works *Non-voted*	*2,000*	1,293	*1,082*	211	..
Voted	7,22,000	7,25,330	8,54,749	..	1,29,419
Territorial and Political Pensions *Non-voted*	*35,000*	32,357	*34,702*	..	*2,345*
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions. *Non-voted*	*—2,000*		*—2,151*		
Voted	1,43,000	1,42,861	1,33,560	11,452	..
Stationery and Printing	1,000	1,242	1,409	..	167
Total	95,63,000	96,47,524	96,08,249	3,40,496	3,01,221

APPENDIX XXVIII.

TABLE I.

Showing number of animals treated and castrated at Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1934-35.

District.	Number of Veterinary dispensaries.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.	No. of patients treated during the year.				No. of out-patients treated during year.				Grand Total of in & out patients treated during the year.	Total number of cases supplied with medicines but not brought to the dispensary.	Castrations performed.			
			Equines.	Bovines.	Other animals.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Other animals.	Total.			Equines.	Bovines.	Other animals.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Quetta-Pishin District	2	4	131	30	66	227	2,672	1,663	6,716	11,051	11,278	2,022	12	3	37	52
Sibi District	2	2	70	35	8	113	2,282	1,463	1,511	5,256	5,369	461	28	2	26	56
Loralai District	3	3	60	43	23	126	1,242	1,236	6,156	8,634	8,760	1,293	20	17	126	163
Zhob District	2	2	3	3	1	7	970	802	2,664	4,436	4,443	1,553	4	7	15	26
Chagai District	1	1	6	4	9	19	131	166	435	732	751	208	1	2	10	13
Total	10	12	270	115	107	492	7,297	5,330	17,482	30,109	30,601	5,537	65	31	214	310

APPENDIX XXIX.

TABLE II.

Showing number of animals treated and castrated by Veterinary Assistants on tour during the year 1934-35.

Province.	Number of villages visited.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.	Castration performed.				Treated for contagious diseases.				Treated for non-contagious diseases.				Total number of cases treated and castrations performed.
			Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Quetta-Pishin District	65	4	...	...	...	...	1	55	5,570	5,626	22	2	592	616	6,242
Sibi District	54	2	10	2	8	20	5	172	670	847	81	51	27	159	1,026
Loralai District	175	3	1	...	...	1	1	1,092	31,443	32,536	44	79	329	452	32,989
Zhob District	64	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	17,600	17,600	153	89	150	392	17,993
Chagai District	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	1	4	2	7	20
Total	359	12	11	3	8	22	7	1,319	55,483	56,809	301	225	1,100	1,626	58,457

APPENDIX XXX.

TABLE III.

Showing results of preventive inoculation during the year 1934-35.

Province.	Name of disease against which inoculation was carried out.	Method of inoculation followed.	Number of outbreaks in which inoculation was undertaken.	Number of animals which died before inoculation.			Number of aniamls inoculated.		
				Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Loralai District . .	Anthrax Rinderpest.	Serum alone.	19	..	909	77	..	2,445	236
Do. . .	Do.	1	2	..	..	387	..	..	360
Total .	..		21	..	909	464	..	2,445	596

APPENDIX XXXI.

TABLE IV.

Contagious diseases during the year 1934-35.

Name of Diseases.	Number of Outbreaks.		Seizures.			Deaths.		
	Reported.	Attended.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.
Equines—								
Strangles	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Rabies	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Other contagious diseases	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
Bovines—								
Rinderpest	26	26	..	1,656	..	..	912	..
Foot and mouth disease	20	20	..	1,348	..	..	80	..
Black Quarter	3	3	..	30	..	..	30	..
Other contagious diseases	4	4	..	92	..	..	20	..
Others—								
Anthrax	4	4	..	..	522	..	..	522
Sheep Pox	18	18	..	..	7,332	..	..	1,256
Goat and Sheep Mange	59	59	..	..	12,865	..	..	1,178
Camel Mange	7	7	..	..	47	..	..	4
Contagious Pluero Pneumonia	12	12	..	..	808	..	..	237
Foot and mouth disease	17	17	..	..	6,379	..	..	252
Wire worm	29	29	..	..	11,145	..	..	984
Liver Fluke	17	17	..	..	6,361	..	..	777
Rabies	1	1	..	..	12	..	..	12
Other contagious diseases	19	19	..	..	11,748	..	..	1,318
Total	239	239	7	3,126	57,219	2	1,042	6,540
				60,352			7,584	

APPENDIX XXXII.

TABLE V.

Abstract of particulars regarding Horse Fairs and Shows held in Quetta in non-selected districts during the year 1934-35.

	Quetta-Pishin District.	Sibi District.
1. Number of Horse Fairs and Shows held	1	1
Total number of animals present.		
2. Year under report	233	689
3. Previous year	..	522
Total number competing for prizes.		
4. Year under report	72	155
5. Previous year	..	157
Prize money awarded.		
	Rs.	Rs.
6. From Provincial Funds	500	2,600
7. From Local Fund	200	845
8. From other sources	640	400
Total	1,340	3,845
9. Amount actually awarded	894*	2,658†
10. Number of medals awarded	..	2

* 3 silver cups were also awarded.

	Rs.
† Horse show	2,033
Cattle show	625
Total	2,658

N.B.—The information in regard to the (1) Total number of horse stock not included branded present, (2) Number of Remounts purchased, (3) Price paid for Remounts, (4) Number of Mules purchased, (5) Price paid for mules by Government and (6) the total number of animals sold, is not available.

APPENDIX XXXIII.

TABLE VI.

Abstract of particulars regarding Cattle Fairs and Shows held in Sibi District during the year 1934-35.

1. Number of Cattle Fairs and Shows held	1
Total number of present.	
2. Bulls	286
3. Bullocks	393
4. Cows	23
5. Young Stock	20
6. Total number of animals that competed for prizes	107
7. Amount actually awarded	Rs. 625
8. Number of medals awarded	1

N.B.—The information in regard to the "Average price of animal sold" is not available.

In regard to "Prize money provided" please see table No. V.

APPENDIX XXXIV.

TABLE VII.

Return of Horses, Pony and Donkey Stallions under Local Bodies for the year 1934-35.

Details.	Horse and Pony Stallions under Local Bodies.								
	Horses.			Ponies.					
	T. B. E.	T. B. I.	Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Country bred.	Kathiawaris.	Total.	Total Horses and Ponies.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Balance on 1st April 1934 .	2	1	3	4	...	...	3	7	10
Increase: Purchased in India	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Increase: Received from .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	3	1	4	4	...	...	3	7	11
Decrease: Died . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Decrease: Sold . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease: Destroyed . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease: Transferred to .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Decrease .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Balance on 31st March 1935 .	3	1	4	4	...	...	2	6	10

APPENDIX XXXV.

TABLE VIII.

Provincial Stallions and the Mares covered by them during 1934-35.

Serial No.	Name of Stallion.	Number of mares covered. Quetta-Pishin District.	Sibi District.	Loralai District.
1.	Count Palatine T. B. E.	13	1	..
2.	Foreign Legion T. B. E.	12	16	..
3.	Welsh Lad T. B. I.	29	24	..
4.	Maharaj II Kathiawar	15	15	..
5.	Arabian Knight Arab	19	36	..
6.	Atheling Arab	32	28	..
7.	Cicero Arab	7	44	..
8.	Meadow Arab	15	36	..
9.	Kerchief Kathiawar	..	..	61
10.	Manak Kathiawar	..	..	57
	Total	142	200	118
	GRAND TOTAL		460	

APPENDIX XXXVI.

TABLE IX.

Statement showing cost of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Province of Baluchistan during the financial year 1934-35.

Major Head.	Amount Provincial. Rs.
1. Superintendence	9,510
2. Veterinary Instruction	..
3. Subordinate Establishment	32,827
4. Hospitals and Dispensaries	15,711
5. Breeding Operation	5,005
6. Prizes	..
7. Fairs and Shows	..
8. Purchase of animals	2,363
Total	65,416

APPENDIX XXXVII.

Income-tax.

—	1933-34.			1934-35.			Remarks.
	Ordinary Tax.	Super-Tax.	Total.	Ordinary Tax.	Super-Tax.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Balance outstanding at the close of the previous year.	7,562	..	7,562	3,751	..	3,751	
Reduced	*3,388	..	*3,388	†1,493	..	†1,493	
Balance .	4,174	..	4,174	2,258	..	2,258	
Assessed during the year .	1,21,184	7,682	1,28,866	1,48,203	9,426	1,57,629	
Penalties under Section 46 (1) .	2,205	..	2,205	670	..	670	
Miscellaneous receipts. . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	
Total Demand .	1,27,564	7,682	1,35,246	1,51,131	9,426	1,60,557	
Arrears at the close of the year .	3,751	..	3,751	7,864	..	7,864	

	Rs.	A.
* Written off	120	0
Cancelled	3,268	0
	3,388	0
†Reduced	22	1
Written off	1,471	5
	1,493	6

Excess collections . . .	2,686	202	2,888	2,879	188	3,067
Net collections	1,26,499	7,884	1,34,383	1,46,146	9,614	1,55,760
Assessment per assessee works out to:—						
Official exclusive of tax deducted at source.	..	..	56	..	..	87
Others.	..	..	154	..	..	119
Number of persons who were required to submit returns of their income.	..	..	2,375	..	..	2,311
Number of officials found liable to tax.	..	..	167	..	..	188
Number of others . . .	..	..	‡1,019	..	..	§1,194
Assessment which remained under consideration at the close of the year :—						
Officials . . .	..	..	38	..	..	60
Others	..	..	780	..	..	650

‡ Out of 1,019 private assessees 254 had to be dealt with under section 23(4) while penalties in 53 cases and certificates under Section 46 (2) were issued to the Collector of District in 25 cases.

§ Out of 1,194 private assessees 284 had to be dealt with under Section 23(4) while penalties in 47 cases and certificates under section 46 (2) were issued to Collectors of the District in 17 cases.

The increase of Rs. 25,311 in figures of income assessment for 1934-35 as compared with 1933-34 is due to the fact that assessment of new assessees, who were brought on list, was made.

Appendices to Part III.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing, for the previous year (1933-34) and the current year (1934-35), the Capital value of the Buildings, Water Supplies and Electrical Installations, maintained, and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, including operation of Installations under 41—Civil Works—Central.

Capital value of—	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	91,83,017	93,47,521
Water Supply Installations	11,27,949	11,14,548
Electrical Installations	3,27,714	2,80,402
Total	1,06,38,680	1,07,42,471

Expenditure.	1933-34.		1934-35. (Approx.).	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	1,14,391	3,75,530	87,344	*3,74,806

* Includes Rs. 3,000 on account of contribution for the maintenance of the King Edward Memorial Serai at Quetta.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing, for the previous (1933-34) and the current (1934-35) years, the Capital value of the Buildings, and Water Supply Installations, maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance Head 29-A Frontier Watch and Ward.

Capital value of—	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	16,51,414	16,65,847
Water Supply Installations	10,997	10,997
Total	16,62,411	16,76,844

Expenditure.	1933-34.		1934-35. (Approx.)	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	19,078	42,541	21,369	37,631

APPENDIX C.

P. W. D. Road Statement, Baluchistan.

A=Motor roads, continuously maintained.
B=Motor tracks, put in order as required.
C=Pack tracks, cleared when required.
D=Motor tracks, maintained in fair weather only.

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles.				Remarks.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	
	I.—Origin—Quetta.					
1	Chaman (Quetta P. O.—Chaman P. O.) Sheikh Mandah 5. Baleli 7½. Kuchlak Camp 12½. Yaru 25. Saranan 32½. Killa Abdulla 51½. Shelabagh 60½. Old Chaman 71. Chaman 77.	77	..	..	..	Khojak Pass M. 63½ apt to be snowbound.
	(*a*) Samungli link (Cant. boundary—Baleli) Samungli 6. Baleli 8½.	5½	..	..	..	Interrupted at Lora crossing M. 4 by floods.
	(*a*) 1. Baleli—Regi. (Baleli M. 8—M. 11.)	3	..	..	..	
	(*b*) Ghazaband road (from M. 11 Baleli—Regi. road to Gulistan). Dinar Post 23. Segi 32. Gulistan 42½.	..	..	..	31½	Lora crossing bad.
	(*b*) 2. Kurram Branch (M. 19—Burj Aziz Khan 31. Kurram 49).	..	..	..	30	Connects with 8 (*a*).
	(*c*) Continuation to Spinatisa	..	..	..	17½	Levy Post.
	(*d*) Bostan Link (M. 23¾ to M. 20 Zhob Road).	7	..	..	..	
	(*e*) Pishin Link (from M. 25)	6½	..	..	..	
	(*f*) Continuation to Khushdil Khan.	8	..	..	..	Irrigation tank.
	(*f*) 2. Khushdil—Kala Viala	..	..	..	22	
	(*g*) Branch from M. 36 to Malozai.	6½	..	..	..	Irrigation pumping Station.
	(*h*) Saranan link (M. 32—Pishin).	9	..	..	..	
	(*i*) Gulistan link (M. 38½—49½)	20	..	..	..	Gulistan is half way.
	(*j*) Bogra link (M. 55½—Chaman) Gani Oba 69. Ting Kach 75½. Bogra Spring 83. Chaman 90.	..	35	..	..	Very steep.
	Carried over	142½	35	..	101	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and milcage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	142½	35	..	101	
	(*k*) Shellabagh link (M. 60—M. 64).	..	4	..	..	Very steep 1 in 7.
	(*l*) Continuation from Chaman to Afghan border.	2½	..	..	..	Kandahar Approximately 70 miles on.
	(12) Chaman Roghani .	..	..	..	14	
2	Zhob (M. 14 Chaman Road—Fort Sandeman). Khanai 30. Khanozai 46. Khan Mehtarzai 60. Hindubagh 75. Nisai 94. Killa Saifullah 115. Akhtarzai 124. Kallu Killa 140. Gwal Haiderzai 149. Tang Haiderzai 158. Muzafferpur 172. Badinzai 190. Fort Sandeman 205.	191	..	..	..	Khan Mehtarzai Pass apt to be snow bound. Nallah crossings M. 160—190 impassable in spates.
	(*a*) Surkab link from M. 46 to Pishin.	24	..	..	..	Impassable during flood season.
	(*a*) 2. Khanai link (M. 33—M. 40 Surkhab road).	..	..	..	8	
	(*a*) 3. Saran Tangi link (M. 33 Sarantangi).	..	..	..	9	
	(*b*) Hindubagh R. S. Branch from M. 74.	..	1½	..	..	
	(*c*) Sultanzai-Ragha track, from Hindubagh to Murgha Fakirzai. (Sultanzai (Ragha) 8, Ragha Pass 11, Murgha Fakirzai 25).	..	..	..	25	Impassable – immediately after rains and while snow is lying.
	(*d*) Murgha Faqirzai Road from M. 95.	..	36	..	..	Militia Post.
	(*e*) Continuation to Surkai Karez.	..	..	20	..	Militia Post.
	(*f*) Killa Saifulla R. S. Branch from M. 115.	1½	..	..	..	
	(*g*) Sharan Jogezai branch from Killa Saifulla.	..	..	35	..	Militia Post.
	(*h*) Continuation to Ashewat	..	..	33	..	Militia Post.
	(*i*) Maratangi link M. 146 to M. 25 Gurlama road.	26	..	..	..	Loralai— Fort Sandeman by this.
	(*j*) Killa Saifulla Pass road (M. 119—Loralai). Meets—Speraragha road near Chanali 136½. Sirki Jangal 148. Loralai 165.	46	..	..	..	Railhead to Loralai is 46 miles.
	Carried over .	433½	76½	88	157	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward	433½	76½	88	157	
3	Ziarat (Quetta Junction Stewart and Lytton road—Smallan junction Harnai road). Gandak 15. Sarantangi 22. Kach 30. Kahan 47. Ziarat 63. Chotair 78½. Smallan 101½. Loralai 122.	122	..	..	..	Ziarat Pass snowbound in winter, liable to spate in summer.
	(*a*) Mangi branch from Ziarat	..	..	..	21	To railway.
4	Speraragha (M. 46 Zhob road—M. 136½. Killa Saifulla Pass road)—Khanozai 46. Yusaf Kach 51. Mallozai 55. Speraragha 70. Chinjan 87. Chanali 101. Killa Saifulla Pass road 105. Loralai 130.	89	..	..	..	Speraragha Pass snowbound in winter.
5	Urak (Quetta boundary-Urak). Hanna 7. Urak 13¾.	8¾	..	..	..	Liable to damage in spates.
	(*a*) Nar Nallah branch from M. 6½.	..	1½	..	..	
6	Bolan (Quetta-Sibi) Galbraith Spinney 3. Sariab 8. Darwaza 23. Kolepur 26. Mach 41. Bibinani 55½. Kirta 68. Kundalani 76. Rindli 85. Sibi 103.	103	..	..	..	Liable to damage in spates.
	(*a*) Mach Jail branch from M. 41½.	1¾	..	..	..	
	(*b*) Nari Gorge branch from Sibi.	..	8	..	..	
7	Kalat (M. 8. Bolan road-Mastung) Sariab 3. Mian Gundi 11. Lak Pass 18. Mastung 32.	24	..	..	..	Continues in Kalat State charge; see notes at end.
	(*a*) Mastung. R. S. Branch	1½	..	..	..	
	(*b*) Mastung Civil Lines branch.	1	..	..	..	
	Carried over	784½	86	88	178	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	784½	86	88	178	
8	Chagai (M. 19. Kalat Road-border at Mirjawa). Kanak 31½. Sheikh Wasil 39. Kirdgap 54½. Galongur 71½. Kishingi 79. Nushki 90½. Ahmedwal 102. Mal Chauki 121½. Dalbandin 209. Nok Kundi 313. Jazzak wells 389. Mirjawa-border post 400.	..	381	..	..	Road from Nushki to Dalbandin was made up in 1930 but abandoned afterwards, *vide* Secretary, P. W. D., No. 358/E. C., dated 27th January 1933. Road from Dalbandin to Mirjawa was never made fit to pass speedy traffic and is not passable.
	(*a*) Kurram Levy Post branch from M. 43.	..	..	..	18	
	(*b*) Panjpai branch from M. 43.	..	..	..	5	
	(*c*) Nushki R. S. Branch from M. 90.	..	1½	..	..	
	(*d*) Ahmedwal R. S. Branch from M. 103.	..	1½	..	..	
	(*e*) Kharan road from Ahmedwal.	..	69	..	..	
	(*f*) Chagai branch from M. 207.	..	32	..	..	Road abandoned *vide* Secretary, P. W. D. in Baluchistan, No. 358/E. C., dated 27th January 1933.
	(*g*) Sohtegaon road (from Nok Kundi to Grawag Road.—Gwalishtap 38½. Shtegaon 73. Zawag 84. Shahana 132. Palantak 158½. Grawag Road 219. Panjgur 226.	..	219	..	..	To Gwalishtap in Chagai; remainder maintained by A. P. A. Mekran.
	(*h*) Robat branch from M. 389. Saindak 397½. Kirtaka 426. Maki 444. Kanal 451. Robat 469.	..	90	..	..	Old trade route built by Webb-Ware.
	(*i*) Kacha link from M. 427 to M. 437 of Robat Branch.	..	20½	..	..	Post H. Q. of Dyer's Force.
	Carried over .	784½	900½	88	201	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	784½	900½	88	201	
	II.—Origin—Loralai.					
9	Harnai (Loralai-Harnai) Sinjawi 18. Smallan 20. Ashgara 31. Dilkhuna Post 39. Torkhan 43½. Harnai 55.	55	..	..	..	
	(*a*) Loralai Civil Station link from M. 1½.	1½	..	..	..	
	(*b*) Link to Duki road from M. 17½.	..	3	..	..	
	(*c*) Branch to Sinjawi Tahsil from M. 18¾.	..	1	..	..	
10	Gurlama (Loralai Fort Sandeman) Lahore 10½. Maratangi 25. Zara 43¼. Murgha 58½. Zarozai 71. Lakaband 81½. Babar 96. Kapip 104. Fort Sandeman 114.	114	..	..	..	Partly metalled usually passable during rains.
	(*a*) Musa Khel branch from M. 58½.	..	30	..	..	Tahsil.
11	D. G. K. (M. 15 Gurlama Road Barkhan). Wahar 20¼. Tor 35¾. Mekhtar 49. Sra Daka 60. Kingri 82¾. Rankan 98. Rakhni 114¼. Barkhan 146.	..	131	..	..	
	(*a*) Mekhtar link from M. 49 to M. 58½. Gurlama road.	..	21	..	..	
	(*b*) Continuation towards D. G. K. from M. 114¼.	..	3½	..	..	Fort Munro 122, Dera Ghazi Khan 168.
	(*c*) Vitakri branch from Barkhan.	..	21	..	..	Not passable during rains.
	Carried over .	955	1,110⅝	88	201	

APPENDIX C—*concld.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	955	1,110⅝	88	201	
12	Duki (M. 19. Harnai Road-Barkhan). Baghao 28. Duki 39. Duki Tahsil 41. Gumbaz 68. Hosri 86.	..	99	..	..	Distances 2 miles by link 9 (*b*).
	(*a*) Kohlu branch from M. 105.	..	10	..	..	
	III.—Origin—Fort Sandeman.					
13	Gulkach (Fort Sandeman-Gomal at Kulkach). Zhob river 6½. Wala 12. Nawa Oba 18. Dargai China 24. Walang 28, Sambaza 36. Gulkach post 54. Gomal 55.	55	..	..	..	Continues to Toi Khulla 67. Tanai 79. Wana 92. (1) Small Militia post now under construction at Walang. (2) Militia Post at Sambaza.
14	Lower Zhob (Fort Sandeman-Moghalkot). Brunj 13. Safi 23. Mir Ali Khel 35½. Moghalkot 50½.	..	..	..	..	Old road now broken, continued to Khajuri Kach 71.
15	Dhanasar (M. 104 Gurlama road border at Kato Dabra). Kapip 10. Manikhawa 24½. Dhanasar 47. Katao Dabra 47½.	..	16	23½	..	Class C beyond Manikhawa Road continues to Moghalkot 52: Draban 76. Dera Ismail Khan 114.
	(*a*) Branch to Ahmedi Durga from M. 26.	..	18	..	..	Levy Post.
16	Shinghar. (Fort Sandeman-Shinghar). Bahlol Nadi 13. Mahnsai 21. Bahram Khel 26. Pasta 29. Shinghar 32.	..	29	3	..	Class C beyond Pasta.
17	Sharan Jogezai (Fort Sandeman Sharan-Jogezai) junction with Gulkach Road 8, Surkach Kotal 26, Shaigalu 48, Sharan Jogezai 80.	80	..	..	..	1. Continues beyond Sharan for 8 miles towards Thanishpa and Ashewat. 2. Militia post at Shaigalu & Saran Jogezai.
	Total .	1,090	1,282⅝	114½	201	

NOTES.

The Kalat road item 7 continues beyond Mastung as follows:—Mastung 32. Guru 50. Mangocher 66. Kalat 88. Sorab 134.

(1) Panjgur road beyond Sorab—Jangal 194. Nag 241. Panjgur 324 (marked Chitkan on maps).

(2) Karachi road beyond Sorab—Khozdar 189. Vjatho Pass 245½. Link to Saruna R. H. (9 miles from road) 311½. Pripori Lak Pass 318. Diwana 338. Dareji 352½. Hinadan 374½. Hab Chauki 428½. Karachi 445.

2. The Las Bela road runs from Hab Chauki: Distance from Karachi—Hab Chauki 16½. Naka Kharani 37½. Sonmiani 52½. Uthal 72. Wyaro 100. Obara 110. Las Bela 120.

3. Panjgur-Pasni road. Hoshap 84. Torbat 140. Pasni 189 and from Turbat there is a branch to Tump 48 miles long.

4. Mekran border defence roads maintained by Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, from civil funds:—

(a) Grawag post road 47 miles.

(b) Gar post branch from M. 40 Grawag road 20½ M.

(c) Sar-i-parom post road from M. 16½ Panjgur road 41½.

(d) Gar post branch from M. 29 Sar-i-parom road 13 M.

(e) Jiunri road from Tump (116 miles) Panjgur-Tump 168. Mand post 200. Suntsar post 230. Jiunri 284.

5. Mashkai road maintained by Kalat State is 227 miles long running from Khozdar to Hoshap.

6. Various minor roads are maintained by Kalat State in the Kalat and Karachi Areas.

7. Bugti road maintained by the Bugti Nawab from Bakshapur on the Kashmor railway 49 miles with continuation (25 miles) to Singsilla.

8. During the year 1932-33, a new road about 32 miles in length was constructed from Jangal to Garesha (Jhalawan) linking the Kalat—Panjgur Road with the Mashkai—Khozdar-Surab Road near Jangal.

APPENDICES TO PART IV.

Nil.

GIPD—114 A to GG Baluchistan—4·11·36—360.

4 AUG 1937

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List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1935-36.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	The Hon'ble Sir Norman Cater, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	Throughout the year.
Deputy Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.	Lieut.-Colonel A. E. B. Parsons, C.B.E., D.S.O.	29th June 1935 to 17th September 1935.
	Mr. F. V. Wylie, C.I.E., I.C.S.	9th December 1935 to 31st March 1936.
Assistant to the Deputy Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.	Lieut. O. C. B. St. John, I.A.	11th July 1935 to 2nd October 1935.
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Mr. B. J. Gould, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S.	1st April 1935 to 14th June 1935.
	Vacant . . .	15th June 1935 to 22nd June 1935.
	Mr. C. P. Skrine, O.B.E., I.C.S.	23rd June 1935 to 31st December 1935.
	Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S.	1st January 1936 to 30th March 1936.
	Mr. G. F. Squire, I.C.S.	31st March 1936.
Claims Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Major E. H. Gastrell, I.A.	9th July 1935 to 15th March 1936.
Assistant to the Claims Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Lieut. D. H. Biscoe, I.A.	1st August 1935 to 15th October 1935.
	Lieut. J. C. E. Bowen, I.A.	1st August 1935 to 15th October 1935.
	Major V. D. Pilcher, I.A.	15th October 1935 to 31st March 1936.
	Major J. Pratt, I.A. .	1st November 1935 to 31st March 1936.
	Captain R. R. T. Burn, I.A.	17th November 1935 to 31st March 1936.
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Mr. H. Weightman, I.C.S.	1st April 1935 to 24th June 1935.
	Major I. W. Galbraith, M.C., I.A.	28th June 1935 to 31st March 1936.
Officer on special duty under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.	Major I. W. Galbraith, M.C., I.A.	1st April 1935 to 24th June 1935.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Under Secretary and Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Mr. M. H. Jones, I.C.S.	1st April 1935 to 31st May 1935.
	Lieut. O. C. B. St. John, I.A.	5th June 1935 to 10th July 1935.
	Major J. E. Lidierth, M.B.E.	11th July 1935 to 1st November 1935.
	Mr. E. F. Lydall, I.C.S.	2nd November 1935 to 31st March 1936.
Officer in charge, Baluchistan Intelligence Bureau, Quetta.	Major N. C. O'Morchoe, I.A.	1st April 1935 to 19th October 1935.
	Vacant . . .	20th October 1935 to 19th February 1936.
	Major N. C. O'Morchoe, I.A.	20th February 1936 to 31st March 1936.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.	Mr. H. J. Todd . .	1st April 1935 to 15th April 1935.
	Lieut.-Colonel Severn Williams, O.B.E., I.A.	16th April 1935 to 15th March 1936.
	Major E. H. Gastrell, I.A.	16th March 1936 to 31st March 1936.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.	Mr. G. F. Squire, I.C.S.	1st April 1935 to 28th March 1936.
	Mr. M. Worth, I.C.S. .	29th March 1936 to 31st March 1936.
Political Agent, Loralai	Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Hinde, I.A.	1st April 1935 to 18th February 1936.
	Captain B. Woods-Ballard, M.B.E., I.A.	19th February 1936 to 31st March 1936.
Political Agent in Zhob	Major D. G. H. de la Fargue, I.A.	Throughout the year.
Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass and of Chagai District.	Mr. C. P. Skrine, O.B.E. I.C.S.	1st April 1935 to 21st June 1935.
	Mr. H. Weightman, I.C.S.	22nd June 1935 to 31st March 1936.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin.	Captain B. Woods-Ballard, M.B.E., I.A.	1st April 1935 to 14th February 1936.
	Captain A. S. B. Shah, I.A.	15th February 1936 to 31st March 1936.
Additional Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.	Captain S. M. Khurshid, I.A.	13th June 1935 to 14th August 1935.
	Captain V. W. D. Willoughby, I.A.	26th August 1935 to 29th September 1935.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	Captain V. W. D. Willoughby, I.A.	1st April 1935 to 25th August 1935.
	Mr. G. F. Squire, I.C.S., (in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Sibi).	26th August 1935 to 29th September 1935.
	Captain V. W. D. Willoughby, I.A.	30th September 1935 to 28th October 1935.
	Mr. M. Worth, I.C.S.	29th October 1935 to 31st March 1936.
Colonization Officer and Assistant Political Agent, Nasirabad.	Mr. G. C. S. Curtis, I.C.S.	1st April 1935 to 26th July 1935.
	Rai Sahib L. Hari Chand.	27th July 1935 to 30th September 1935.
	Mr. G. C. S. Curtis, I.C.S.	1st October 1935 to 31st March 1936.
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.	Mr. H. E. Richardson, I.C.S.	1st April 1935 to 18th November 1935.
	Mr. G. H. Emerson, I.C.S.	19th November 1935 to 29th February 1936.
	Captain B. Woods-Ballard, M.B.E., I.A.	1st March 1936 to 10th March 1936.
	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdur Rashid Khan.	11th March 1936 to 31st March 1936.
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.	Captain M. O. A. Baig, I.A.	1st April 1935 to 18th April 1935.
	Khan Bahadur Sardar Mir Ahmad Khan.	19th April 1935 to 31st October 1935.
	Captain V. W. D. Willoughby, I.A.	1st November 1935 to 31st March 1936.
Assistant to the Political Agent in Kalat and of Chagai.	Captain R. L. Bazalgette, I.A.	1st April 1935 to 28th October 1935.
	Captain R. G. E. W. Alban, I.A.	29th October 1935 to 31st March 1936.
Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat and *ex*-officio Commandant Mekran Levy Corps.	Captain S. M. Khurshid, I.A.	1st April 1935 to 6th May 1935.
	Captain M. O. A. Baig, I.A.	7th May 1935 to 31st March 1936.
Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.	Lieut. Colonel R. Hay, I.M.S.	1st April 1935 to 13th June 1935.
	Dr. H. T. Holland, C.I.E.	14th June 1935 to 13th September 1935.
	Lieut. Colonel J. Rodger, M.C., I.M.S.	14th September 1935 to 31st March 1936.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Civil Surgeon and Superintendent Jail, Quetta	Major J. G. Bird, I.M.S.	1st April 1935 to 30th May 1935.
	Vacant . . .	31st May 1935 to 13th June 1935.
	Captain D. MacDonald Fraser, I.M.S.	14th June 1935 to 14th September 1935.
	Mr. K. E. R. Robertson, I.M.D.	15th September 1935 to 29th October 1935.
	Lieut. Colonel J. Rodger, M.C., I.M.S.	30th October 1935 to 31st March 1936.
Civil Surgeon, Loralai and Sibi.	Lieut. Colonel J. Rodger, M.C., I.M.S.	1st April 1935 to 28th October 1935.
	Major H. Williamson, O.B.E., I.M.S.	29th October 1935 to 31st March 1936.
Officer on special duty in connection with reorganisation of Quetta Police Force.	Lieut. Colonel G.W. Anderson, C.I.E., I.A.	8th June 1935 to 15th July 1935.
Superintendent of Police Quetta-Pishin and Sibi.	Mr. A. J. O'Connor .	1st April 1935 to 10th June 1935.
	Vacant . . .	11th June 1935 to 12th June 1935.
	Mr. R. A. C. Hill .	13th June 1935 to 31st March 1936.
Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai.	Mr. H. B. Powis .	1st April 1935 to 3rd November 1935.
	Mr. W. St. L. Hodder,	4th November 1935 to 31st March 1936.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta.	Vacant . . .	1st April 1935 to 31st March 1936.
Assistant Superintendent of Police incharge Additional Police, Quetta.	Mr. R. I. Hallows .	29th June 1935 to 31st March 1936.
Agricultural Officer in Baluchistan.	Mr. A. M. Mustafa, B.A. (Oxon).	Throughout the year.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1935-36.

PART I.

Poliitical Summary.

In the beginning of May the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties was celebrated throughout Baluchistan with enthusiasm.

Closely following these celebrations, the earthquake disaster of the 31st May 1935 overshadowed every other event. The shock occurred soon after 3-00 A.M. and within a few seconds the whole of Quetta City, the Civil, railway and Royal Air Force Lines, a small part of cantonments, Mastung, Kalat and many villages in the Quetta sub-division and in Kalat State had been totally wrecked. Even in the cantonment very few houses were left fit for habitation. The exact death roll will never be known but more than 20,000 people must have lost their lives.

Owing to the crippling of the civil administration control of the situation during the first month was handed over to the Army and was admirably carried out. The first concern was the rescue of those buried in the ruins of their houses. Arrangements had then to be made for the burial of the dead, the care of the injured and their subsequent evacuation to hospitals in the Punjab and Sind, the evacuation by train of all those who wished to leave the earthquake area and the care of the rural population to whose relief field ambulances and lorry loads of food were despatched.

To safeguard public health and to protect property a barbed wire fence was erected around the city and for a time all entry within the cordon was strictly prohibited. As soon as labour could be organised clearance of the roads within the area commenced. Parties of Boy Scouts from the Punjab working under their Provincial Commissioner volunteered their services and rendered remarkable service in removing for cremation and burial the bodies discovered during this clearance.

Messrs. Bagai of Bannu generously provided a fleet of lorries for salvage and relief work free of cost for the first month.

Meanwhile other measures of relief were taken in hand. *Karezes* in the rural areas were repaired, huts were constructed for the rural population, relief committees were set up to give help from His Excellency the Viceroy's Relief Fund, a camp for destitute refugees was opened, blankets and warm clothing were distributed and grants were given to small shopkeepers to set them up once more in business.

General salvage of the city area was begun in the last half of September and the rate of salvage was gradually accelerated with the assistance of the public until by the end of the year it was completed. By this time all property owners had removed what they were able to salvage and the clearance of the débris was in full swing. In the spring temporary huts and shops were erected in certain wards and business began slowly to flow back into Quetta.

Iranian Border.

On the whole the Iranian Border was quiet. Malcontents in Iranian Baluchistan gave some trouble to the Iranian Government and a certain number of deserters and refugees came across the border. In accordance with arrangements made at the Anglo-Iranian Conference in February 1935 any Iranian Government property found on these deserters (arms, ammunition, etc.) was taken away from them and returned to the Iranian authorities. During the winter measures had to be taken to forestall a reported intention on the part of the Iranians to occupy a small oasis named Gorich Kalag on the British side of the demarcated border. Gorich Kalag was occupied by a party of the Mekran Levy Corps in December but the party was withdrawn at the end of the year under report after representatives sent by the Iranian Government had examined the question on the spot.

Afghan Border.

The usual raids occurred along the border of the Quetta-Pishin District. These are often the outcome of family quarrels amongst the Achakzai who live on both sides of the border. A serious outrage—mentioned later under the Zhob Agency—was committed by outlaws from a base in Afghanistan. Otherwise the Afghan border remained unusually quiet.

Zhob Agency.

On the 27th April 1935 a Khosti Kibzai outlaw named Pale who was living with the Khoedad Khel Suleman Khel in Afghanistan came across the border with a gang and attacked the mail lorry on the Loralai-Fort Sandeman Road. Five people were killed and three wounded. The whole gang escaped. A jirga was held to fix responsibility for the outrage and representations have been made to the Afghan Government for compensation and the disposal of the gang which returned to Afghanistan after the outrage. This was the most serious outrage of the year. On the 25th April and the 17th May respectively Military Engineering Service road mistris were kidnapped by Mardanzais and on the 21st September two post runners and a road gang of five Mandokhel were kidnapped near Nim Parao by a party of Khoedad Khel Suleman Khel. All these kidnapped persons were returned unharmed within a few days. On the 21st August a car containing

a Sub-Divisional Officer of the Military Engineering Service and two others was stopped on the Zhob valley road but managed to escape after a few shots had been fired at it. On the 8th September shots were fired at the train from Fort Sandeman near Tang Haiderzai but no material damage was done. In both these cases those guilty have been punished after trial by jirga.

Loralai Agency.

The Loralai Agency has nothing of importance to report. Murders were not so numerous as usual. On the 2nd June one man was killed and seven wounded in an affray over grazing rights between Mallazai and Adinzai Sadanzai Hassan Khel of village Nali Mardanzai in Musa Khel. On the 5th January at Wasolin in the same tahsil two Nasirs were injured and one killed by assailants, believed to have been Suleman Khel, who escaped across the border.

Sibi Agency.

The Marri and Bugti tribal areas were peaceful.

In the Nasirabad Sub-division on the 19th June 1935 the Sherkhanani Jamalis organized a demonstration against Government to protest against the colonization of waste lands irrigated from the Sukkur barrage because they claimed them as their property. Some 200, who took part, eventually contented themselves with petty looting. Action had to be taken against the Jamali Sardar who appears to have instigated rather than tried to control his tribesmen. In the Nasirabad colony about 11,000 acres in the Usta tahsil were distributed to colonists. Good progress was made in colonization. In April six men were killed and six injured in a severe hail storm at the new Quetta settlement and the crops were severely damaged.

On the night of the 18/19th February 1936 a serious dacoity was committed in village Jaungal, Jacobabad District in which one dacoit and a shopkeeper were killed and two dacoits and three villagers were wounded. The dacoits came from Usta and energetic action resulted in the capture of the whole gang. Relations between the police in the Upper Sind Frontier District and the Levies in the Nasirabad Sub-division of the Sibi Agency were excellent and conditions on the border much improved in consequence.

Quetta-Pishin Agency.

The usual raids involving kidnapping, theft of animals and robbery occurred but none of them were of a very serious nature and the kidnapped persons were all either released before reaching the Afghan border or allowed to return a few days later. On the 2nd September a gang of about eighteen took up a position on the ridge of hills between Pishin and Malezai and waylaid people

travelling in tongas. The raiders tied up their victims and succeeded in getting away with some cash and articles of clothing. On the 24th September two bad characters from Zhob held up and looted three lorries on the Barshore road.

Kalat State, Las Bela, Chagai and the Bolan Railway Districts.

The earthquake created havoc over an area of more than 1,000 square miles in the Kalat State. Over 3,000 people were killed and almost all buildings in this area were destroyed including the historic Miri at Kalat and all State buildings in Kalat and Mastung. Great damage was caused to *karezes* and large numbers of plough cattle were killed. Measures of relief similar to those in the Quetta sub-division were undertaken and were adequate for the immediate situation but it will take many years for the State to recover fully from the disaster.

Development naturally received a set-back but financial equilibrium was maintained and there was actually an increase in the State's receipts under customs duty. A new road was constructed between Gandawa and Pir Chatta in Kachhi.

Tension in the Kurd tribe culminated in September 1935 in the murder at Dasht Thana of Mir Yar Mohammad Khan Kurd, brother of the Sardar and Rissaldar of the Bolan Levies. His murderer was killed on the spot by the Sardarkhel and later those concerned in the conspiracy received heavy punishment after trial by jirga.

In the Mekran Levy Corps there was some disaffection in the two Musiani platoons and it was necessary to call upon the Rissaldar Major, himself a Musiani, to resign, and to re-organise the entire Corps on a non-tribal platoon basis. An immediate and marked improvement in discipline was the result.

The infant and only son of His Highness the Khan died on the 17th December 1935.

In the New Year's Honours List His Highness was gazetted a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

The news of the death of His Late Majesty King George the V was received with profound sorrow throughout Baluchistan.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The rabi harvest of 1935 was below normal again this year in Zhob, Sibi and Chagai Districts owing to late storms, rust, adverse winds, hails and floods. Good rabi crops were however reaped in the Quetta-Pishin, and the Loralai Districts. Lack of seasonable rains resulted in the kharif crops in Loralai being much

below the average while in the Khushkaba lands of the Fort Sandeman and Killa Saifulla Tahsils of the Zhob District the crops practically failed for the same reasons.

In the Quetta sub-division of the Quetta-Pishin District the disastrous earthquake of 31st May 1935 caused the crops, which were good, to be neglected. All *karezes* and sources of water supply were severely damaged, most of the dwelling houses of the agriculturists were destroyed and many plough cattle were killed.

To alleviate the distress caused by the earthquake the rabi and kharif land revenue demands of the Quetta Tahsil amounting to Rs. 60,362 were remitted in full. Partial relief was also granted to undamaged villages. Recovery of taccavi instalments aggregating Rs. 40,671 was also suspended. A sum of Rs. 1,34,479 was spent on repairs to *karezes*, wells, springs and watermills. For the provision of temporary residential accommodation in the rural area of the earthquake affected part of the Quetta Sub-division a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was sanctioned from His Excellency the Viceroy's Relief Fund and miscellaneous relief was also given by the Provincial Relief Committee.

The economic condition of the people and trade generally throughout the Province was affected adversely by the earthquake as the main market was destroyed. The fruit industry especially suffered. Fodder was however sufficient and the condition of live-stock was on the whole good.

PART II.

Revenue and General Administration Summary, 1935-36.

Land Revenue.—The system of collection of revenue, by which recovery was made in kind over the greater part of the Province by division or appraisement of crops, remained unchanged.

The land revenue demand of the Province for 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 11,79,086 against Rs. 10,92,734 for 1934-35. (See details in Appendices I to V). Including arrears for the preceding year the total demand was Rs. 12,95,036 against Rs. 12,38,108 during 1934-35. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 8,20,269 (including Rs. 1,56,863 on account of tirni) against Rs. 7,89,906 (including Rs. 1,60,542 on account of tirni) in the preceding year. The small increase as compared with the figures of the previous year in the gross demand as well as in the actual collections is due to an increase in the area brought under cultivation in the Khirtar Canal Colony, and good rains elsewhere. This year again a sum of Rs. 93,430 could not be recovered chiefly owing to political causes in the Usta Tahsil of the Nasirabad Sub-division.

The sub-joined table shows the details of the area sown and harvested during the year under report and the preceding year :—

Year.	Area sown.			Area harvested.		
	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the Tahsils not yet settled or surveyed.	Total.	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the Tahsils not yet settled or surveyed.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1934-35 .	326,685	83,636	410,321	169,352	31,405	200,757
1935-36 .	371,558	49,688	421,246	215,857	25,387	241,244

The percentage of the area cropped to the area sown during the year under report was 57·27 against 51·84 in the preceding year.

Remissions of revenue sanctioned during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,36,030 against Rs. 2,90,216 in the preceding year and suspensions to Rs. 12,872 against Rs. 20,995 in 1934-35. Details of remissions and suspensions are shown in Appendix III.

A sum of Rs. 31,405 was paid as *Malikana* (allowances to headmen for collection of revenue) against Rs. 27,918 in 1934-35.

The details of revenue demand and collections are given in Appendix I.

Grazing tax collected during the year is included in the figures under the head revenue. The following table shows collections on this account for 1935-36 as compared with those in the preceding year :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.
From Nomads	89,495	73,451
From Permanent inhabitants . .	71,047	83,412
Total .	1,60,542	1,56,863

The decrease in tirni is due to the fact that influx of nomads from across the border was less than in the preceding year.

Weather and Crops.—The rainfall recorded at Sibi, Hurnai, Loralai, Fort Sandeman, Nushki and Mach (Bolan) was above the average while at Quetta it was not recorded owing to the destruction of the raingauge apparatus by the earthquake of 31st May 1935. (For details see Appendix VI.)

The ill-effects of the shortage of rain in 1934 and the resulting complete or partial failure of the kharif crops in Nasirabad, Chagai and Zhob were to some extent set off by exceptionally widespread winter rains, and a bumper rabi harvest was anticipated in many areas. This expectation was again belied in Zhob by late storms, rust and adverse winds, in Sibi and Nasirabad by the same causes and, in addition, hail floods and failure of canals. Lack of seasonable rains resulted in the kharif crops in Loralai being much below the average while in the Khushkaba lands of the Fort Sandeman and Killa Saifullah Tahsils of the Zhob District the crops practically failed for the same reason.

Scarcity and famine.—No locusts appeared in any part of the Province. Owing to the failure of the inundation canals and the lack of timely rains the agricultural situation in the Jhatpat Tahsil further deteriorated. The rabi and kharif crops were affected very badly. As a consequence liberal remissions of land revenue were granted in favour of Zamindars. In addition Rs. 21,092 representing taccavi loans payable by the Zamindars with interest on the 15th August 1934 and 15th February 1935 were remitted in January 1936 and the payment of the taccavi loans aggregating Rs. 13,874 due on the 15th February 1936 was suspended for one year. After the application of certain sections of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act to Nasirabad, the liquidation of rural indebtedness slowly progressed and leases of debtors' lands were arranged.

In the Quetta Sub-division of the Quetta-Pishin District the disastrous earthquake caused the crops, which were good, to be neglected. All *karezes* and sources of water supply were severely damaged, most of the dwelling houses of the agriculturists were destroyed, and many plough cattle were killed. To alleviate the distress the rabi and kharif land revenue demands of the Quetta

Tahsil amounting to Rs. 60,927 were remitted in full. Partial relief was also granted to undamaged villages. Recovery of taccavi instalments aggregating Rs. 40,671 was also suspended. For the provision of temporary residential accommodation in the rural area affected by the earthquake a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was sanctioned from His Excellency the Viceroy's Relief Fund. The following amounts were also spent for the relief of the Quetta Zamindars :—

	Rs.
Repairs to *karezes*, wells, springs and water mills .	1,34,479
Seed supplied for rabi, 1936-37	25,887
Purchase of bullocks	24,200

The economic condition of the people and trade generally throughout the Province were affected adversely by the earthquake as the main market was destroyed. The fruit industry specially suffered. Fodder was however sufficient and the condition of live-stock was on the whole good.

Survey and settlement.—The preparation of the Records of Rights of the Perennial area in the Nasirabad Sub-division was taken in hand.

A further 12,800 acres of Government land in the Nasirabad Canal Colony was distributed among the tribesmen from Kalat and Chagai, Quetta-Pishin, Sibi, Zhob and Loralai Districts and the Nasirabad Sub-division during the year under report. The total area distributed at the close of the year amounted to 32,890 acres.

The present terms of the settlement of the various Tahsils will expire on the dates shown below :—

Quetta	31st March 1938.
Pishin	31st March 1939.
Shahrigh	31st March 1937.
Sanjawi	31st March 1937.
Nasirabad	1st July 1937.

Progress of Locust Research Work.

The Headquarters of the Locust Research Entomologist continued to be at Karachi.

Locust Survey Work.—Survey work was restricted during the year to the desert regions proper of Mekran and Lasbela. Greater attention was paid to intensive surveys at selected centres, *viz.*, Ambagh, Pasni and Gwadar on the Mekran coast. The fluctuation in the locust population at each centre in the course of the year was noted, as also the response of the locust to the seasonal changes in its environment.

Ecological Work.—The ecological studies of the solitary phase of the locust were continued at Pasni and Ambagh during the year. Experimental studies on the effect of the quality of food on the maturation of the locust were also carried out at Pasni.

Locust Situation.—There were no reports of swarms in the Baluchistan area during the period under report.

While 1934 proved to be a year of drought in Mekran, the winter rains of 1934-35 were both early and copious along the coast and in the interior of Mekran. Consequently there was extensive breeding in March all along the sandy areas of the Mekran coast resulting in the appearance of fairly large numbers of adult locusts of the new generation in April. In May-June, the appearance of fairly large numbers of hoppers in a gregarious condition was reported on Jowari crops in three places in Mekran, *viz.*, Shashtal Rek near Nasirabad in Kech, Seh-gazan and Gar near Panjgur. A similar appearance of gregarious hoppers was reported from Kharan on wild vegetation in the desert near Washuk in July. The great majority of the adult locusts that resulted from these hoppers flew away within about a week or two after emergence. These cases were possibly instances of incipient swarming brought about by the migration of locusts from the coast into the valleys of the interior in April and May and their subsequent concentrated egg-laying in favourable localities.

The year under report was remarkable for the occurrence of a locust incursion on a fairly large scale during the month of July into the coastal areas of Mekran and Lasbela and into Kachhi. The incursion took place not in the form of a migration of swarms, but mostly as an imperceptible entry of individual locusts all over the area mentioned above. The immigrant locusts included quite a large proportion of pink individuals and a small number of bright yellow ones. When examined biometrically, a great many were found to exhibit ratios of intermediate and gregarious values, thus showing affinities to the *gregaria* phase of the locust. Since the incursion had occurred at a time when the monsoon rains were due to fall in the areas of the Indian Desert, it was considered that a new cycle of locust infestation might possibly be inaugurated thereby but the rains proved a failure in Lasbela and consequently locust breeding was greatly restricted thereby.

During the current year's work, fairly clear evidence was obtained as to the ability of locusts of the solitary type to migrate long distances, just like swarms of the gregarious type. In Lasbela very few locusts were to be seen during the earlier months of the year, but during May and June good numbers of a freshly developed generation were noticeable in spite of the absence of all evidence of local breeding. Again, in July, the great locust incursion was noticed in regard to which there was little doubt that its origin was from a western source, possibly partly Mekran and partly Iranian Baluchistan. Lastly, during October, November and December, individuals of a new generation were found appearing at Ambagh, Ormara, Pasni and Gwadar, which had evidently been derived from breeding that had taken place in

August-September in the Indian Desert areas. The discovery of the existence of migration among the solitaries is of great importance, as it shows that the Desert Locust is able to breed normally, even in the solitary phase, in two distant areas of habitat at different seasons of the same year, and thus bring about under favourable conditions a rapid increase of population, leading perhaps to mass-multiplication and a new cycle of locust infestation. This year's experience has shown that locust breeding on a large scale would take place in the coastal areas of Mekran only during years of early and copious winter-rainfall, and that the best way of checking the infestation in the bud would be not to deal with the coastal reks, but to keep under close watch the areas in the interior valleys of Mekran where the incipient swarms are likely to develop and to destroy the latter promptly.

Study of old Records.—Mapping of the locust movements for the years 1926—1930 has been finished.

Fruit Industry and Agriculture.

The Agricultural Officer and his staff continued to be the same as last year.

The earthquake of May 31st destroyed practically all the buildings on the Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta, but fortunately no one lost his life except one laboratory Assistant. A dairy was organised by the agricultural staff and run for the first two months after the earthquake to provide milk for the refugees and the civil population.

Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta.

2. This station is about 25 acres in extent out of which only 18½ acres are under cultivation, the rest being under roads and buildings. The work of the station continued in much the same way as before inspite of the earthquake. Details of the work done are given below under different heads.

Pomology.

3. *Variety Tests of Fruits.*—During the past four years a number of varieties of apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums, nectarines, apricots and grapes have been tested. These tests are carried out to determine hardiness, time of blooming, leafing and fruit ripening, length of time to come into bearing, susceptibility to insects and fungi, whether self-fertile and if so, in what degree, for what purpose adapted, method of describing for identification and the range of adaptability to climate and soil.

4. *Introduction of varieties.*—The introduction of new varieties from foreign countries and other provinces in India continued. During the last planting season, five varieties of plums, *viz.*, Green-gage, Victoria, Jafferson, Oullins-gage and Oullins Golden

were introduced from England. Seven different varieties of cordon pears, *viz.*, Conference, Fertility, Clappe's Favourite, Pitmaston—Duchess, Buerre Hardy, Louise Bonne of Jersy and Buerre Diel were also imported from England. All these arrived in perfectly good condition and are doing very well. Strawberry suckers were obtained from Kashmir and the area under this fruit has been extended.

5. *Training Fruit Trees to Special Forms.*—The European method of training pears as cordon has proved satisfactory so far under Quetta conditions. Specimens trained against wire and along walls have made good growth and appear to be useful in landscape and amateur gardening. There are now three long rows of pear cordons on the Farm.

6. *Plant Propagation and Root Stock.*—Due to earthquake, summer budding was missed. A certain amount of dormant budding was, however, done with very good result. A large number of apple, pear and cherry stocks was imported from England and Kashmir.

7. Work on the vegetative propagation of root-stock continued. As layering under Quetta condition has not been so successful, this has been given up. Only stooling method is adopted as it has given very satisfactory results.

8. *Market Gardening.*—During the past season, the major part of the work on vegetable crops has been done on variety studies. The Department now is in a position to advise farmers regarding the varieties of vegetables to be grown. It may be stated that tomatoes do very well at Quetta and may fetch as much as Rs. 1,200 per acre if correct varieties are grown and properly trained.

ENTOMOLOGY.

9. Due to the severe earthquake referred to in paragraph 1 the entomological work was greatly hampered. The laboratory building cracked badly and all the collected and preserved material was thrown from the shelves and lost.

10. *Insect.*—Life in Baluchistan is active only for six months (April to September). Due to abnormal conditions during this period, a survey of the insect fauna of the province in general and of fruit-pests in particular which had started in September 1933 could not be continued. However a few insects were collected and identified with the help of the Imperial Institute of Entomology, London. Also the advice and guidance of the Imperial Entomologist, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, was sought from time to time in the general work.

11. As no laboratory work was possible during the summer season, only field observations were carried out. The notorious apple Bud-Moth, Spilonota Ocellana, Fabr-Family Encosmidae was observed doing a great deal of damage to apple fruits. The

study of life and the seasonal history of this pest, together with control and remedial measures, have been undertaken. The life histories of Black Peach Aphis (Lachnus Persicae), Green Peach Aphis (Myzus persicae), Codling moth (*Laspyresia pomonella*) and Shot-hole Borer, (*Scolytus sp.*) undertaken last year had to be started afresh, as most of the material collected was spoiled.

12. Due to abnormal conditions prevailing during the summer season no summer spray was possible at the station and hence testing the comparative usefulness of the various insecticides which was started last year could not be continued. The lead arsenate combination with lime-sulphur solution was tried as a dormant spray for the control of Codling and Apple-Bud moths. The experiments will be continued during the summer of 1936. During the winter season apart from regular spraying at the Fruit Experiment Station, spraying demonstrations were given at 6 different places in the Province and 773 trees were treated with lime-sulphur solution (winter strength).

13. When normal conditions were restored, regular Cyanogas pumping to keep the rats under control was started at the Station and continued every month. Demonstrations for rat killing were given along with the spraying demonstrations and 500 holes were treated with Cyanogas.

MYCOLOGY.

14. On the mycological side, work was mainly confined to general prophyllactic measures. About four thousand plants were sprayed at the dormant stage and more than 1,500 plants at the calyx stage. Bordeaux mixture and lime sulphur were used for spraying in winter, lime-sulphur, selfboiled lime-sulphur, copper sulphate and lime dust (1-4) were used in spring. Rosin, fish oil, soap and iron sulphate were at times used as spreader; the former however, proved very satisfactory. At the Fruit Experiment Station general plant sanitation was kept. Mummies which might have harboured spores of pathogenic fungi were removed and destroyed. Wounds on trees due to frost-injury, sun-scalt, etc., were washed with ·1 per cent. corrosive sublimate and dressed with white lead paint or Bordeaux paint. In cases of wounds on main trunks and crotches coaltar was applied.

15. For the collection of mycological specimens villages within a radius of five miles around Quetta (Tirkha, Huda, Ahmad-Khanzai, Kirani and Gulzar Killi) were visited from time to time. Owing to abnormal conditions due to the earthquake, work was suspended and little was done in the collection of these pests. The few diseases recorded are dieback of peach and plum, leaf spot of strawberry, long smut and grain smut of jowar, smut of maize and barley, and rusts of wheat and barley. Some interesting kinds of rust on tulip, hyacinth, euphorbia beliscopia and veronica agrestris were also recorded.

16. *Income and Expenditure.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Income	2,349	5	6
Expenditure	14,143	4	6

17. *Usta Muhammad Seed and Experiment Station.*—The object of this farm is to raise pure seed and distribute it to Zamindars, and to carry out experiments on agricultural crops like wheat, cotton, oil seeds, etc. Already appreciable progress has been made in this direction. More than six hundred maunds of wheat seed was distributed through the Assistant Political Agent and Colonization Officer, Nasirabad. It is anticipated that more than 800 acres were brought under improved types of wheat during the last rabi season. Experiments in the cultivation of cotton have been partially successful. These have been responsible in attracting the British Cotton Growers' Association who have taken about 20,000 acres on lease at Usta. It is expected that about two thousand acres will come under cotton cultivation this season in the Nasirabad Colony.

18. During the year under report out-door mangers for bullocks, a chaff-cutting shed and a bhusa-shed were constructed which have added greatly to the efficiency of the farm. A model hut for tenants was also constructed.

19. *Agricultural Show.*—Under the auspices of the Assistant Political Agent and Colonization Officer an agricultural show was organised at Usta. It attracted people from every part of the Colony and great interest was shown by the Zamindars in all the seeds and implements which were exhibited. Ploughing and digging competitions were organised and prizes were given away. Lectures in Urdu on the cultivation of cotton and the reclamation of kallar (alkali) soils were given by the Agricultural Officer. The Agricultural Assistant, Usta, gave a talk on the usefulness of the various implements which were exhibited and demonstrations of those were also given. The show was a great success and it is hoped that it will become an annual feature of the colony.

Taccavis.—Taccavi loans outstanding at the commencement of the year, *i.e.*, 1st April 1935 amounted to Rs. 7,58,325-6-2 against Rs. 7,28,776-0-5 on the 1st April 1934. Loans amounting to Rs. 78,170 as detailed in Appendix VII were given during 1935-36 as against Rs. 1,39,090 during the preceding year. Of the former a sum of Rs. 30,800 was granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 47,370 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Recoveries during the year 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 1,54,139-7-10 including Rs. 21,715-11-2 on account of interest. Remissions to extent of Rs. 19,798-10-2 were granted during the year under report and the recovery of instalments aggregating Rs. 78,050-15-10 was suspended. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 6,84,272-15-4.

1. *Forests.*—Deh Jallo reserve forest in Nasirabad District (area 500 acres) was disaforested during the year, leaving the area of the reserves 340 square miles.

2. Charge of the Division was held by Qazi Hafeez-ud-Din, a senior Forest Ranger, throughout the year. The administrative control of the unclassed Forests in Zhob and Chagai Districts was held by the Political Agents concerned as usual.

3. Considerable time and attention had to be devoted towards the restoration of forests which had been seriously damaged by earthquake sufferers and their cattle.

EFFECT OF EARTHQUAKE ON THE DEPARTMENT.

(*a*) *Forest Produce given free.*—Immediate relief was provided to earthquake sufferers and their cattle, by opening out the reserves in the affected area. Estimated value of forest produce given away in the shape of fuel, timber, fodder and grazing amounted to Rs. 9,750. Tamarix brushwood for making *Kiras* for rural reconstruction work round Quetta was given from Forests in Pishin Sub-division.

(*b*) *Buildings collapsed.*—Range quarters and their offices and huts of the Forest Guards worth Rs. 7,000 which were under the direct control of the Forest Department were razed to the ground.

(*c*) *Outer boundary.*—The mud walls of Dhobi Ghat and Zangi Lora reserves collapsed while the barbed fencing of the Chiltan reserve and Central Zarghun was damaged by graziers.

Value of forest produce given free and estimated value of forest damages, after the earthquake are :—

	Estimated Value. Rs.
1. Forest produce given free and damaged . .	9,750
2. Outer boundary wall of Dhobi Ghat and Zangi Lora, barbed fencing of Chiltan and Central Zarghun reserve forests	1,500
3. Buildings Collapsed	7,000
Total .	18,250

REGENERATION AND REPRODUCTION.

1. Natural regeneration from seeds in the areas, which remained closed against grazing for the whole year, was satisfactory. The condition of the unclassed forests owing to excessive grazing and the daily increasing demands for fuel and timber on the back of the local inhabitants and the military, is deteriorating. Efforts are being made to introduce a system of rotational grazing in the reserve forests, and a beginning is being made with *Bunds* and catchwater drains to improve the soil covering and retard the rush of water along the bare hillside, which is carrying away the valuable soil and adversely affecting the permanent spring water.

11. ARTIFICIAL.

(a) *Irrigated nurseries.*—Seeds of several species were sown on an increased scale which germinated well. Several thousand seedlings of valuable species, both broad leaved and confirs were killed by trampling of the cattle allowed to graze in the reserves after the earthquake. Twenty thousand seedlings of shade trees existed in Forest nurseries on 31st March 1936, for planting in the reserves, sale to other departments and distribution to the zamindars free of charge.

(b) *In the forests.*—Taungya plantation experiment, started in Bakhra reserve, proved a success. The total area planted under this system is 50 acres. Area of 50 acres was sown with Kekar, in Sibi Municipal limits on the improved lines in vogue in the Punjab and as an experiment, cotton was also sown on a small scale on the opposite edge of the trenches.

Planting was extended in Spinneys round Quetta. Irrigation trenches demolished by the cattle after the earthquake were redug.

Avenue planting was done in Sibi Town.

Total number of plants raised during the year, over an area of about 60 acres, are more than 60 thousand.

Outer Boundary.—Barbed fence was erected round Dhobi Ghat and the work of repairing the fence of Chiltan reserve, Central Zarghun erection of barbed fence round Zangi Lora reserve will be taken up early next year.

Financial Results.—The total revenue and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 30,611-14-3 and Rs. 37,326-3-3 respectively as against Rs. 39,910 and Rs. 36,311 of the previous year. The decrease in the revenue is due to the fact that the forest produce valued at Rs. 9,750 was given free to earthquake sufferers. Owing to the destruction of Quetta town, the income of royalty on wood brought for sale in the town from the adjoining woodlands and reserves was stopped. Every effort has since been made to re-establish matters and it is hoped that the Department will cover its expenditure in the coming year.

Demand of Forest Produce.—The flocks of right holders and others have considerably increased during the last few decades. People are adopting a habit of settling down and need inferior timber for making huts near their fields. The demand for forest produce has consequently increased.

The price of forest produce given to right-holders in the shape of timber and grazing, etc., was valued at Rs. 61,301-3-0 against Rs. 53,750 during the last year and the value of the produce given free to the earthquake sufferers as immediate relief was Rs. 9,750. The grand total of the estimated value of forest produce given to right-holders and free grantees was Rs. 71,051-3-0.

Forest Offences.—The total number of forest offences against forest law reported during the year was 243 as against 331 of the previous year. Amount of compensation realized in all these cases amounted to Rs. 1,843-11-11 or Rs. 7-5-11 per case against Rs. 2,057-2-0 of the last year or Rs. 6-3-0 per case.

Game.—11 game licenses were issued for shooting of horned game to approved shikaris by the Political Agents of the Districts concerned, as against 22 issued in the preceding year. Fees recovered amounted to Rs. 80 against Rs. 145 of the last year.

EDUCATION.

During the year Sh. Abdus Samad, B.A., B.T., continued to be the Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan.

The earthquake of the night between 30th and 31st May 1935, wiping out all the educational institutions of Quetta, gave a serious blow to education in this province, as will be clear from the subsequent paragraphs.

2. *Private Schools.*—The number of these schools rose from 279 to 289 and that of scholars in these institutions from 3,360 to 4,334.

3. *Primary Education.*—Total number of Primary Schools was 92 against 97 with 2,247 scholars against 2,747. No new schools could be opened during the year. All the Cantonment Schools were destroyed in the earthquake and could not be revived.

4. *Secondary Education.*—Due to the earthquake the number of Secondary Schools was reduced from 12 to 6 and that of the Scholars from 4,517 to 1,544.

The number of Local Mohammadans was 645 against 908, in the preceding year.

The matriculation results were as under :—

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
(a) Government High School, Pishin .	14	8
(b) Barnes High School, Sibi . .	20	14
(c) Government High School, Loralai .	7	6

No Departmental Middle School Examination was held.

5. *Female Education.*—The earthquake destroyed all the Secondary Schools and reduced the number of Primary Girls' Schools to 3. The number of Scholars in the Primary Schools dwindled to 330.

6. *European Education.*—Both the European Schools—the Grammar School and the Presentation Convent School—were destroyed by the earthquake and so ceased to function.

7. *Special Education.*—The Normal School, the only institution of this kind in the Province, was closed.

8. *Scouting.*—The number of Scouts and Cubs during the year, after the earthquake dwindled to 365 (*i.e.*, Scouts 227 and Cubs 138).

Prior to the earthquake 687 Scouts, Cubs and Rovers attended the Rally on 30th May 1935.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The income and expenditure for 1934-35 and 1935-36 are shown below :—

Income.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Contribution from Municipality	10,024	1,779
2. Contribution from Cantonment	300	..
3. Contribution from Local Fund	15,792	16,002
4. Fees	22,362	12,397
	48,478	30,178
Expenditure.		
1. Provincial Revenues	3,09,254	2,89,111
2. Municipal Fund	38,165	7,796
3. Local Fund	34,505	35,034
4. Fees	81,501	14,933
5. Subscription and others	64,420	10,954
6. Building grants to non-Government Secondary Schools	10,000	10,000
7. Public Works Department Expenditure on Educational Buildings	12,311	2,687
8. Expenditure on buildings from Public bodies	6,731	17,420
	5,56,887	3,87,935

LOCAL FUNDS,

The total receipts of the marginally noted Bazar Funds in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 4,40,994 against Rs. 3,88,556 in the preceding year while the expenditure was Rs. 4,08,401 against Rs. 4,90,516.

1. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.
2. Sibi District Bazar Fund
3. Loralai Bazar Fund.
4. Port Sandeman Bazar Fund
5. Nushki Bazar Fund.
6. Bolan Bazar Fund.

MUNICIPAL FUND.

The only Municipality in Baluchistan is that of Quetta Town. The Municipal Committee consisted of 5 officials and 33 non-official members from 1st April 1935 to 31st May 1935, the date on which the earthquake disaster occurred. Out of 33 non-official members five members whose names are given below perished in the earthquake :—

1. Sardar Bahadur Nawab Arbab Khudadad Khan, Kansi.
2. Rai Bahadur Diwan Ladha Ram Nanda.
3. Khan Bahadur Ain-id-Din Khan, M.B.E.
4. S. Mashal Sultan.
5. L. Charanjit Lal.

Prior to the earthquake, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1935 to 31st May 1935 four meetings were held of which three were ordinary and one special. During the remainder of the year Government took charge of municipal affairs and the Committee, which had been heavily depleted, functioned intermittently as an advisory body. As regards income, the levy of octroi was suspended and practically all forms of municipal taxation ceased as well as income from municipal property which had all been destroyed. Since the earthquake the actual income amounted only to some 32,000 rupees, but a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was received as insurance money of the Town Hall which was destroyed in the earthquake and was invested in Government promissory notes. Expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,21,280 including the 16th instalment of Rs. 25,000 on the Government of India loan together with Rs. 13,651 interest.

TRADE.

All goods exported from this side are checked on arrival at the border by the Afghan Border Examiner with the permits granted by the Afghan Agent, Chaman.

2. There has been an increase of Rs. 4,45,050 odd in the amount of rebate of the Indian Customs duty on goods exported to Afghanistan as compared with the preceding year. The increase is due to increase of imports into Afghanistan.

3. The two parts of the electric machine which were lying in the Customs premises have been removed.

4. The following overseas goods were imported for the Afghan Government by Sherkat Ashami Milli, Chaman; The Eastern Express Company, Karachi; and Messrs. A. J. Main, Calcutta and crossed the border under the supervision of the Frontier Customs Officer :—

No. of packages.	Description of goods.	Value.	Date of crossing Border.
130 Cases	Swedish Sulphur Matches	£ 514 11 8	13-4-35
2 Unpacked	Chevrolet Master Utility Long chassis for Trucks	Rs. 1,872 3 0	16-5-35
1 Case	Machinery	RM 1,600·00	21-6-35
1 Unpacked	Morris Motor Car	£ 147 10 0	13-6-35
17 Packages	Iron and steel construction parts	..	11-7-35
2 ,,	Sheet and iron bearers	RM 1,072,001	14-7-35
1 Package	Iron and steel construction parts		
2 Packages	Sheet and iron bearers		
2 ,,	Iron and steel construction parts		
6 ,,	Ditto	..	17-7-35
1 Package	Sheet iron bearers		
1 ,,	Ditto		
7 Packages	Iron and steel construction parts		
3 Cases	Ditto	..	24-7-35
1 Case	Machinery		
1 ,,	Do.		
1 ,,	Do.		

No. of packages.	Description of goods.	Value.	Date of crossing Border.
1 Case	Machinery	RM 7,400·00	30-6-35
1 Crate	Do.		
1 Piece	Do.		
7 Cases	....		
2 ,,	Steel Cylinders	..	1-7-35
1 Case	Machinery	..	30-6-35
1 Piece	Do.		
1 Crate	Iron Tank		
1 Case	,, Tube		
14 Cases	Containing Tractor Tanks complete with Armoured bodies, parts and guns Armoured bodies for Tractor Tanks complete with parts and guns tear Gas Candles, Cartridge Belts Paint.	115,552·78	2-7-35 11-7-35 13-7-35 and 15-7-35
1	Chevrolet Master Sedan Motor Car	Rs. 1,420 2 0	22-7-35
6 Rings	Steel wire Galvanized	Not shown	29-7-35
4 Cases	Installation Materials		
26 Packages	Ditto		
38 Cases	Copper wire	,,	Do.
13 ,,	Procelain insulators	RM 519·75	6-8-35
1 Case	Post Card steel	£ 13 12 9	6-8-35
9 Cases	Iron Brackets	£ 133 3 5	31-8-35
25 ,,	Accessories for tubes Materials		
7 ,,	Insulators	RM 307·80	1-10-35
1 Case	Machinery	£ 356 4 11	1-10-35
1 ,,	Iron Bars		
1 ,,	Installation Materials		
1 ,,	Fuse Electric		
1 ,, and Crate.	Wooden Ladder		
3 Cases	Iron taps		
6 ,,	Iron brackets		
2 ,,	Iron ware		
4 ,,	Iron		
1 Case	Iron plates		
40 Packages	Iron		
1 Case	Bulbs		
35 Pieces	Materials for Barracks	RM 1,176·03	16-10-35
10 Cases	Insulators	£ 94 12 6	16-10-35
1 Case	Paste Board Shell		
1 ,,	Iron Bars		
1 ,,	Insulated wire		
1 ,,	Machinery		
1 ,,	Tools		
1 ,,	Ring wire tape		
5 Cases	Material for Barracks	RM 1,382·98	2-11-35
3 ,,	Insulators	RM 78·28	Do.
8 ,,	Do.	RM 204·00	Do.
1 Case	Tin Shades	Rs. 42 0 0	20-11-35
1 ,,	Textile Machines	£ 289 10 5	26-12-35
3 Drums	Accessories		
5 Cases	Machinery	£ 200 0 5	20-12-35
108 Bundles 565 Pieces	Mild steel round bars	£ 78 19 2	27-8-35
2 Cases	Machinery (Light and Power)	Rs. 991 4 0	26-12-35
5 ,,	Building Pump and Accessories	Not shown	Do
1 Bundle Coils.	Galvanized iron wire for Telephone	Do.	18-12-35
34 Bundles	Galvanized Corrogated sheets	Do.	8-1-36

No. of packages.	Description of goods.	Value.	Date of crossing Border.
2 Cases	Tools for wool washing factory	Not shown	8-1-36
3 ,,	Tools	Do.	Do.
7 ,,	Textile Machine	Rs. 15,280 11 0	19-1-36
192 Bundles	Galvanized Iron wire for Telephone	Not shown	12-2-36
2 Cases	Spare parts to spinning Machines	Rs. 792 14 0	10-2-36
1 Case	Tools	Rs. 3,209 11 0	24-2-36
11 Cases	Tubes and accesories		
59 Bundles	....		
35 Pipes	....		
1 Case	Bolts and Nuts		
3 Casks	....		
1 Case	Tools	Rs. 1,490 2 0	Do.
1 ,,	Do.		
1 ,,	Belts		
1 Case	Spare parts for wool washing factory	Rs. 764 6 0	27-2-36
1 Case	Machinery	Rs. 3,325 8 0	16-3-36
1 Drum	Cables and Accessories		
3 Rings			
1 Case			
1 ,,	Insulated wire and Accessories		
1 ,,	Lamp ware		
1 ,,	Do.		
1 ,,	Iron Tube		
1 ,,	Driving Belt and Accessories		
1 ,,	Insulated wire		
3 Cases	Insulated Materials	Rs. 1,130 2 0	Do.
2 Drums	Oil for transformation		
1 Case	Machinery	Rs. 3,535 14 0	16-3-36
1 ,,	Insulators		
1 ,,	Iron parts		
1 ,,	Apparatus		
1 Drum	Cables		
2 Rings	Do.		
1 Case	Machinery	Rs. 466 3 0	24-2-36
1 ,,	Tube		
4 Cases	Machinery		
5 Drums	Copper Rope (hard)	Rs. 2,310 0 0	29-2-36
3 Cases	Klingerit (Packing)	Rs. 1,061 11 0	25-3-36
8 Cases	Machinery	Rs. 12,794 12 0	27-3-36
2 ,,	Do.		
1 Case	Machinery with Oil		
1 ,,	Apparatus		
1 Case	Rubber sheets for wool washing Factory	Rs. 47 10 0	23-3-36
3 Cases	Pumps	Rs. 3,074 8 0	22-3-36
0 Pieces			
1 Case or 2 Drum	Varnish	Rs. 48 3 0	23-3-36
3 Cases	Accessories for Textile Machine	Rs. 1,477 3 0	Do.
7 Cases	Machinery, Cables and Accessories	Rs. 16,826 9 0	4-4-36

No. of packages.	Description of goods.	Value.	Date of crossing Border.
1 Case	Machinery	Rs. 912 11 0	27-3-36
1 Case	Hoop Iron		
4 Cases	Machinery		
1 Cask	Black and red lead	Rs. 102 3 0	16-4-36
1998	Telegraph Poles	Not shown	13th to 15th July.
200 Bundles	Accessories		
4 Cases	Brackets		
584 Coils	G. I. Wire	Do.	7-9-35
Crates, Girders, Angle irons, and Accessories, etc., in connection with the installation of a wool Factory at Kandahar.		Do.	Crossed border bit by bit during various dates from 29th October 1935 to 5th November 1935.
575 Bundles	G. S. Sheets		
3 Cases	Iron Roofing		
12 Crates	....		
73 Bundles	Corrugated Sheets		
50 Cases	Cutter Iron		
33 Crates	Steel		
7 Bundles	Iron Bolts and Nuts		
418 Bundles	Steel Structural Fabricated iron roofing.		
152 Pieces	Cast iron Pipes		
60 Bundles	G. C. Sheets		
2 Cases	Bolts and Nuts		
429 Bundles 396 Pieces	Steel Structural fabricated iron roofing.		

The statement below gives details of overseas goods exported to Afghanistan during the year under report :—

Statement showing details of export of overseas goods to Afghanistan under the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention, 1921, for the year 1935-36.

Serial No.	Description of goods.	No. of packages.	Weight.				Value.			Duty.		
			cwt.	qr.	lbs.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Cloth . . .	14,744	47,251	3	24		30,69,213	0	0	19,34,173	12	0
2	Sugar . . .	30,302	60,878	1	19½		2,65,682	13	0	5,43,524	10	0
3	Tea	7,876	6,937	0	15½		2,88,669	1	0	1,99,647	0	0
4	Kerosine Oil . .	18,588	4,754	3	16		25,255	0	0	14,112	3	0
5	Motor Spirit . .	957	16,658	1	9		3,59,236	12	0	1,35,936	8	0
6	Colours . . .	112	145	0	2		13,088	15	0	1,799	13	0
7	Imitation, gold and Silver Thread .	52	73	0	24		15,248	7	0	6,819	12	0
8	Cutlery . . .	57	67	0	24		4,236	14	0	1,321	10	0
9	Porcelain-ware . .	351	671	3	13		8,892	6	0	3,761	10	0
10	Soap . . .	80	99	2	16		4,210	5	0	1,411	4	0
11	Copper and Yellow sheets . . .	896	2,268	1	1½		64,098	11	0	19,330	3	0
12	Stationery, Papers, etc. . . .	166	576	0	26		12,225	8	0	5,595	6	0
13	Aluminium ware .	66	142	2	1		4,770	6	0	1,346	7	0
14	Enamelled ware .	230	407	1	7		6,617	14	0	5,001	0	0
15	Chemicals . .	380	528	3	17½		7,060	3	0	1,729	6	0
16	Hardware . .	2,549	2,755	1	7		27,586	13	0	6,948	2	0
17	Electric Torches, cells, Flash lights, Bulbs, Cards, Table telephone and other accessories . .	126	158	1	26		13,983	4	0	3,976	4	0
18	Cycles in parts and other accessories .	17	46	3	3		3,706	2	0	745	6	0
19	Sewing needles, Gramophone needles, and Iron packing needles	61	75	2	20		2,648	9	0	807	6	0
20	Tin Boxes and Tin Mirror Boxes . .	89	111	1	0		2,241	3	0	672	8	0
21	Buttons and combs .	33	36	3	25		2,327	2	0	643	7	0
22	Lamps, Lanterns, Petrol Lamps, Stoves .	156	177	1	18		8,092	8	0	2,427	8	0
23	Glassware (including Glass windows and globes) . . .	341	422	0	25		2,990	4	0	747	13	0
24	Sewing Machines .	51	45	2	11		5,542	5	0	1,633	8	0
25	Tyres, Tubes and Carriage Rubber .	1,543	1,238	0	25		1,33,818	15	0	27,440	14	0
26	Canvas Shoes, Rubber and Leather shoes .	75	107	3	22		4,842	13	0	3,310	6	0
27	Motor Cars, Lorries and Trucks . . .	77	168	0	10		78,331	4	0	21,288	10	0

Serial No.	Description of goods.	No. of packages.	Weight.				Value.				Duty.			
			cwt.	qr.	lbs.		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
28	Old Newspaper . .	81	405	0	0		1,431	7	0		358	1	0	
29	Padlocks . . .	119	139	1	15		6,549	12	0		1,965	7	0	
30	Cigarettes . .	28	52	3	26		6,008	0	0		7,390	14	0	
31	Arms and Ammunition	3	6	1	8		2,050	1	0		1,110	12	0	
32	Clocks . . .	18	10	3	4		425	9	0		212	13	0	
33	Diesel, Mobil and Lubricating oil and grease . .	512	472	3	12		6,677	11	0		580	4	0	
34	Boot Polish . .	8	14	1	12		556	0	0		139	0	0	
35	Hosiery . . .	157	225	2	20		17,620	4	0		9,693	3	0	
36	China Paper . .	4	7	3	20		292	0	0		87	10	0	
37	Wires . . .	1	2	0	0		83	4	0		25	0	0	
38	Sun Goggles . .	14	13	2	20		777	15	0		196	2	0	
39	Tinware . . .	11	17	2	7		654	11	0		151	4	0	
40	Spices . . .	1,006	1,834	0	24		31,922	15	0		14,786	10	0	
41	Machinery . .	3	41	0	17		4,219	5	0		421	15	0	
42	Glass Beads . .	15	26	0	24		894	4	0		407	6	0	
43	Refined Tin . .	131	129	3	5½		17,358	14	0		2,003	13	0	
44	Yarn . . .	150	530	0	26		39,300	0	0		7,014	7	0	
45	Safety Pins . .	2	1	3	0		106	10	0		32	0	0	
46	Thimbles . . .	6	9	2	0		973	3	0		292	0	0	
47	Zinc and Corrugated sheets . . .	19	51	0	3		442	15	0		153	0	0	
48	Wire brush . .	2	2	3	18		125	7	0		37	10	0	
49	Globe powdered starch . . .	2	2	2	5		17	2	0		2	9	0	
50	Toilet Requisites .	13	16	1	0		427	12	0		129	6	0	
51	Varnish and paints .	36	46	0	18		871	0	0		203	14	0	
52	Miscellaneous . .	6	0	1	25¾		442	15	0		226	15	0	
53	Walking sticks and Umbrellas . .	3	3	0	0		195	1	0		107	14	0	
54	Laces . . .	1	1	0	7		247	0	0		86	7	0	
55	Confectionery . .	1	1	2	0		28	7	0		11	6	0	
56	Motor Batteries and other accessories .	21	20	0	26		1,246	1	0		440	11	0	
57	Tin Cash Bowls .	1	1	2	0		68	10	0		13	12	0	
58	Cocoanut oil . .	3	6	1	19		150	0	0		37	8	0	
59	Provisions . .	4	2	3	16		586	9	0		662	12	0	
60	Medicines . . .	1	2	2	22		167	13	0		33	9	0	
61	Plywood . . .	202	451	2	0		5,619	15	0		1,404	15	0	
62	Spoons . . .	3	4	1	0		236	0	0		70	13	0	
63	Playing Cards . .	8	10	0	0		302	8	0		151	5	0	
64	Radio Set . .	3	1	2	15		93	4	0		46	10	0	
	Total .	82,573	1,51,372	1	11¼		45,83,787	9	0		29,96,841	13	0	

Boilers.—The number of working and non-working boilers on the list was increased from 54 to 56 during the year, two Military Grass Farm Boilers having been transferred from other provinces in India. In the Quetta earthquake of 31st May 1935, ten of the private-owned boilers were buried under the débris and put out of action. On inspection four of these boilers were found beyond repairs. All the boilers in work were thoroughly inspected.

The fee realised during the year amounted to Rs. 1,120 against Rs. 1,090 in the preceding year.

Factories.—As a result of the earthquake of 31st May 1935, seven out of the sixteen factories were closed during the year. All the factories were periodically inspected and they complied with the provisions of the Indian Factories Act.

One fatal and 24 minor accidents were reported during the year. The fatal accident occurred on the 14th May 1935 in the Quetta Arsenal to a labourer who was crushed to death by the fall of a rack which he was helping in shifting from one place to another. The case was duly investigated and it was found that the accident was not due to the negligence of any one concerned. The injured persons, of all the 24 minor accidents, were given free medical aid and several of them resumed duties within three days. Most of these minor accidents are injuries to workers' eyes and the possible safeguard against these accidents is for the workers to wear eye-protectors. The employers have been asked to provide eye-protectors to all persons working on lathe and grinding machines and, it is hoped, a decrease in the number of accidents will be effected.

Electricity.—Seventeen electric installations, including 3 cinemas, were in operation during the year under report. All these installations were inspected periodically and found to conform with the Indian Electricity Act.

In the Quetta earthquake of 31st May 1935, the 3 cinemas and one factory were put out of action. One cinema, however, began to function in a temporary building within a month of the disaster.

The supply of electrical energy in Quetta at the time of the earthquake did not fail as luckily all the machines at the Quetta Electric Supply Coy.'s Power Station were undamaged and the Military Authorities immediately took suitable measures with a view to ensure their future safety.

Only one fatal accident was reported during the year under report. This occurred at Quetta to an Assistant Linesman of the Quetta Electric Supply Co., Ltd., on the 8th May 1935, who was working up a ladder for the purpose of taking out a fuse grip from a pole. He accidently lost his balance and fell to the ground. He was immediately removed to the Civil Hospital, Quetta, where he succumbed to his injuries on the 14th May 1935. The accident was not due to negligence on anybody's part.

The total fees realised in connection with the issue of licenses to electric contractors and renewal of licenses of the wiremen, during the year, amounted to Rs. 592 against Rs. 408 in the preceding year. No examination for the grant of licenses to wiremen was held on account of the earthquake disaster.

MINES AND MINERALS.

(a) *Asbestos, Chromite and Coal.*

The Indian Mines Act, 1923, and the Regulations and Rules framed thereunder apply to mines situated in the British and Agency territories of Baluchistan. They are, however, taken as a guide in the working of coal mines situated in the Kalat State territory.

During the year no lease or prospecting license for any mineral was granted, and at the close of the year the following leases were in force :—

Mineral.	No. of leases.	Area covered Acres.
(*i*) *Subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923*—		
(*a*) Asbestos	1	20·00
(*b*) Chromite	103	3,303·00
(*c*) Coal	37	4,514·93
(*ii*) *Not subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923*—		
(*a*) Coal	14	1,345·80

The output and export of coal and chromite for the year under report and the year preceding are compared in the table below :—

Year.	Coal.		Chromite.	
	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.
(*a*) *Output*—				
1934	15,088	13	2,346	10
1935	4,199	0	7,642	10
(*b*) *Export*—				
1934	15,532	5	5,799	0
1935	8,729	0	13,361	0

The supply of labour was sufficient. On an average 315 males were employed in the industry. Labour was paid on contract system based on the quantity of output—their daily wages averaging from annas 12 to Re. 1.

On account of the unusual circumstances caused by the Quetta earthquake of 31st May 1935, owners were allowed upto the 31st December 1936 to pay up their dues of the year 1935. This resulted in the revenue realised from mines being only Rs. 5,389-13 out of the total demand of Rs. 17,668-9-0. The revenue of the previous year was Rs. 12,279-8-0.

During the year under review no serious or minor accident occurred in the mines.

The following quantities of explosives were used :—

Mines.	Blasting powder. : lbs.	Gelignite lbs.	Detonators. No.
Chromite	..	2,626	8,467
Coal	3	..	..
Total	3	2,626	8,467

Owing to the dislocation caused by the Quetta earthquake mines were not inspected either by the Sub-Inspector of Mines in Baluchistan or an officer of the Government of India Department of Mines.

No Mining Advisory Board exists in Baluchistan.

(*b*) *Natural Petroleum.*

The Burma Oil Company's application for a license to prospect for oil in the Bolan Pass was still under consideration when the year came to an end. Consequently the Company did not carry out any operations during the year under report.

(*c*) *Lesser Minerals.*

Lime-stone and clay were extracted in Mekran.

(*d*) *General.*

The question of allowing the Indian Mines Act, 1923, to be in operation within the Bolan Pass proper was still under consideration when the year came to an end.

JUDICIAL.

Civil suits and criminal trials in which the parties are not indigenous to Baluchistan are disposed of by regular Courts.

Details as regards these cases are given in the Appendices XIII and XIV.

Cases in which either or any of the parties belong to a frontier tribe are usually decided by reference to a Council of elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation (Regulation III of 1901). These do not fall within the purview of this report.

Civil Suits.—The number of regular civil suits instituted during the year under report was 1,671.

The number of execution applications for disposal before the regular Courts during the year 1935 was 1,897 valued at Rs. 6,53,506 in the aggregate. Realisations amounted to Rs. 95,103 or 14·5 per cent.

One hundred and fifty-one civil appeals and revision applications were instituted during the year under report.

The average duration of civil appeals and revision applications was 180 days.

Criminal Cases.—The number of criminal cases instituted during the year was 2,754.

The total number of undertrial persons was 4,281; of these 1,534 were acquitted or discharged, 2,565 were convicted, 14 died, escaped, etc., and 168 remained under trial at the close of the year. 685 persons were imprisoned, 2,045 were fined and 25 were required to furnish security for keeping the peace or to be of good behaviour.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 9,816 of which Rs. 6,156 were realised. Sums paid by way of compensation amounted to Rs. 1,143.

REGISTRATION.

The total number of documents registered during the year 1935 was 545 against 262 (excluding Quetta-Pishin District) during the year 1934. Out of these, the registration of one document was optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 3,418 against Rs. 1,182-8-0 (excluding Quetta-Pishin District) in the preceding year and the expenditure to Rs. 1,427-14-0 against Rs. 569 (excluding Quetta-Pishin District). The figures for the Quetta-Pishin District relating to the year under report are as under :—

Documents registered				322
Documents registration of which was optional		*Nil.*		
Income from fees, etc.	Rs.	2,224	0	0
Expenditure	Rs.	848	5	0

2. During the year under report no new Joint Stock Company was registered and three old companies ceased to operate as a result of the Quetta earthquake of 31st May 1935. The number of companies, at the end of the year, was therefore two against five in the preceding year.

3. The fees collected under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 33 against Rs. 187 in the preceding year.

4. Twenty-two firms were registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932. A fee of Rs. 66 only was realized on account of their registration against Rs. 195-8-0 during the preceding year.

Jails.—The daily average number of prisoners rose from 825·17 in the past year to 859·58 in the year under report. The number of prisoners received during the year was six thousand, seven hundred and thirty-one against six thousand, three hundred and nineteen in the previous year.

The sub-joined table gives the salient figures for the Jails and lock-ups in the various districts for the year under report:—

	Daily average number of prisoners of all classes.	Dieting cost per head per annum.	Daily average number of sick prisoners.	Percentage of daily sick to daily average.
Central Jail, Mach. . . .	481·39	53·40	7·09	1·47
District Jail, Quetta . .	46·29	59·64	0·36	·78
District Jail, Sibi . . .	122·71	48·77	2·88	2·35
Quetta-Pishin District . .	41·31	73·23	0·24	·58
Sibi District	42·78	52·39	..	..
Bolan, Nushki and Kachi Railway District . . .	2·75	96·36	..	..
Chagai Assistancy . . .	4·43	44·50	..	..
Loralai District . . .	79·13	38·22	·49	·62
Zhob District	38·79	85·14	·36	·93
Total for 1935 . .	859·58	53·94	11·42	1·33
Total for 1934 . .	825·17	53·67	11·695	1·66

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was 1,74,820·49 against 1,70,679, the cost per head being 203·38 against 206·84 in the previous year.

There were 67 deaths against 6 in the past year. 52 deaths alone occurred in the District Jail, Quetta as a result of the earthquake on 31st May 1935.

Out of the remaining 15, 5 deaths were due to tuberculosis. The tuberculosis cases were isolated and precautionary measures adopted to prevent infection to others. The health of the prisoners was on the whole good.

The discipline maintained in all the jails during the year under report was satisfactory.

The Munj manufacturing experiment in the District Jail, Quetta was stopped on account of the earthquake.

The factories which are maintained in the Central Jail, Mach are manufacturing Durris (plain, striped granite pattern, floral and Tapestry), Dasuti and Garah dusters, Newar of all sorts, etc., used in Government offices, silken and cotton materials, blankets for prisoners' use, etc. The demand from the public was greatly restricted owing to the Quetta earthquake. The demand for durries was however increased, but this could not be fully met owing to the limited space in the Durri Shed. Provision was made for an additional Durri Shed in the list of minor works for 1936-37.

No contract of any sort was secured for the jail this year, as a result of which the factory accounts showed a loss of Rs. 5,676 or 17.79 per cent.

The net results achieved are as follows :—

	Rs.
(a) By sale of manufactured articles	16,257
(b) Cost of manufactured articles, in stock on 31st December 1935	8,928
(c) Outstanding bills	1,938
Total .	27,123
Deduct—the amount shown in the last year's account but credited into Treasury this year . . .	888
	26,235

The total outlay on raw materials including all incidental expenses was Rs. 41,181. The value of raw material in hand and in process on 31st December 1935, was Rs. 9,270 deducting this amount from the total outlay, the net outlay comes to Rs. 31,911 thus incurring a loss of Rs. 5,676 or 17·79 per cent.

Quetta District Jail was completely destroyed by the earthquake on 31st May 1935. Three Warders and one peon were killed.

At the time of the earthquake there were 91 persons in Quetta, District Jail, *i.e.*, 55 Convicts, 32 Undertrial and 4 Non-Criminal Lunatics. Of these 29 Convicts, 27 Undertrial and 1 Non-Criminal Lunatic were killed—a total of 52 persons. Eighteen convicts were released on the morning of 2nd June and 6 Criminals, 9 Undertrial and 3 Non-Criminal Lunatics were transferred to Central Jail, Mach. Two Criminals and 1 Undertrial prisoner were severely injured and admitted to Indian Military Hospital, Quetta and no further trace was found of them. On July 2nd a Camp Jail was opened in the Race Course where it still exists in Tin Huts.

Excise.—The following table shows the financial results of the Excise Administration during the year under report as compared with those of the previous two years :—

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-366
1. Total gross income	549,493	521,287	348,109
2. Price paid for the purchase of Excise opium	9,620	10,108	11,200
3. Refunds	75	4,075	13,719
4. Net income, *i.e.*, difference between item 1 and total of items 2 and 3 .	539,798	507,104	323,190
5. Actual cost of Excise Administration .	27,683	29,431	28,516
Net profits	512,115	477,673	294,674

The decrease of Rs. 1·83 lakhs in net profits is due to the destruction of Quetta in the earthquake of 31st May 1935.

5,652·6 L.P. gallons of country spirit were issued from the Quetta Distillery during the months of April and May 1935 for consumption in Baluchistan. The Quetta Distillery was destroyed in the earthquake of 31st May 1935. During the months of June and July 1935, 1,053·4 L.P. gallons of duty paid country spirit

were obtained from the Punjab. With effect from the 1st August 1935 a bonded warehouse was established at Sibi. From 1st August 1935 to 31st March 1936, 10,645·1 L.P. gallons were received in bond from the Amritsar Distillery in the Punjab, out of which 9,884·2 L.P. gallons were issued for consumption. The total quantity of country spirit issued for consumption during the year under report was thus 16,590·2 L.P. gallons against 32,540·7 L.P. gallons during 1934-35. The duty recovered during 1935-36 was Rs. 1,20,381 against Rs. 2,42,504 during 1934-35.

The following table shows the financial result of the Abkari system introduced in 1909-10 :—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Receipts (Excluding Distillery Rents) .	1,15,812	1,07,467	3,01,400	3,01,297	1,57,816
Expenditure (Excluding cost of stills and improvements to the Distillery building) .	960	5,192	27,633	29,282	28,516

The issue of Indian-made coloured rum from the Quetta Distillery and the bonded warehouse at Sibi for consumption in Baluchistan was 283·25 L.P. gallons the still head duty on which at the rate of Rs. 17-8-0 amounted to Rs. 4,956-14-0. Out of this 4·5 L.P. gallons were issued to the licensees and 278·75 L.P. gallons were issued to troops

The quantity of beer manufactured in the Quetta Brewery during the months of April and May 1935 was 14,205 Imperial gallons. Out of this 8·845 gallons were either destroyed or rendered unfit for human consumption by the earthquake; 136 gallons were exported to Sind on payment of duty in Sind and the duty was therefore charged on 5,224 gallons which at the rate of 12 annas amounted to Rs. 3,918. In addition duty was charged during the year under report on 6,857 gallons of beer manufactured during the last quarter of the year 1934-35 which at the rate of 12 annas a gallon amounted to Rs. 5,142-12-0.

The Brewery was destroyed by the earthquake and was not re-started.

During the year under report 29,576 Imperial gallons of beer were imported from the Punjab the duty on which at the rate of 12 annas and amounting to Rs. 22,182 was recovered by book-adjustment. The total amount of duty recevered was Rs. 31,243 against Rs. 46,164 during 1934-35.

The quantity in L.P. gallons of Indian-made foreign spirit imported from other provinces during the last two years was as follows :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
From United Provinces	1,581·1	3,059·4
From the Punjab	303·0	145·3
From Bombay	54·6	24·7

The consumption of foreign liquor during the last two years was as follows :—

Description.	1934-35 Imperial gallons.	1935-36 Imperial gallons.
1. Foreign Liquors—		
(a) Wines imported	1,497	563
(b) Spirits imported	5,111	2,370
(c) Spirits (made in India) . . .	167	152
(d) Rum (imported)	62	14
(e) Rum (made in India) . . .	2,996	4,270*
	9,833	7,369
2. Fermented liquors (beer)—		
(a) Indian-made	59,925	76,114
(b) Imported	78,891	41,458
	1,38,816	1,17,572

* Includes 1,996 imported by troops from United Provinces, 80 gallons from the Punjab, and 350 gallons supplied by the Quetta Distillery.

Rs. 450 were realised during the year as license fee for the sale of denatured spirit, the total consumption of which amounted to 1,478 Imperial gallons.

During the year under report 137·6 L.P. gallons of duty free rectified spirit for research purposes were imported from the Punjab.

The following table shows the figures of issues of Excise opium in seers, during the last three years :—

1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
527	552	413

The issue price of opium from the Tresaury remained at Rs. 60 per seer, and the maximum retail price was Rs. 1-4-0 per tola.

The consumption of opium for Civil Veterinary use in Baluchistan during 1935-36 was as follows :—

	Lbs.	Oz.	Dr.	Grs.	M.
Tincture opium	6	3	4	..	45
Tincture Camphor Co.	2	7	6	..	..
Morphia	..	..	..	22	..
Various Ipecac	..	1	4	14	..
Camphorodyne	..	1	2	..	..

The consumption of Charas during the year under report was 981 seers as compared with 1,289 seers in the year 1934-35. The imports of Charas made from the Punjab during the year under report amounted to 1,146 seers against 1,271 seers in the year 1934-35. The duty recovered amounted to Rs. 21,875 against Rs. 25,426 recovered during 1934-35.

The consumption of Bhang during the year under report amounted to 267 seers against 594 seers during 1934-35.

The Bhang was imported from Sind. Its quantity imported during the year under report was 398 seers against 740 seers during 1934-35. The duty realized during 1935-36 was Rs. 558 against Rs. 740 during 1934-35.

The consumption of Ganja was only nominal.

The license fee recovered for the sale of hemp drugs (Charas, Bhang and Ganja) amounted to Rs. 23,573 during the year 1935-36 against Rs. 35,785 during 1934-35.

The figures relating to sale of Cocaine and other dangerous drugs sold by the Chemists and druggists are not available as the earthquake destroyed the shops and accounts of the licensees and no such licenses were issued after the earthquake.

The following table shows the number of Excise offences detected during the year under report :—

	Charas.	Opium.	Country liquor.
Quetta-Pishin	1	1	..
Sibi	..	..	6
Loralai	..	1	..
Bolan Pass	..	..	1

The quantity of articles seized was as under :—

	Seers.	Tolas.
Charas	0	11
Afghan opium	2	31
Excise opium	0	3
Illicit country liquor	2 gallons.	

The following table shows the number of persons convicted for drunkenness in the municipal areas during the last three years :—

1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
16	18	5

Six Imperial Excise forms prescribed by the Government of India, and provincial forms A and B showing the wholesale and retail sale of foreign liquors in Baluchistan form appendices to this report.

The evil effects of administering opium to children have been brought to the notice of the people through the agency of the Revenue and Levy staff. There seems to be no ground for believing that this vicious practice is prevalent among the local inhabitants and no instance of it came to light during the year 1935-36.

Salt.—During the year under report no change was made in the Salt Administration of the Province.

RECEIPTS.

The main sources of income of this Administration are "Taxes on Income", "Land Revenue", "Excise", and "Stamps". These contributed 12·6, 47·3, 18·7 and 6·1 per cent. respectively of the total revenue for the year 1935-36 which amounted to Rs. 16,79,252, or Rs. 6,71,755 net (increases Rs. 11,399, decreases Rs. 6,83,154) less than the total revenue of the preceding year.

The principal heads under which the increases were realised are :—

	Rs.
V. Land Revenue	7,654
XIX. Police	3,548

The decreases mostly occurred under the following heads :—

	Rs.
I. Customs	2,39,294
II. Taxes on Income	34,497
VI. Excise	2,04,248
VII. Stamps	56,418
XIII. Works for which capital accounts are kept	20,570
XVI. Interest	25,567
XVII. Administration of Justice	7,150
XXI. Education	15,905
XXX. Civil Works	32,023
XXXV. Miscellaneous	31,009

The decreases in certain cases are extraordinarily heavy and were, except in the case of Customs, mainly due to the Quetta Earthquake of 1935, which very seriously affected most of the sources of income.

The receipts under "Customs" were not below the normal and the decrease as compared with the receipts for 1934-35 under that head was due to the fact that during 1934-35 there was a windfall of about Rs. 2,39,000 in the form of customs duty realised at Nok-Kundi and at Pasni on smuggled silver bullion and other goods.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the year 1935-36 excluding the expenditure under the head "52—Extraordinary Charges—Quetta Earthquake" amounted to Rs. 90,16,525 (*vide* details attached) against Rs. 96,28,807 for the preceding year thus showing a net decrease of Rs. 6,12,282. The increases appear mainly under the following heads of account :—

	Rs.
1. Police (Non-Voted)	12,939
2. Political (N. V.)	14,157
3. Irrigation (N. V.)	29,749

On the decrease side the noticeable items are :—

	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	11,570
2. Police (Voted)	44,160
3. Frontier Watch & Ward	23,471
4. Education	22,148
5. Medical (Voted)	45,537
6. Irrigation (Voted)	1,33,955
7. Interest	1,22,929
8. Frontier Watch & Ward Works	70,858
9. Civil Works (Voted)	1,57,573
10. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	30,259

The figures under certain heads especially, Jails, Police, Political, Frontier Watch & Ward, Medical and Extraordinary Charges will undergo a considerable change after the Exchange Accounts for March (Final) have been taken into account by the Accountant General, Central Revenues and final accounts prepared.

The following table shows the principal heads of expenditure together with the percentage of the total represented by each :—

1. Land Revenue (Voted)	3·8
2. General Administration	1·1
3. Jails etc. (Voted)	1·9
4. Police (Voted)	12·3
5. Political	15·7
6. Frontier Watch & Ward	27·8
7. Education	3·3
8. Medical & Public Health (Voted)	2·6
9. Miscellaneous (N. V.)	2·6
10. Irrigation (Non-Voted)	1·9
(Voted)	2·8
11. Interest	2·1
12. Frontier Watch & Ward (Works)	9·4
13. Civil Works (Voted)	6·3
14. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1·2

The figures of expenditure under "Account XIV—Extraordinary Charges—Expenditure due to Quetta Earthquake" so far intimated by the Accountant General, Central Revenues amount to Rs. 13,00,333 but large adjustments are expected under this head in March 1936 Final Accounts and the figures will thus go up very high. The expenditure under this head will continue to be incurred for some years to come.

VETERINARY.

Khan Sahib N. K. Vacha, Deputy Superintendent, held charge of the Veterinary Department, throughout the year. He was on tour for 144 days, and travelled 4,136 miles by rail and 3,813 by road, and inspected all the dispensaries and Stallion Stands in the Province except Mohabatpur and Nushki Dispensaries. He supervised the Horse and Donkey Show held at Quetta in May 1935 and the Horse and Cattle Show at Sibi in March 1936.

The total number of cases treated at Veterinary Hospitals during the year was 29,735 against 30,601 in the preceding year —the decrease is due to the Quetta earthquake. In addition, the owners of 5,042 animals which could not be brought to the dispensaries were supplied with medicines and necessary instructions. 269 castrations were performed during the year against 310 in the previous year.

During the year under report 159 out-breaks of contagious diseases occurred in British Baluchistan. In this connection the number of villages visited by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons was 358 against 359 in the preceding year. During these tours they treated 58,187 animals for contagious and 1,395 for non-contagious diseases, besides performing 13 castrations and 1,012 inoculations. Corresponding figures for the previous year were 56,809 animals for contagious and 1,626 for non-contagious diseases, 22 castrations and 3,041 inoculations. (Table II and III.)

There were 60,673 seizures and 6,751 deaths during the year against 60,352 seizures and 7,584 deaths from contagious diseases in the previous year. (Table IV.)

Fairs and Shows.—Two Horse Shows were held. In the Quetta Horse Show held in May 1935, 253 animals were exhibited. Three Silver Cups and prizes to the value of Rs. 1,197 were awarded. At the Sibi Horse Show held in March 1936 there were 404 exhibits against 689 in the previous year. Two Silver Medals and prizes worth Rs. 2,006 were awarded . (Table V.) The Show at Quetta proved a great success but in the Sibi Show the exhibits were fewer this year partly as a result of the Quetta Earthquake, and partly through the date clashing with the Id. The young stock in all were of good stamp and most of the winners were the produce of the Provincial Stallions.

A cattle Show was held in conjunction with the Sibi Horse Show, 351 cattle being exhibited against 722 in the previous year. One Silver Medal and prizes worth Rs. 655 were awarded. (Table VI.)

Veterinary Dispensaries.—There were 10 dispensaries working at the close of the year 1935-36.

Subrodinate Establishment.—The strength of the subordinate staff at the close of the year 1935-36 was 15 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons out of whom 10 were incharge of dispensaries, one in charge of the Stallion Stand, one sent on transfer to Foreign Service in Kalat State, one in Zhob Militia and two were on reserve duty. Last year the strength was 14 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

Horse and Breeding Operations.—Out of 10 Stallions at the close of the preceding year, 3, namely Foreign Legion T.B.E., Welash Lad T.B.I. and Athling Arab perished in the Quetta earthquake. One Kerchief—Kathiawar was shot due to over age and past work. Two new Arab Stallions Firson and Nahab were purchased at a cost of Rs. 4,450. Thus the total number remained 8 at the close of the year 1935-36. (Table VII.)

The total number of mares covered during the year under report was 285 against 460 last year. (Table VIII.)

The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Stallions was Rs. 4,246 against Rs. 5,005 last year. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 63,686 against Rs. 65,416 in the previous year. (Table IX.)

MEDICAL.

1. The year opened with 49 hospitals and Dispensaries as detailed in the subjoined table :—

	Urban.	Rural.
(1) State Public	8	23
(2) „ Special	2	..
(3) Local Fund	1	..
(4) Private aided	3	..
(5) Private non-aided	2	2
(6) Railways	3	5
	19	30

2. Of these the Quetta Municipal Dispensary and the Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital, Quetta, were destroyed by the earthquake on the morning of the 31st May 1935. The Quetta and Kalat Hospitals and also the Mastung Kalat State Dispensary were also destroyed. The old Civil Hospital at Quetta was abandoned after the earthquake and its personnel worked in conjunction with other medical establishments in a temporary hospital at the Race Course grounds from

the 1st June to 22nd July 1935. The staff returned to the site of the old Civil Hospital on 23rd July 1935 and opened a Civil Hospital in tents and in October huts were constructed. Special Earthquake hospitals were established at Pishin and Mastung Road. The Kalat and Mastung Hospitals functioned in temporary shelters till hutting accommodation was provided for them.

3. The two Mission Hospitals in Quetta, one belonging to the C. M. S. Society and the other to the Church of England Zenana Mission, which had done so excellent work in the past also ceased to function for the same reason from the 31st May 1935.

4. The report on the working of the Medical Institutions shows a decrease of 29,866 and 43,904 respectively as compared to 1933 and 1934 in the number of all classes of patients.

5. The total number of operations performed was 12,900.

6. There were no epidemics during the year. As a preventive measure the whole population of Quetta was inocculated against Cholera and vaccinated against Small-pox. Vaccination work was also carried out in all Districts as usual. An inspection post was established at Mach in June 1935 till Cholera in Sind had died out and the danger of imported cases was over.

7. Anti-malaria and Anti-fly measures continued to be adopted in urban areas which resulted in an improvement in sanitary conditions and the general health of the people but they received a set back from conditions arising out of the earthquake. At Quetta a high standard of sanitation was maintained under most difficult conditions.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The year under report opened with 49 Hospitals and Dispensaries as detailed in attached Statement A. Out of these the Quetta Municipal Dispensary and the Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital were destroyed by the earthquake on the morning of the 31st May 1935 and ceased to function from that date.

The Quetta and Kalat Hospitals as also the Mastung Kalat State Dispensary were likewise destroyed by the earthquake. Soon after the earthquake, the old Civil Hospital at Quetta was abandoned, the sick and wounded were treated at the temporary hospital in the Race Course Grounds under the control of Military Authorities from 1st June 1935 to 22nd July 1935 and the hospital personnel worked there in conjunction with other Medical Establishments. The Kalat Hospital moved to Kalat town in October 1935 in a tin hut provided by the State Authorities.

The 2 Mission Hospitals in Quetta, one belonging to the C. M. S. Society and the other to the Church of England, Zenana Mission, which had done so excellent work in the past, ceased to function for the same reason from the 31st May 1935.

The C. M. S. Dispensary which works at Mastung during Summer and at Dhadar at Winter continued its work and treated outdoor patients :—

	New.	Old.
Males	6,498	
Females	2,080	
	8,578	10,842
Indoor	8	
Minor Operations	146	

Works.

Minor works of ordinary nature costing about Rs. 2,000 were carried out to Hospital buildings during the year. The necessity of works costing about Rs. 48,500 has been felt for some years past but are outstanding for want of funds due to financial stringency, the important amongst them being :—

	Rs.
1. Construction of a new Dispensary with residential buildings for the staff at Smallan	18,000
2. Construction of a new Dispensary with residential buildings for the staff at Killa-Saifullah . . .	23,700
3. Quarter for Sub Assistant Surgeon, Kach. . .	2,700
4. Quarter for Compounder at Harnai	1,970
	46,370

Attendance in Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The total number of cases treated in all classes of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Province excluding Mission Hospitals was 7,14,978 against 7,43,844 and 7,58,882 in 1933 and 1934 respectively. Indoor patients treated in all classes of Hospitals and Dispensaries was 9,300 against 11,112 and 10,659 in 1933 and 1934 respectively.

The decrease in both the cases are due mainly to certain Hospitals having ceased to function during the year.

No. of beds available.

There were 695 beds available *viz.*, 546 for males and 149 for females in all classes of Hospitals and Dispensaries in Baluchistan out of which 260·26 were occupied daily on the average throughout the year against 413·19 and 275·45 in 1933 and 1934, respectively.

Diseases.

The principal diseases for which treatment was sought during the year and their Geographical distribution is given in the subjoined table :—

Name of diseases.	Quetta Pishin.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Kalat and Chagai.	Total.
Malaria fever—						
Treated . . .	34,171	34,522	15,443	21,522	24,832	130,490
Deaths . . .	4	1	..	..	2	7
Diseases of the Eye—						
Treated . . .	13,712	11,556	7,522	7,785	19,873	60,878
Deaths . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery and Diarrhœa—						
Treated . . .	3,099	2,548	1,863	1,669	2,552	11,731
Deaths . . .	..	7	8	..	5	20
Ulcerative Inflamation—						
Treated . . .	16,919	18,966	15,314	13,948	19,736	84,883
Rheumatic fever—						
Treated . . .	765	1,865	2,582	1,276	1,090	7,578
Diseases of the Respiratory system other than Pneumonia and Tuberculosis—						
Treated . . .	20,988	11,668	9,269	7,546	14,066	63,537
Other diseases of the Digestive system excluding Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Tumours						
Treated . . .	21,904	13,561	11,936	11,767	24,571	83,739

There were 1,30,490 cases of malaria with 7 deaths against 1,67,098 with 21 deaths in 1933 and 1,34,161 cases and 13 deaths in 1934. Anti-malaria measures continued to be adopted in Urban areas which resulted in improvement in the sanitary conditions and general health of the people but they received a set back from conditions arising out of the disastrous earthquake of 31st May 1935. As an anti-malaria measure the Government of India issued during the year their surplus stock of quinine, although they had offers for its purchase, free to Local Governments for the benefit of the Malaria stricken population of India, the Baluchistan share being 1,250 lbs. for 3 years or 416-2/3 lbs. per year. The free supply was made on the understanding that the present grant for the purchase of quinine during the 3 years 1935-36 to 1937-38 would not be reduced below the grant for 1934-35.

There were 404 cases of poisoning against 296 and 248 in 1933 and 1934, out of the total cases 7 were by opium with 1 death and 397 by other means.

The province remained immune from infectious diseases. The subjoined table shows cases of Small-pox, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis of Lungs, Influenza and Relapsing Fever registered in various Hospitals :—

Name of Diseases.	Cases.			Deaths.		
	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.
Small-pox . . .	6	66	17	..	9	1
Pneumonia . . .	1,460	1,880	1,809	95	85	46
Tuberculosis of the lungs	227	442	268	15	15	7
Influenza . . .	242	1,576	559	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever . .	8	3	22	..	..	..

Surgical Operations.

During the year under report 12,900 operations with 22 deaths were performed in all kinds of Hospitals and Dispensaries excluding Mission Hospitals and their Geographical distribution will be found at the end of Statement "D". In 1933 and 1934 surgical operations in Government, Local Fund and Private aided dispensaries alone amounted to 15,351 and 16,461. The heavy drop is due to unsettled conditions caused by the earthquake.

Expenditure.

The total income of Hospitals and Dispensaries including expenditure incurred from the Provincial Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,69,553 against Rs. 3,42,423 in 1933, the figures for 1934 being not available on account of the earthquake and the total expenditure Rs. 2,49,494 against Rs. 3,10,966 in 1933 showing a decrease of Rs. 61,472. The heavy decrease in expenditure is due to the Quetta Municipal Dispensary and Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital having ceased to function after the earthquake and also to certain appointments having remained vacant in the Quetta Hospital after the earthquake due to casualties etc. in the staff.

Vaccination.

9 Vaccinators were employed in the Province and the total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 23,064 excluding compulsory vaccination in Quetta during June and July amounting to 7,000 against 36,540 in 1934.

	1934.	1935.
1. Quetta Pishin	3,979	1,136
2. Quetta Cantonment	2,784	3,610
3. Quetta City	2,146	895
4. Sibi District	10,597	6,872
5. Loralai District	4,464	5,246
6. Zhob District	5,371	3,232
7. Las Bela State	6,354	1,939
8. Kalat State	845	834
	36,540	23,764

The heavy drop in vaccinations is due to :—

1. Unsettled conditions caused by the Quetta Earthquake.
2. Vaccination being non-compulsory in Baluchistan the people in rural areas only get their children vaccinated when threatened by an epidemic.

The appointment of the Residency Surgeon and C. M. O. was held by :

1. Lieut.-Col. F. Stevenson, M.B.Ch.B., D.P.H.D.T.M. & H. . . .	1st January 1935 to 20th March 1935.
2. Lieut.-Col. Robert Hay, M.B. (Edin.) D.Ph. (Glasg.) D.T.M. and D.T.H. (Liv.)	21st March 1935 to 13th June 1935.
3. Dr. H. T. Holland, C.I.E. . .	14th June 1935 to 13th September 1935.
4. Lieut.-Col. J. Rodger, M.C., M.B.Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M., and H. (Eng.) .	14th September 1935 to 31st December 1935 (with collatral charge of Civil Surgeon, Quetta from 30th October 1935).

The appointments of Civil Surgeon, Quetta, Loralai and Sibi, Chaman and Fort Sandeman were held by :—

Quetta—

1. Dr. K. E. R. Robertson, I.M.D. .	1st January 1935 to 8th February 1935. 15th September 1935 to 29th October 1935.
2. Lieut.-Col. Robert Hay, I.M.S. . .	9th February 1935 to 20th March 1935.
3. Major J. G. Bird, I.M.S.	21st March 1935 to 31st May 1935.
Vacant .	1st—13th June 1935.
4. Major D. MacD. Fraser . . .	14th June 1935 to 14th September 1935.

Loralai and Sibi—

Lieut.-Col. J. Rodger, M.C., I.M.S. .	1st January 1935 to 29th October 1935.
Major H. Williamson, O.B.E., I.M.S. .	29th October 1935 to 31st December 1935.

Chaman—

Captain J. Quigley, I.M.S. . . .	1st January 1935 to 1st October 1935.
Captain John Brebner, I.M.S. . .	2nd October 1935 to 31st December 1935.

Fort Sandeman—

Captain F. R. Cawthorn, I.M.S. . .	1st January 1935 to 31st October 1935.
Captain G. P. Charlewood, I.M.S. . .	1st November 1935 to 31st December 1935.

GENERAL.

On night of 30th May 1935, there were 112 indoor patients in the Civil Hospital, Quetta. Of these 73 were killed, while amongst the staff 7 were killed including Major Bird, I.M.S. officiating Civil Surgeon, Quetta who died 3 weeks after receiving severe injuries. The staff lost no time in rendering First Aid to the injured and at dawn of the 31st morning work of First Aid was in full swing in the General Post Office compound.

The staff of the Kalat Hospital and State Dispensary, Mastung also displayed great energy in dealing with injured cases under the direction of Political Agent, Kalat. A Military Medical Relief Party with 2 I. M. S. officers proceeded to Mastung on the 3rd June and a Field Ambulance on 5th June. The Kalat Hospital was moved to Mangochur for relief work there.

In the Districts many injured were treated in the hospitals in Sibi, Loralai, Chaman, Pishin and Fort Sandeman, where they were removed by their relatives.

In Sibi excellent work was done in connection with relief trains passing through from Quetta taking injured to Lahore and Karachi.

A special earthquake hospital was established at Pishin on 11th June 1935 to which some injured cases were removed and on 15th August 1935, this was taken over as a Mission Hospital and finally closed on 25th September 1935.

A special earthquake hospital was also established at Mastung Road by Mission Doctors on 13th June 1935 and its cost was defrayed by Kalat State.

Quetta.—Martial Law was proclaimed in Quetta on 1st June and administration of Quetta including Medical and Public Health passed to the Military authorities from that date. Both injured and survivors were evacuated and within 10 to 12 days the population of Quetta was reduced to about 4,000 who were either local inhabitants or Government servants.

The resources of the Civil Medical and Sanitary Departments were put at the disposal of the Military Authorities. The Sanitary staff was however quite inadequate to meet urgent demands. An I. M. S. officer lent from the Punjab was appointed Chief Health Officer and he took over charge of the Public Health Department from the Military about the middle of June. Other Public Health staff was also sent from the Punjab including Medical Officers of Health, Sanitary Inspectors and Sweepers.

The following table shows strength of Public Health staff on different dates :—

	Medical Officers of Health.	Sanitary Inspectors.	Sweepers.
15th June 1935	11	11	273
26th June 1935	11	19	313
31st December 1935 . . .	2	5	264

This I. M. S. officer returned to the Punjab on 25th October 1935 and the duties of Chief Health Officer from that date came under the Chief Medical Officer.

A Refugee Camp was opened at the Brewery in July 1935 and a small Dispensary was established there for the local needs of the people.

The population gradually increased until it reached about 15,000 in December 1935, due to import of labour and salvage operations.

After the conditions consequent on the earthquake were overcome and dealt with, Sanitary standards were well maintained and many groups of latrines and incinerators were erected in many areas—many of the groups being erected by the sanitary staff themselves.

The staff of the Civil Hospital, Quetta were at first employed on the Race Course. On 23rd July 1935 the Civil Hospital staff returned to the site of the old Civil Hospital and opened a Civil Hospital in tents, where sick were dealt with in the normal way and full activities as a Civil Hospital resumed. In October 1935 huts were constructed on the same site and the accommodation of the Civil Hospital became about 100 beds.

Epidemic diseases and their prevention.

There were no epidemic diseases. As a preventive measure the whole population of Quetta was inoculated against cholera and vaccinated against small-pox in the months of June and July 1935. About 6,000 inoculations and 7,000 vaccinations were done. In view of the outbreak of cholera in Sind an Inspection post was established at Mach on 24th June in which the Railway authorities co-operated. All incoming trains were inspected until the epidemic died in Sind and the danger of imported cases was over.

Anti-Malaria and anti-fly measures.

Anti-malaria work was taken up towards the beginning of July 1935 in all surrounding areas. Quinine was freely distributed in areas round Quetta and surrounding villages. In May 1935 before the earthquake a preliminary reconnaissance on malaria was

undertaken by Major H. W. Mulligan, M.D., D.Sc., I.M.S., and on 25th July 1935 a Malaria Survey arrived in Quetta under Major Mulligan. The results of this survey are to be found in the Reports on Malaria in Quetta with special reference to the programme of Reconstruction.

In June 1935 the number of flies in Quetta enormously increased and became a great nuisance. Extensive fly mesures were carried out with good results.

Exhumation of bodies.

The work of removal and disposal of the dead was stopped after the town was sealed. It was resumed by Rover Scouts under Mr. Hogg on 20th July 1935. At first all exposed bodies were disposed of and then bodies exhumed during clearance of roads. The Scouts worked up to 17th October 1935 and exhumed during this period 691 bodies. Exhumation work after this date was carried on by men of the Road Construction Battalions trained in this work. A Medical Officer of Health controlled this work in the city under the general control and supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. All precautions were taken in dealing with these bodies such as immediate burning of all infected bedding and clothing and disinfecting the places from where removed by a solution of disinfectant.

The following received titles and award of Kaisar-i-Hind Medals :—

TITLES.

1. Dr. G. S. Chawla, M.B.B.S., Assistant Surgeon, Kalat.....Rai Sahib.
2. Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Muhammad Ayyub, In-charge Kalat State Dispensary, Mastung.....Khan Sahib.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDALS.

Quetta Municipality.

1. Rai Sahib Gosain Parma Nand, Assistant Health Officer.

Quetta Civil Hospital Staff.

1. Jemadar Karam Singh.
2. Jemadar Muhammad Hassan.
3. Rao Sahib Subedar Ramisetty Subhayya.
4. Mrs. Foddy, Staff Nurse.

Statements marked A, B, C, D, F and G are enclosed.

POLICE.

Strength and Cost.—The strength and cost of the Police was as under :—

	1934.		1935.	
	Actual strength.	Cost.	Actual strength.	Cost.
Quetta-Pishin including Nushki, Bolan and Sibi	1,609	8,16,275	1,538	7,90,882
Zhob-Loralai	700	3,54,383	707	3,58,220
Total	2,309	11,70,658	2,245	11,49,102

The decrease in expenditure is chiefly due to the existence of a large number of vacancies caused by death and retirement of police officers and men as a result of the earthquake.

Additional Police.—In order to enable the Police force to re-function as soon as possible after the losses incurred in the earthquake, the following additional officers and men were entertained for Quetta between the end of June 1935 and end of March 1936 :

Assistant Superintendent	1
Inspectors	3
European Sergeants	2
Sub-Inspectors	13
Head Constables	61
Constables	539

The number of other additional Police paid by the Railway was 27 against 28 in the previous year.

Crime.—The number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with during the year was 2,931 as against 5,863 in the previous year. The distribution of these cases by districts was as follows :—

District.	1934.	1935.	Class VI.
Quetta-Pishin	5,117	2,303	1,838
Sibi	287	268	180
Loralai	106	106	56
Zhob	244	187	77
Kalat	66	59	23
Chagai	43	8	1
Total	5,863	2,931	2,175

Eliminating 2,175 cases in Class VI (Petty Offences and public nuisance) the number of cognizable cases in classes I-V (offences under the I. P. C.) totalled 756 against 896 in the previous year.

The sub-joined table gives the result of the Police working during the year under report :—

District.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
							Rs.	Rs.	
Quetta-Pishin	2,303	1,889	82	2,296	1,951	85	56,543	33,694	60
Sibi . .	268	149	56	258	156	60	4,800	1,935	40
Zhob-Loralai .	293	161	55	238	179	75	2,821	859	30
Kalat . .	59	32	54	44	36	82	3,414	51	2
Chagai . .	8	2	25	9	4	44	14	10	71
Total 1935 .	2,931	2,233	76	2,845	2,326	82	67,592	36,549	54
Total 1934 .	5,863	5,070	86	5,839	5,197	89	59,924	20,408	34

Health.—The total number of men admitted into hospitals during the course of the year was 1,505 against 1,278 in the previous year which gives a daily average of 4·12.

Resignations.—The percentage of resignations accepted was 1·16 against ·82 in the previous year.

Punishments.—The number of men punished judicially and departmentally was 6 and 127 against 10 and 123 in the previous year. The number of men dismissed was 14 against 10 in the previous year.

Rewards.—Rewards aggregating Rs. 849 were paid to 72 men during the year.

Denomination.—The percentage of Hindus (including Sikhs) and Muhammadans employed in the force was 15 and 85 against 16 and 84 in the previous year.

Education.—Literacy in the force was 26 per cent. as compared with 24·per cent. in the previous year.

Shortage of officers and men.—The number of vacancies among Inspectors, European Sergeants, Head Constables and Constables was 2, 1, 14 and 76 respectively.

Conduct and discipline.—The general conduct and discipline of the force was satisfactory.

Recruiting.—As in the past no difficulty was experienced in recruiting.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadans employed in the Ministerial appointments, both English and Vernacular, during the year 1935-36 as compared with the preceding year was 69·10 against 71·07 in the lower ranks; 73·20 against 70·99 in the appointments of Vernacular Assistants I and II on pay varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120; 50·00 against 35·56 in the appointments of Junior Assistants I and II including Sub-Treasurers and Sub-Treasury Accountants on pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 120; 36·36 against 34·33 in the appointments of Senior Assistants on pay varying from Rs. 125 to Rs. 175 and 40·90 against 34·78 in the appointments of Superintendents, on pay varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350.

A comparative statement showing details of Income Tax in Baluchistan is appended to this report *vide* appendix XLIV.

PART III.

Administration Report in respect of Public Works, 1935-36.

I. ADMINISTRATION.

Excluding Railway works generally and Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tehsil, the administration of all Public Works including other irrigation in the Province is under the control of the Chief Engineer, Western Command, Army in India, who also performs the duties of the Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. The charge was held during the year by Brigadier E. F. S. Dawson, M. C.

II. BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

(*i*) EXECUTIVE.

All works in connection with buildings and roads are carried out by the M. E. S. under the Chief Engineer, and Secretary P. W. D., except in a few out-lying areas, where the work is executed by Political Officers. Works on the few buildings occupied by the Irrigation and Political Departments and all P. W. D. works previously in charge of the M. E. S. in the Nasirabad Area have been entrusted to the Irrigation Officer in Baluchistan. Departmental charges on works carried out by the M. E. S. and Irrigation Department are levied at the rate of 21½ per cent. for establishment and 1½ per cent. for Tools and Plant. Audit charges are levied at the rate of 1½ per cent. for works carried out through M. E. S. No Audit Charges are levied by the Irrigation Department which came under the audit control of the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi, with effect from 1st April 1935.

(*ii*) GENERAL.

(*a*) The earthquake of 1935 completely destroyed all the civil buildings in Quetta Civil Station and in the Kalat and Mastung areas. The cost of temporary works carried out in connection with the earthquake was Rs. 13,98,200.

(*b*) From 27th June 1935 to 12th March 1936 the salvage operations and the clearance work in Quetta City was carried out under the direct control of the Superintending Engineer to whom an Assistant Executive Engineer from the Punjab was given as a

Personal Assistant. On 13th March 1936 a special Temporary Division was formed under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer Irrigation who was designated Joint Secretary P. W. D. in Baluchistan with effect from 1st January 1936.

During 1935-36 the main work carried out was the clearing of streets and certain other areas and the salving of goods from the City and the clearance of Civil Lines. Certain other works centred round this but the work of clearing the city and resettling the town temporarily did not commence until nearly the end of the year.

The salving of goods from the city was carried out through the agency of the 1st and 8th Road Construction Battalions. The 8th Road Construction Battalion also cleared several bungalow sites in the Civil Lines before the salvage proper commenced. Salvage of the city started on 17th September and finished just before the end of the Financial year under review.

While salvage was in progress preparations were also made for the clearance of the city and for its temporary resettling. Machinery for clearing the city was ordered and preparations were made for clearing Wards 10, 11, 18 and 19 and throwing them open for resettlement while a temporary "Tin Town" was started in Ward No. 20 for housing those kept out of the other wards.

The expenditure incurred during 1935-36 on salvage work, and clearing wards, including purchase of plant and machinery and preliminary work on the Tin Town was Rs. 2,76,300.

(*iii*) Civil Works 41 and XXX Revenues.

(*a*) The revenue realised amounted to approximately Rs. 25,700 as compared with Rs. 57,723 for the previous year The decrease is under rent of buildings, which collapsed at Quetta, Mastung and Kalat on account of the earthquake.

(*b*) The following works in connection with the Nasirabad Colonisation Scheme were completed during the year :—

	Rs.
(*i*) Providing accommodation for Seed Farm Establishment, Nasirabad . . . . Cost	23,000
Expenditure to end of 1934-35	19,100
Expenditure during 1935-36	3,900
(*ii*) Feeder Roads in Nasirabad Tehsil. Estimated cost	1,28,107
Expenditure to end of 1934-35	1,16,500
Expenditure during 1935-36	11,600
(*iii*) Acquisition of land for roads and buildings in Nasirabad Tehsil . . . . . Cost	20,940

A sum of Rs. 15,000 was spent during the year on maintenance of the completed section of feeder roads.

(*c*) A sum of approximately Rs. 32,607 was spent on purchase of the following special Tools and Plant :—

	Rs.
(*i*) Diesel Auto-Patrol for road maintenance in Nasirabad Tehsil	22,000
(*ii*) Well boring rig and drilling tools for general use .	10,607
	32,607

(*d*) The table in Appendix "A" shows the capital value of the buildings, water supply and electrical installations maintained and the expenditure on Minor Works and maintenance including operation of Installations.

(*iv*) 29-A.—Frontier Watch and Ward.

(*a*) The work of constructing a vibro pile bridge over the Zhob River at mile 6½ Fort Sandeman Gulkach Road at a cost of Rs. 2,80,000 was put in hand. The expenditure incurred during 1935-36 was Rs. 13,600 only.

(*b*) The table in Appendix "B" furnishes information regarding Minor Works and maintenance of buildings.

(*c*) The expenditure on maintenance of roads is divided between the Heads 29-A.—Frontier Watch and Ward and 8—M. E. S. The grants (Minor Works and Maintenance) amounted to Rs. 5,73,000, as against Rs. 6,10,000, in the previous year under 29-A.—Frontier Watch and Ward and the grant under 8—M. E. S. remained at Rs. 3,00,000. The control over roads is vested in the Local Road Board which comprises the following :—

1. The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.
2. The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command.
3. The Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.
4. The Chief Engineer, Western Command, and Secretary P. W. D. in Baluchistan.

A list of roads maintained is given in Appendix "C".

(*d*) The more important improvements carried out during the year were :—

	Rs.
Constructing bridges, culverts, surfacing and raising, Khojak Road	60,540
Realignment of Zhob Valley Road	803
Laying bujri on Tin Kot Qharun Ghundi Road	5,000
Provision of wearing surface on Baleli Lockhart link	1,375
Improvements to—	
Mohabatpur Momal Road	20,000
Zhob Road	40,800
Fortsandeman-Sharan Road	8,274
Fortsandeman-Zarrah Road	9,241
Constructing a culvert at mile 38½ Killasaifulla Road —Expenditure in 1935-36	11,898
Making Hosri Lasozai Road passable for Motor traffic	15,900
Resurfacing Quetta Station Roads	10,670
Road surfacing and reconstructing causeways Sariab-Mastung Road	7,000
Improving 8 culverts in Lak Pass Road	1,875
Resurfacing Brewery Road (Chargeable to earthquake)	23,700
Widening, Bitumal surfacing and resurfacing Bolan Road	48,717
Bitumal surfacing of main communication roads through Sibi	13,540

(*e*) A sum of approximately Rs. 23,000 was spent on purchase of Road Machinery under the Head New Supplies—Tools and Plant.

III. IRRIGATION.

1. Executive.

Irrigation works, except in the Nasirabad Tehsil, are carried out by the Provincial Irrigation Department, under the administrative control of the Secretary, Public Works Department and the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, and under the executive control of the Assistant Executive Engineer who holds charge of the whole of Baluchistan.

2. Non-productive Irrigation works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

Heads "XIII & 16".

The length of open canals was the same as for the previous year, *viz.*, 80·5 miles (9 miles-main canals and 71·5 miles distributaries). A further length of 15·76 miles of concrete lined water channel (*viz.*, Zandra, 5 miles, Nushki 2·72 miles, Siliaza 9·44 miles and Duki 3·1 miles) was also maintained during the year.

—	Main lines. Miles.	Distributaries. Miles.	Total. Miles.
Nari	2½	12	14·5
Khushdil Khan	1½	26	27·5
Shebo Canals	5	19	24·0
Shebo Feeder	..	14·5	14·5
Total	9	71·5	80·5

The capital outlay to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 35,77,855.

The expenditure on minor works on the existing cannals amounted to Rs. 474.

Rabi, 1934-35 and Kharif, 1935.

In the beginning of the sowing season, there was less water both in Khushdil Khan Reservoir and Shebo canals, and therefore less irrigation was done in Pishin canals than that in the previous year. From December 1934 onward, the seasons were very favourable.

The annexed table indicates the areas in acres irrigated :—

Particulars.	Areas of the 3 years ending		During.	
	1931-32.	1934-35.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Pishin Canals	3,779	4,703	4,935	4,616
Nari Canals	17,888	16,107	15,598	16,242
Total .	21,667	20,810	20,533	20,858

The annexed table indicates the areas of the principal crops irrigated :—

Particulars.	Rabi, 1934-35. Kharif, 1935.		Rabi, 1933-34. Kharif, 1934.		+ Increase or — Decrease.	
	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.
Rabi Crops.						
Wheat . . .	3,514	9,696	3,995	9,617	—481	+79
Barley . . .	539	41	433	29	+106	+12
Miscellaneous . .	27	246	..	254	+27	—8
Total Rabi .	4,080	9,983	4,428	9,900	—348	+83
Kharif.						
Lucerne	54	..	43	..	+11	..
Melons . . .	407	50	311	..	+96	+50
Indian corn . .	..	4,469	..	4,134	..	+335
Miscellaneous . .	67	1,724	143	1,527	—76	+197
Til	..	16	..	35	..	—19
Garden . . .	8	..	10	2	—2	—2
Total Kharif .	536	6,259	507	5,698	+29	+561
Total for the year .	4,616	16,242	4,935	15,598	—319	+644

The area on which irrigation charges were remitted was 6,797 acres, as compared with 8,929 acres in 1934-35.

Out of this, 444 acres were on account of permanent Mauffi in Kark Village, and 19 acres Mauffi pertained to Saddar Sibi and Khojak and Luni villages in the Nari canals.

The area of crops which actually failed, either wholly or partially, therefore, amounted to 6,334 acres or 30·4 per cent. of the area sown, as compared with 36 per cent. in 1934-35.

The annexed table indicates the working expenses and revenue receipts based on the *Kharif* season of 1935 and *Rabi* season of 1934-35 :—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years ending		During the year.	
	1931-32.	1934-35.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	49,197	43,168	63,830	43,260
Working expenses . . .	42,692	81,069	66,342	64,884
Net Revenue .	6,506	—37,902	—2,512	—21,624
Percentage on Capital outlay .	·018	—1·06	—·07	—·6

The gross receipts per acre matured amounted to Rs. 3-6-0.

The sum of Rs. 1,672-3-10 pertaining to Pishin canals but wrongly credited to some other head of the Civil Department during 1934-35, is not adjusted as yet.

The annexed table indicates the rate of expenditure per acre irrigated :—

Particulars.	Area irrigated average of 1933-34 to 1935-36.	Maintenance and repairs including extension and improvements inclusive of establishment.		Establishment charges.	
		Average of 3 years 1933-34 to 1935-36.	Rate per acre irrigated.	Average of 3 years 1933-34 to 1935-36.	Rate per acre irrigated.
Unproductive works.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	
Pishin Canals .	4,695	58,717	12·5	12,462	2·6
Nari Canals .	16,065	18,302	1·1	5,394	·34
Total .	20,760	77,019	3·7	17,856	·86

The estimated value of the crops matured amounted to Rs. 2,98,247 against Rs. 2,51,734 in the previous year, which after paying canal revenue amounting to Rs. 40,876 and land Revenue Rs. 27,853=Rs. 68,729 left a sum of Rs. 2,29,518 for the agriculturists.

The detail of produce according to canals is given below :—

Name of canal.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pishin canals	84,573	99,765
2. Nari canals	1,67,161	1,98,482
Total .	2,51,734	2,98,247
3. Revenue paid	61,074	40,876
4. Land revenue paid in case of Nari canals	24,091	27,853
5. Net for the zamindars . . .	1,66,569	2,29,518

3. Non-productive works for which no capital and revenue accounts are kept.

Heads "XIV & 15".

(i) *Quetta Storm Water Drainage and Embankment Project.*

The total outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 1,76,400 against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 1,95,000. Total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 9,910. This project is likely to be revised and the final decision with regard to the disposal of the floods has not yet been arrived at.

The work will be completed during 1936-37.

(ii) *Constructing Protective Bund and Excavating a diversion cut in Nari River.*

This project was designed to prevent damage to the Sibi pipe line, the North Western Railway line, Sibi Railway Station and the buildings at Sibi, by diverting the Nari River, which had changed its course towards Sibi, it was completed at a cost of Rs. 61,791. This bund was very badly damaged in a length of 1600′ by a heavy flood, which came down the river on the 28th February 1936. To check further damage, it is intended to put in crated boulder spurs and to carry out special repairs to the Bund. The approximate cost of repairs and construction of the spurs will be about Rs. 58,900.

(iii) The work of flood damage repairs to Siliaza Bund at Fortsandeman sanctioned for Rs. 25,700 during 1934-35 was completed during the year under report, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,600.

The expenditure on minor works amounted to Rs. 66,713. Establishment and other charges including maintenance, tools and plant and suspense amounted to Rs. 1,54,845.

The minor works carried out consisted mainly of the following :—

1. Constructing model experiment station for Baluchistan. (Work suspended due to earthquake).

1A. Installation of a pumping set in Irrigation compound Quetta. (Work suspended due to earthquake).

2. Trial pits and experiments for Spin Karez Project.

3. Sinking 8″ Dia : experimental tube-well in Sardarwal Karez near Ahmedwal.

4. Installing a pumping plant at Kuchlak.

5. Constructing a trestle acqueduct across Lora near mile 16 Khojak Road.

6. Constructing a lined water course for Batezai village from Shebo-Feeder at R. D. 59960.

7. Assisting the zamindars in constructing a lined water course along Kakar-Lora near Bostan.

8. Constructing bunds in Thall River for Sher Ismail Shahr village in Duki Tahsil, (completed in 1936-37).

9. Extension of Duki lined channel from R. D. 24100 to 29,300 and relining some portion from R. D. 15,000 to 24,100.

10. Constructing protection works in the revine at R. D. 22,000 of Malezai-Surela Distributary.

11. Improving Hassan Khan's bund near mile 30 Fortsandeman Road.

12. Improvements to Sardar Mehrullah Khan's Karez near Ahmedwal.

13. Constructing water tank for drinking purposes in the downstream toe of Siliaza Bund.

14. Improvements to Duki lined channel by providing proper drainage culverts and repairing the lined channel damaged by floods of June and July 1935.

15. Constructing an acqueduct for Akbar Karez near mile 10 Khojak Road.

16. Improvements to Buj-Bund in Drug Circle in Musakhel Tehsil.

17. Improvements to Zarbur Bund near Murgha Kibzai. This work was started during 1934-35 and completed during 1935-36.

A sum of Rs. 2,363 was realised from Major Head XIV Revenue, Irrigation—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

Surveys, plans and estimates for the following projects were completed during the year :—

(1) Spin Karez Reservoir Project, for a storage capacity of 162 M. Cft.

Estimated cost Rs. 8,39,900.

(2) Kark Weir Project. Estimated cost Rs. 59,850.

4. The following works were carried out by the Irrigation Department from Funds other than Baluchistan Irrigation Funds :—

(1) Maintenance and distribution of water from the Lehri-Khanwah for Kalat State.

(2) Maintenance of Pishin water-course for the Civil Department.

NASIRABAD TEHSIL.

(a) *Roads*—

(1) Road programme was completed.

(2) Tree plantation was carried out along road side trees in a length of 18 miles during the year.

(3) Road maintenance was done by machine (AUTO-PATROL) from November 1935, instead of by manual labour as before.

(4) Improvements were carried out to Mohabatpur Mamal Road.

(b) *Buildings*—

(1) Extension to Levy Buildings, reinforced concrete Treasury two outdoor Manager, Chaffing and Bhoosa-shed were constructed at Usta and sweeper's quarter at Mamal.

(c) *Miscellaneous*—

A cotton ploughing experiment was to have been conducted in March 1936, but could not be done owing to late arrival of Plough; it therefore has been postponed until next year.

IRRIGATION IN THE NASIRABAD TEHSIL.

In this area the work is carried out by the Sind Irrigation Department and water is supplied through distributaries *Ex* the Desert and Begari Canals :—

DESERT CANAL.

New cut Desert Canal.—The new head to the Desert Canal was opened on 1st June with a gauge reading of 8·2 at Sarhad. A channel with 15 feet bed width was excavated inside the new cut from the existing head to taki 97 (the portion from taki 97 to 0 is closed by bundas at both ends) to feed the Adiowah System only. There was very little erosion at the head of new cut during the season and the head therefore worked satisfactorily. It stopped flowing on 30th September when the gauge reading at Sarhad was 7·3.

Old Head Desert Canal.—This takes off Bakhtu bye river. A bunda was constructed across this bye-river below the off-take of the Old Head to the Desert Canal in the beginning of the season with a view to obtaining an early supply and also to raising the water level. It was however overtopped when the Sarhad gauge read 10·8 ft. on the 11th July. This helped irrigation to a good deal and those zamindars who were alive to the need of early sowing reaped a full advantage of this early supply. The head was opened on the 1st June when the gauge reading at Sarhad was 8·2 ft. and ceased flowing on 1st October 1935 with a corresponding gauge reading of 7·0 ft. at Sarhad. The river has, unfortunately, not been normal for the past few years and the Desert Canal has been the worst sufferer because it has no source which may be tapped to supplement late supplies. There is otherwise no trouble from Bakhtu in respect of seasonal and pre-seasonal waterings.

Karia rotations were resorted to, to distribute water equitably.

Of all the branches *Ex* : Desert Canal, Kandkot Rajwah suffered most as it obtained its F. S. L. for a comparatively shorter period due to the bed of this canal being more than 10 ft. above the bed of the Desert Canal. It was therefore the first to stop flowing causing an almost complete failure of the crops on it. Proposals for improvement are under consideration.

BEGARI CANAL.

A new head 4,500 ft. in length was given this year to the Begari Canal from the river; the banks of the canal were also reconditioned in a length of about 9,000 ft. As the work of this new head was started late in the season, considerable difficulty was felt in completing it in time for the canal to be opened. The contractor's labour could not cope with the magnitude of the work to be turned out within so short a time and zamindari help

was requisitioned, and readily given. Their labours were however well rewarded as otherwise with the Old Head conditions they would have almost certainly have had to face disaster. Owing to this new head and judicious regulation, what might otherwise have been a disastrous year has been avoided. By a carefully calculated use of water impounded in the Gouspur loop compartment and judicious rotations the water was made to suffice even for the late sown crops which were matured to a large extent. Because of the very special conditions a water, from the Khirtar and Sind Canals was given for this season only as a special concession. For the same reasons as in the previous year namely to save standing crops from failure, late waterings were unfortunately unavoidable. But neither of these concessions would be necessary or desirable in normal years.

The canal was opened on the 10th June with a gauge reading of 8·5 ft. at Sarhad. The maximum gauge reading allowed in the canal during the year was 11·8 ft. and the maximum discharge obtained was 8,004 cusecs. The canal was finally closed on 2nd November 1935.

Escape.—The escape of Begari Canal did not work satisfactorily this year during the height of the abkalani. Owing to the set of the river towards Muhre Mari about 3 miles below the head of the Begari the escape, instead of draining off the surplus water of the Begari was discharging spill water from the river into it. As the set of the river is not likely to change in the near future proposals for bunding the escape or to provide it with a regulator are under consideration.

KHIRTAR CANAL, *ex* LLOYD BARRAGE SYSTEM.

Kharif Season.

I. Khirtar Branch and its Distributaries and minors.—As usual there was an outbreak of the black headed crickets locally known as "Tid" during June and July and a great deal of damage was done to the early sown *kharif* crop. The damage was, however, not as severe as in the last year. The supply of the water was abundant and all modules with rare exceptions were able to get their designed discharges or over. The exceptions were the tail modules in the Gandaka Distributary irrigating parts of *dehs* Khuhawar and Belati. The deficiency was due to the modules in the upper reach drawing somewhat more than their designed discharges. These modules could not be reduced in the middle of the season, but in the March closure the upper modules will be reduced and the tail will be ensured of its proper share. The deficiency in the tail modules did not amount in any case to more than 10 per cent.

On Sahiti minor and piral Minor there is a good proportion of lift land and the khatedars have an unfortunate habit of trying to irrigate the lands by flow by artificially raising the water level in

the water courses by placing bundas across them. Such artificial raising in most of the cases drowns the standing wave in the module and reduces its discharge, besides causing the water course to silt heavily. The water supply in the water course then becomes deficient but it is the khatedar who is to be blamed for it.

Elsewhere all watercourses in this Division have functioned very satisfactory and if any crop is found to have suffered due to deficiency of water the reason is probably either cultivation in excess of the prescribed limit or poor quality of soil, *e.g.*, sandy soil.

II. Idanwah and Sirwah.—Owing to deficiency of water in the Begari Canal the Kharif crops in the following channels are likely to have suffered.

Idanwah.—Deh Budho. The S. Nos. situated near the canal are likely to have been affected. These are on a high level and it was difficult to water them due to low level in the canal.

Sher Khan.—The same remark as above.

Dehs on the right bank of Idanwah are also likely to have been affected owing to the same reason stated above.

Edan Jharwar, Mena.—The lands in these *dehs* received a comparatively better supply. The lands in the latter *deh* received the help of Barrage water.

Sirwah.—All the land on this canal received a fairly good supply on account of the help of the Barrage water.

Lund Minor.—Crops on this channel were probably the worst affected. The channel has a high bed level and it was found very difficult to give it a good supply at the end of the season.

Rabi Season.

All the distributaries and Minors of the Khirtar Branch System worked well and *there was no deficiency of water in any watercourse.* If any crop is found to have suffered due to deficiency of water, it must have been due to the cultivation being in excess of the prescribed limit. There have been practically no complaints from Khatedars.

Some late sown oilseed crops seem to have been affected by disease.

The excellent *rabi* crop outside the Flood Protective Bund was unfortunately inundated by flood water in February and must have suffered considerable damage. The khatedars were however fully aware of the danger as similar floods had come down last year also.

The *rabi* cultivation in this Division namely, 1,33,302 acres is a record figure for any Division in Sind.

IV. NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY QUETTA DIVISION "ADMINISTRATION REPORT"—1935-36.

The Division consists of 709·24 route miles of broad gauge and 173·84 route miles of narrow gauge line.

PERMANENT WAY.

The following track renewals were carried out and completed during the year :—

BROAD GAUGE—RAILS. MAIN LINE.

	Miles.
84 lbs. replaced by 90 lbs.	11·80
75 do. do.	11·83

BRANCH LINES.

60 lbs. replaced by 75 lbs. S. S. Steel.	6·00

SLEEPERS. BOTH IN MAIN LINE AND YARDS.

Wood.	23·86
C. I. Plate.	17·14

In addition 2·25 miles were renewed with second hand sleepers.

In the Narrow Gauge Section 1·75 miles of sleepers were renewed with second hand ones.

2. Improvements in operation and service.

(a) *Important works completed during the year.*

During the year under review the following works were completed.

1. 1—12 ft. girder bridge No. 363/Q at mile 236/15-16 between Sariab and Quetta.

The bridge having been badly shaken by the earthquake of May 31st 1935 has been converted into a reinforced cement concrete box culvert.

2. Providing *pucca* lining under railway line to Yar Mohd. Karez Bridge No. 372/Q mile 237/7-8 between Sariab and Quetta.

The karez tunnel had been subsiding for several years and the cushion over it having reduced to a dangerous point a *pucca* lining has been provided.

3. Providing a spur bund at mile 170/17-18 near Ocepur, Sibi-Quetta Section.

To prevent encroachment of the Mushkaf river towards the railway line, near Ocepur station and the resultant, apprehended interruption of the main line. a spur bund has been provided.

(b) Works nearing completion at the end of the year.

1—6 ft. trough span bridge No. 356/Q at mile 236/1 between Spezand and Quetta.

The bridge having washed away during floods of 1934-35 and the approaches were considerably damaged for a distance of about a mile. The water way had to be increased and the reconstruction of a new 3·20 ft. span bridge was undertaken. The work was completed except for the erection of new girders due from the suppliers.

2. RAILWAY HOSPITAL AT QUETTA.

To meet with the medical requirements of the whole of the Division and in view of the latest reorganisation of the medical arrangements on the North-Western Railway, the construction of a modern type hospital was taken in hand early in the year.

In addition to the above the following works were taken in hand and were in inception at the close of the year :—

1. Remodelling Sibi Yard.
2. Rebuilding bridge No. 618/Q at mile 286/14-15 on Bostan Chaman Section (increasing the water-way from 10 to 20 ft.).
3. Mud-Gorge Diversion cut at mile 103/1-4 to 103/3-4 between Mangi and Mud Gorge stations on Sibi-Bostan *via* Harnai Section.

(c) Flood damages.

During the year under review there were no abnormal floods or damages sustained thereby. A few cases, worth mention in the report are :—

1. Due to heavy and continuous rains on February 28th 1936 the sleeper crib bridge at mile 10/15 between Nari and Babar Kachh was washed away at about 7 hours on 29th February 1936 and a length (about 30 ft.) of the line breached.

The 455 Up of 29th February 1936 returned from the site of the breach and through communication remained suspended uptil 2nd March 1936.

2. Due to heavy rains the line between Nushki and Ahmedwal breached at mile 85/19-20, 81/7-8 and 94/5 on 7th March 1936.

The 363 Up of 7th March 1936 and 364 Dn. of 8th March 1936 suffered detention of 26 and 15 hours respectively.

GENERAL.

The year under review will be historic by the disastrous earthquake of May 31st 1935 resulting in heavy losses to the Railway both by collapse of buildings and consequent casualties to its staff. With the exception of five earthquake proof bungalows (built after the earthquake of 1931) all buildings at Quetta and other stations in the affected area collapsed or were severely damaged.

Immediately after the quake the staff were accommodated in tents and the construction of temporary sleepers huts was taken in hand. Almost all the essential staff was housed in such huts before winter.

The Divisional Headquarters had to be moved to Sibi for the winter for want of suitable accommodation for the non-essential staff.

APPENDICES TO PART I.

A.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

APPENDIX I.

Quetta-Pishin District.

General conduct and attitude of tribes.—The general attitude of the tribes was satisfactory in every way.

There were a few minor incidents but no serious disturbance of the peace.

On the 2nd September information was received that an armed gang estimated to number about 18 had early that morning taken up their position on the ridge of hills between Pishin and Malezai and that during the course of the day they had waylaid seven persons from tongas travelling between Pishin and Malezai, together with one camel. The victims were robbed and tied up but at night-fall the raiders left them and made off in the direction of Killa Abdulla, taking the camel with them. A pursuit party from Gulistan came up with the raiders at about 4-30 A.M. on the 3rd in the Hazarganji Manda. Shots were exchanged and the Levies succeeded in forcing the raiders to abandon the camel. The raiders got away with Rs. 76, some lungis, kullahs and other articles of clothing. This case is to be referred to the 1936 Anglo Afghan Joint Commission.

At midnight on the 24th September, armed robbers were reported to have looted the passengers of three lorries transporting grapes on the Barshore Road about one mile from Band Khushdil Khan, and of wounding Abdus Samad Tarin of Malik Yar. They then forced one lorry to convey them back along the Barshore Road. The raiders said they were Bayanzai Kakars but they have since been identified as Abdulla Sanzarkhel and Paind Wasain both of Zhob District and are at present across the border. Paind is reported to have been arrested by the Afghan Authorities.

On the 4th October, ten Kharzais raided the house of Haji Jan Lashkarzai in Toba when the latter was away in Pishin. They looted three rifles, and made off with the rifles *via* Shela Shishaka towards the border. On the way at a place called Shela Sui, they broke into the huts of Haji Jan, looted some goods and drove off 165 goats and also took with them Haji Jan's son, Nazar Mohammad and his shepherd Khudai Rahm across the border. Of the 165 goats five broke away from the herd and returned to Shela.

A second raid was made a few days later by a party of eight Kharzais who carried off across the border Lal Mohammad son of Shin Toti and Sher Jan son of Sher Mohammad Mahakzais whom they found grazing the flocks in Shela.

The above two raids are not connected with each other but they were both carried out by Afghan Kharzais whose Malik is one Islam Khan. The quarrel between Haji Jan and Islam Khan is said to have arisen over a woman. The four kidnapped persons subsequently returned to their homes in the Toba.

The case is marked for reference to the Joint Commission.

On the night of the 10th December 1935, at about 3 A.M. Mohammad Umar, Levy Khassadar, Haji Gul and Sale Mohammad sons of Haider, Bayanzai Kakars, Paindi and seven other Achakzai Brahozais of Sarkaro, armed with nine rifles, entered the house of Abdul Qayum son of Bor Mohammad, Kakar Bayanzai, in Balawari in the Pishin Tehsil. They gagged Abdul Qayum and his mother and forcibly carried

them off towards Karatu along with the former's sister and a brother. The raiders also took possession of the household goods and clothes and loaded them on a camel and three horses. Near Karatu Abdul Qayum was released while the goods and other members of the party were taken away. Subsequent enquiries showed that the raid was committed at the instance of Malik Mohammad Amin and the party with kidnapped persons is now living in Toba Achakzai under protection of this Malik.

On the 29th November, Maazullah son of Kazi Kamalzai of Chaman, went into Afghan territory in search of a missing camel. On his way back he was fired at and wounded in the foot by Afghan soldiers from Killa Jadid who then arrested him. Subsequently he was released and returned to his home in British territory.

2. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation. Criminal Justice.* —1,392 cases were disposed of as compared with 1,420 in the previous year. The number of persons charged with offences was 2,972 against 2,922 in the previous year. Of these 2,086 were acquitted or discharged, 491 were convicted and 395 awaited their trial at the close of the year.

Of those convicted 320 were sentenced to imprisonment, 230 to fine and 5 persons were imprisoned in default of furnishing security. These figures include 164 persons who received punishment of both fine and imprisonment.

The chief reason for the large number of acquittals and discharges was that in a large number of cases compromises were effected resulting in acquittal or discharge of the accused.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 15,972 of which Rs. 5,832 were recovered. Of the fines recovered Rs. 3,882 were paid by way of compensation, and the balance credited to Government.

During the year under review there were 33 applications for revision of which 17 were rejected, in 4 sentences were altered and in 5 a new trial or further enquiry ordered.

Civil Justice.—622 cases were dealt with including 191 pending from the previous year. This compares with 584 in the preceding year. Of the number disposed of 128 related to money or moveable property, 58 to matrimonial case, 63 cases to land and water and 130 of a miscellaneous nature.

There were 25 (from the last year) applications for revision during the year including one pending as compared with 34 in the previous year. All these were disposed of. Of those disposed of 13 were confirmed, 4 modified, 6 reversed and 2 remanded.

General.—The working of the Jirgas on the whole was satisfactory.

3. *District Levies.*—The total strength of the District Levies as it stood on the 31st December 1935 was 456 and the total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,66,229.

The working of the levies during the year calls for no special comment.

4. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—For a month after the earthquake Quetta Post Office was an experimental one but was changed to a Sub-Post Office from the 1st July 1935.

The following Branch Post Offices were destroyed by the earthquake:—

Babu Mohalla Post Office.

Quetta Bazar Post Office.

Aerodrome Post Office.

APPENDIX II.

Sibi District.

GENERAL ATTITUDE AND CONDUCT OF TRIBES.

1. *Marris and Bugtis.*—On the whole there was peace in the Marri and Bugti illaqas. Conditions in the Marri tribe materially improved. The Sarbarah Tumandar Marri succeeded in establishing his authority and the Sardari dues which were formerly withheld were paid so far as the poverty of the tribesmen allowed. In Dera Bugti there is some dissatisfaction and discontent with the despotic rule of the Nawab.

2. *The Administered Area.*—General economic conditions remained steady and rainfall was average. A twelve feet flood came down the Nari River on the night of 9th July 1935, but the new Bund at Nari Gorge diverted the water into its old course and no flood water came towards Sibi town. Again a fourteen feet flood came down the river on the 29th February 1936, and severely damaged the Nari Gorge protection *Bund.* There was a likelihood of its making a complete breach the results of which would have been disastrous to Sibi Town, but fortunately the water subsided.

3. Reports received from various parts of the District showed that the Earthquake on the morning of May 31st, was felt everywhere but that little if any damage was sustained. Fissures were reported to have appeared in the ground near Shahrigh and some land slides took place on the Southern face of Khalifat. The walls of some of the buildings at Jhatpat and of a few in Ziarat were slightly cracked.

4. The condition of the Zamindars of Nasirabad Sub-Division continued to be unsatisfactory. Owing to the failure of canals in the Jhatpat Tahsil and hailstorms in the Usta Tahsil the Rabi crops suffered heavily. As a result of the application of certain sections of the Dekhan Agriculturists Relief Act 28 decrees to a total value of over 1½ lakhs were transferred from Sind to Nasirabad Courts. Arrangements for the liquidation of Rs. 41,000 debt by short leases of land were concluded. At the close of the year there were 39 decrees against Zamindars of a value of over 3 lakhs awaiting execution in the Nasirabad Courts. The Sherkhanani Jamalis against whom execution cases to the value of about two lakhs were pending in Nasirabad Courts gave leases of their lands, it is hoped that there will be now no trouble in liquidating their debts.

5. Conditions on the Sind border continued to be peaceful. Two serious dacoities took place near the border and in one-three of the culprits were arrested by the Usta Levies and handed over to the Sind Police. A convention to secure the day to day co-operation of the Upper Sind Frontier Police and the Nasirabad Levies has been enforced and relations between the two forces are excellent.

6. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of Jirga cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below:—

	Cases disposed of during 1934.	Cases disposed of during 1935.
Original—		
Criminal	1,568	1,321
Civil	1,000	927
Execution	429	397
Revenue and other miscellaneous cases	256	215
Total .	3,253	2,860
Revision applications—		
Criminal	13	22
Civil	11	16
Total .	24	38

Fines imposed in Political cases amounted to Rs. 54,715. Total realization including arrears amounted to Rs. 10,134.

In many cases compensation was made payable by instalments. The bulk of the fines were awarded as compensation, *viz.*, blood money, value of property stolen, etc. Of the sum realised Rs. 4,545 were paid as compensation and the balance was credited into the Treasury.

The number of persons punished was 449 against 693 in the previous year and the number of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour for keeping the peace was 69 as compared with 105 in the preceding year.

The working of the Jirga system was satisfactory.

7. *Levies.*—The number of levies employed at the close of the year was 647. Expenditure Rs. 3,12,799 against 3,05,929 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 6,870 is due to the increase in expenditure on original and repair works. The work of the Headquarters Levies of Jhatpat Tahsil improved but that of the *Mufasil* Thanas leaves much to be desired. As a result of the disorders organized by them in June 1935, the service of the Usta and Gandakha Thanas was taken from the Sherkhanani Jamalis and Gandakha Thana service given to the Tangianis with excellent results. The Usta Thana service was kept in Government hands but the Sowars were recruited through the Shahaliani Motabirs. The work of Usta Thana though for some months unsatisfactory greatly improved.

The conduct of the remaining Levies in the district on the whole was good and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

APPENDIX III.

Loralai District.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—The behaviour of the tribes was satisfactory.

Thirty-eight murders were reported during the year.

On the 26th April, one Fateh Chand *alias* Gajoo, a Hindu shop-keeper of Mekhtar was murdered by an unknown person. His body was found lying in a field at a distance of three miles from Mekhtar near the Mekhtar-Murgha road. The motive behind the crime was suspected to be Siahkari and the woman to be a local Mohammadan. The culprit or culprits responsible for the offence remain untraced and action is being taken to recover blood money from the villagers on the principle of tribal responsibility.

On the 2nd June an affray over grazing rights took place between some Mallazai and Adinzai Sadanzai Hasankhels of village Nali Mardanzai in Musakhel as a result of which one Qadir Khan, Mallezai, succumbed to his injuries. Seven men were wounded. Heavy securities were taken to keep the peace.

On the night of the 26th July an affray took place between Mulla Karim and Malik Baran, Kudezai, in which the latter fired a shot at the former which missed. Malik Baran Khan with his brothers left the village after having refused to appear before the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bori, and eventually appeared in Killa Saifullah from where he was subsequently brought before the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bori, by the Jogezai Nawab.

Rasul, Hamzazai, Sharanzai, of Sharan Hamzazai was fired at by unknown persons on the night of the 29th July and he died of his injuries next morning. The culprits were suspected to belong to the party of Saffar, Gulezai, and his cousins Nasarullah, and Abdullah, residents of Zhob, with whom the deceased had a family dispute over a woman.

Firing took place on the afternoon of the 5th January at Wasolin, in the Musakhel Tahsil, on three Nasars, two of whom were injured and one killed. The assailants were believed to be two Sulemankhels.

In January the Patwari, Drug while making enquiries in connection with the theft of camels, searched the houses of Malang, Kaisrani, and Khairo, Jaffar. In the former's house a double-barrelled rifle, was discovered and in the latters's a stolen box and a woman named Amiran. The woman was found to be the wife of Ishaq son of Haji, Kaisarani, of Bahel in the Dera Ghazi Khan District and to have been abducted by Khairo.

Six Ghilzais, probably Sulemankhels, four armed and two un-armed, disguised as Kkakhels were seen at Kingri on the 9th January and suspected of being arms smugglers. When approached by the Musakhel Scouts and Lehrzai villagers shots were exchanged and they escaped. There was no damage done on either side.

In February six armed men were seen at Lakar Aghbarg, one of whom appeared to be Mulla Din Mohammad, Zarkun, a farari of the Duki Sub-Division. A Police tracker, Levies and Scouts were sent in pursuit and they followed the tracks up to the summit of the range which forms the boundary between the Kibzais and the Lehrzais where they disappeared. The direction taken by the tracks appeared to be towards the Killi of Khan Bahadur Murad Khan, Kibzai, which is only 9 miles from the spot where the tracks were lost.

One Chargul, Zarkun, who was involved in the murder of one Torkhel, and for whose attendance in Court, Maliks Madat, Fateh Khan and Sahiban were sureties absconded in the first week of March. Pressure is being brought on the sureties to get him back.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The number of jirga cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year and the preceding year are compared below:—

——	Disposed of during 1934.	Disposed of during 1935.	Increase.	Decrease.
Original—				
Criminal	1,249	1,247	...	2
Civil	1,260	1,198	...	62
Execution	679	918	239	...
Miscellaneous . . .	230	608	378	...
Total .	3,418	3,971	617	64
Revision applications—				
Criminal	4	11	7	...
Civil	4	1	...	3
Total .	8	12	7	3

Fines imposed in Political cases amounted to Rs. 67,280. Total realisations including arrears amounted to Rs. 67,406. Of the total sum realised Rs. 65,161 were paid as compensation. Government fines recovered amounted to Rs. 2,245.

The number of persons punished during the year was 697. The number of persons required to furnish securities for good behaviour or for keeping the peace was 313.

District Levies.—The total number of permanent levies at the close of the year was 450.

APPENDIX IV.

Zhob District.

General attitude and conduct of the tribes.—With the exception of the Ghorezais, Batozais and Mardanzais the attitude and conduct of the tribes was quite satisfactory.

Taking into consideration the backward condition of the tribesmen the number of cases of murder and theft was not unduly high. There were no cases of serious offences under the Railway Act.

An M. E. S. Mistri named Dura Shah, Hazara, employed on the Shaighalu road was kidnapped by Juma Khan and Kabul, Mardanzais, on or about 25th April 1935 but was brought back to Shaighalu after a few days.

On the 27th April 1935 Pale and his gang attacked the Mail Lorry between Babar and Lakaband. The case was placed before a Special Jirga whose findings were in part confirmed by the Agent to the Governor General. Pale and his companions are still across the border.

Another M. E. S. Hazara Mistri employed on the Shaighalu road was also kidnapped on or about the 17th May 1935 by one Masha Khan, Mardanzai, but was eventually brought back.

On the night of the 14th September 1935 a party of Sulemankhel killed three Mardanzais encamped near Qamar-ud-Din Karez and carried away ten or twelve camels.

On the 15th November 1935 a party of Jalalkhel Sulemankhel headed by Malik Arsla Khan made an attack on the Sanzali Babar Killi in Chukhan area, killed one Babar and carried away his rifle.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The following table compares the number of jirga cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, during the year under report with the preceding year:—

—	Cases disposed of during 1934.	Cases disposed of during 1935	Increase.	Decrease.
Original—				
Criminal	786	832	46	...
Civil	372	352	...	20
Execution	241	180	...	61
Revenue and other Miscellaneous cases.	190	178	...	12
Total .	1,589	1,542	46	93
Revision applications—				
Criminal	...	...	...	...
Civil	4	1	...	3
	4	1	...	3

2. Fines imposed in cases tried by jirgas amounted to Rs. 32,698. Total realisations including arrears amounted to Rs. 15,234. In many of the cases compensation was made payable by instalments. Out of the fines imposed a sum of Rs. 643 is due to Government while the balance is payable to aggrieved parties as compensation.

3. The number of persons punished was 118 and the number of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour or for keeping peace was 557.

4. The working of jirgas was satisfactory.

5. The annual Zhob-Dera Ismail Khan jirga held at Fort Sandeman in November 1935 dealt with 31 cases.

6. The Zhob-Wana jirga could not be held.

Levies.—The total number of permanent levies and scouts at the close of the year was 723. Expenditure on account of their maintenance was Rs. 2,59,547. Rs. 1,155 was spent on Postal Levies.

The conduct of levies and scouts was satisfactory.

Zhob Militia.—The corps was kept fifty under strength throughout the year as a measure of retrenchment.

2. *Communication Wireless and Signal.*—During the year four pack and one Headquarters stationary wireless sets in possession of the Zhob Militia were in use. All worked well throughout the year.

The purchase of an additional set was arranged for at the end of the year and will be installed at Shaighalu, ensuring good communication with that important post.

3. *Posts.*—The following posts were held by the Zhob Militia:—

Lower Zhob.	*Upper Zhob.*
Murgha Kibzai.	Sheran Jogezai.
Sambaza.	Murgha Faqirzai.
Gulkach.	Gwal Haiderzai.
Shaighalu.	Surkai Karez 1st May 1935 to 30th September 1935.
Manikhawa.	Ashewat from the 26th April 1935 to the 10th October 1935.
Siritoi.	
Moghalkot from the 1st November 1935 to the 13th March 1936.	

4. *Training.*—Musketry training received the same attention as in former years.

Non-Commissioned Officers training cadre classes were also held.

Since the Quetta earthquake practice with the R. A. F. has not been possible, but now that a flight of R. A. F. is stationed at Fort Sandeman, opportunities for practice have become possible.

The discipline of the corps was very good.

Posts and Telegraphs.—One new Post Office was opened at Simzai.

APPENDIX V.

Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat State.

1. *District Levies.*—The number of levies employed at the close of the year was 144, *i.e.*, the same as that of the last year. They were distributed as follows:—

1. Bolan Posts and Railway levies	110
2. Quetta-Nushki Railway levies	15
3. Kachhi Railway levies	19
	144

The total expenditure was Rs. 56,513. They performed their duties satisfactorily.

2. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—Eleven criminal and 1 civil cases were decided through the Agency of the jirgas during the year under report as against 21 criminal and 3 civil cases decided last year.

3. *Attitude of Tribes.*—The attitude of the tribes was satisfactory except for internal quarrels among the Kurd tribe which resulted in the murder of Mir Yar Mohammad Khan, Kurd, brother of the Sardar at Dasht Thana on the 18th September 1935. The murderer was killed and heavy punishment was inflicted on those who were found to have aided and abetted him.

APPENDIX VI.

Chagai District.

I—General attitude and conduct of Tribes.—Comparative peace reigned throughout the year on both the Afghan and Iranian borders.

II—Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The number of cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year and the preceding year are compared below:—

—	Cases disposed of during 1934.	Cases disposed of during 1935.	Increase.	Decrease.
Original—				
Criminal . .	71	85	14	—
Civil . .	122	101	..	21
Execution . .	20	34	14	—
Revenue and other Miscellaneous .	52	52	...	—
Total .	265	272	28	21
Revision applications		*Nil*		

Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 3,144. Total realizations including arrears amounted to Rs. 900-12-0. Of the sum realized Rs. 786 were paid as compensation and the balance was credited with the Treasury.

The number of persons punished was 16, and the number of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace was 14.

The working of the Jirga system was satisfactory.

III—Chagai Levy Corps.—The Assistant Political Agent, Kalat and Chagai continued to be Commandant of the Chagai Levy Corps.

Peace and quiet prevailed both in the District and along the Afghan and Iranian Borders for which the Chagai Levy Corps is responsible.

A party of 30 men, drawn from Ahmedwal and Mall posts, under the command of Jemadar Muhammad Umar, was detailed to Mastung on 2nd June 1935 in connection with earthquake work. They arrived in Mastung by lorry on the same day and rendered assistance not only in the protection of the bazar and Government property but as salvage workers, stretcher bearers, road-menders and in various other capacities.

A party of 25 men under the command of Jemadar Madad Khan was sent to Jhatpat for a period of one month from the 12th July to 11th August 1935 in connection with Jamali affairs.

Musketry practices were carried out with satisfactory results.

IV—General Remarks.—No change in the train service book place during the year.

B—REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

APPENDIX VII.

Kalat State.

General and Political.—All other events during the year were overshadowed by the disastrous earthquake of May 31st, 1935, which devastated an area 15 miles wide from Thok, 18 miles south of Kalat to Chiltan 13 miles north-west of Mastung. Casualties, so far as they could be ascertained, were 3,131 killed and 1,557 seriously injured, though there can be little doubt that actual casualties were considerably in excess of these figures. Almost all house property in the devastated area was destroyed, including the historic Miri in Kalat, a most picturesque old building overlooking the town of Kalat, and all State buildings at Kalat, Mastung and Quetta. Very grave damage was caused to karezes and large numbers of plough cattle were killed in Mastung Niabat.

2. After the completion of emergency measures for the protection of life and property, the treatment of the injured and the relief of immediate distress, two main tasks remained, *i.e.*, the repair of karezes to enable the irrigated land in Kalat and Mastung Niabats to be cultivated and the provision of accommodation for the zamindars. The financial resources of the State being limited an appeal was made for help to the Government of India and a preliminary allotment of Rs. 1,60,000 was made from His Excellency the Viceroy's Relief Fund for the relief of distress in the State. The measures taken comprised (1) repairs to karezes, (2) the construction of temporary earthquake proof huts, (3) the provision of free railway passes to those migrating to Kachhi and Sind in the winter, (4) the purchase of plough cattle for those zamindars of Mastung whose animals had been killed in the earthquake.

Most valuable assistance was also received from the Indian People's Famine Trust Fund in the shape of a gift of 5,000 blankets which were distributed to people remaining in the highlands during the winter.

3. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon accompanied by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan visited Mastung on the 4th July where they were met by His Highness the Khan and were shown the havoc caused by the earthquake in Mastung itself. Their Excellencies also visited the Relief Medical Camps in the Shahi Bagh before returning to Quetta the same day.

4. The news of the death of His late Majesty King George V was received with the greatest sorrow throughout the State. All offices, schools and shops were closed on the 21st January 1936 and again on the 28th January when memorial services were held in mosques and temples in each Niabat.

5. His Highness Beglar Begi Captain Mir Ahmad Yar Khan, Khan of Kalat, was gazetted a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in the New Year's Honour's List. Later His Highness visited Delhi and was invested with the insignia of the Order at the investiture held by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 7th March 1936.

6. Shahzada Mir Muhammad Azam Jan, the only son of His Highness the Khan, died at Dhadar on the 17th December 1935; His Highness' infant daughter also died at Dhadar on the 26th February 1936.

7. Before the unhappy events which have been recorded above His Highness had on May 5th, 1935 held a Durbar at Mastung in celebration of His Majesty the King Emperor's Silver Jubilee. The people of Kalat State contributed generously to the Silver Jubilee Fund

and a total sum of Rs. 16,000 was remitted to the Central Committee. Of this sum Rs. 11,200 have now been returned to the State to be expended on medical relief.

8. Mir Yusuf Ali Khan, *ex*-Sardar of the Magassi tribe having been killed in the earthquake at Quetta, his younger brother Mir Mahboob Ali Khan was appointed as Sardar subject to certain conditions, one of which was the appointment of a Government official as Revenue Officer of the Magassi illaqa.

9. The question of the selection of a successor to the late Sardar Sultan Mohammad Khan Haruni was decided by the appointment of his minor son, Mir Moosa Khan, as the Haruni Sardar. One of the most influential motabirs of the tribe has been appointed Sarbarah.

10. Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan Gichki died at Panjgur on the 9th August 1935 at the age of 90 years. Mir Sarbuland Khan, a minor son of Mir Musa Khan and grandson of the late Mir Muhammad Ali Khan, was appointed Sardar under the Sarbarahi of Kahoda Mohammad Khan of Panjgur.

11. The question of the succession to the vacant Kurd Sardari was settled very shortly after the earthquake by the appointment of Mir Yakub Khan, eldest son of the late Khan Bahadur Mian Khan Kurd as Sardar with Khan Sahib Mir Rahim Khan as Sarbarah. Mir Yakub Khan first refused to accept this arrangement but after remaining for some weeks at the headquarters of the Political Agent finally expressed his agreement. Tension in the Kurd tribe culminated in September 1935 in the murder at Dasht Thana of Mir Yar Mohammad Khan Kurd, brother of the Sardar and Rissaldar of the Bolan Levies. His murderer Haji Barat Kurd, was immediately killed by the Sardarkhel, and later those who had been concerned in the conspiracy to kill Mir Yar Mohammad Khan were placed before a jirga and received heavy punishment. In January 1936 the Sarbarah died and after a short interval Mir Yakub Khan was invested with full power and responsibility as Sardar.

12. In the winter of 1935-36 misunderstanding in regard to the Indo-Iranian Border near a small oasis named Gorich Kalag near Kuhak led to some tension. Gorich Kalag was occupied by a party of the Mekran Levy Corps which was later withdrawn on the tacit recognition that the Gorich Kalag lay on the Indian side of the border.

13. Sardar Bakhtiar Khan Rustomzai having declined to accept certain orders in respect of his dispute with the Raisani Chief and having issued certain threats was sent in January 1936 to Loralai and he was still under surveillance there at the close of the year.

14. In January 1936, the Political Agent, Kalat, the Political Agent, Sibi and the Wazir-i-Azam, paid a joint visit to the area in dispute between the Kalat State and the Bugti Tumandar on the Bugti Lehri border. A joint report was prepared and later the Kalat State claim in regard to the disputed boundary was submitted to the Agent to the Governor General. The Bugti Tumandar's statement of claim was awaited at the close of the year.

15. On the night of November 6th Mir Nauroz Khan Zarakzai, brother of the Zarakzai Sardar, was fired on at Brinji. He escaped injury, but one of his wives was killed and the other seriously injured.

16. *Revenue and Finance.*—The income of the State during the year from all sources, including Subsidies and Quit rents and the revenues of Mekran, amounted to Rs. 14,45,264 and the total expenditure to Rs. 12,50,634 against 13,57,100 and 12,32,985 respectively for the preceding year.

17. The credit balance held by the State at the close of the year was Rs. 34,94,575 against Rs. 34,15,945 in the preceding year. Of this amount Rs. 26,44,000 are invested in Government loans and Rs. 3,00,000 in shares of the Quetta Electric Supply Company.

18. *Legislation and Protection.*—Four hundred and eighty-six criminal, civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous cases including one appeal were disposed of by the Wazir-i-Azam during the year, while 2,434 cases were decided by the various Niabat Courts including those of Naib Wazir-i-Azam Kalat and Naib Wazir Mekran. These cases were decided by jirga, arbitration, Shariat and compromise.

19. *Jails and Lock-ups.*—The total number of convicts and under-trial prisoners confined in the Kalat State Jail and in various Niabat lock-ups was 166 and 138 respectively.

20. A new jail was constructed at Bhag for accommodating prisoners from Kachhi.

21. *Weather and crops.*—The State is physically divided into three parts, namely, the Plains, Highlands and the Sea Coast. Its income is derived largely from agriculture which in turn depends upon timely rainfall. Apart from the devastation caused by the earthquake the cultivation of land was adversely affected in Sarawan by the drought which prevailed throughout most of the year under review. Owing to the failure of the summer rains, a very small Kharif crop in Kachhi was sown and even this scanty sowing dried up for want of early winter rains. Heavy floods did indeed come down in Kachhi in February 1936 but they merely resulted in damaging the Jowari grain which was then lying on the threshing floors, in destroying villages and in breaching gandas.

22. *Administration of land and water.*—The total land revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 3,46,542 against 3,18,827 last year. The increase is due to a more successful Rabi crop in Mekran.

23. *Irrigation.*—The Lehri Khanwah Scheme remained in operation and cost Rs. 10,365-0-1 on account of repairs against Rs. 4,190 last year, excluding labour supplied by the zamindars.

24. *Trade.*—The income from customs duty from all ports amounted to Rs. 2,35,712 against Rs. 1,91,261 in the preceding year. All possible efforts continued to be made to prevent the smuggling of dutiable goods from the State into British territory.

25. *Communications.*—The fair weather roads which already exist in various parts of the State were maintained in good condition.

New roads were constructed from Gandawa to Pir Chhatta in Kachhi and from Pasni to Hoshap in Mekran. The latter however, was not a success and it will probably be necessary to find a new alignment.

26. *Hospitals.*—The State maintains seven hospitals in Sarawan, Jhalawan, Kachhi and Mekran. In addition there are hospitals at Kalat, Panjgur and Mand which are maintained by the Government. A Church Missionary Society Hospital also works in the Summer at Mastung Road and in the winter at Dhadar. During the year 1,40,000 patients were treated at these hospitals.

27. A special medical camp was opened in the Shahi Bagh at Mastung for the treatment of earthquake victims after the earthquake.

28. *Education.*—There were 16 schools in the State as against 13 in 1934-35. New Primary Schools were opened at Mirpur in Kachhi, Surab in Jhalawan and Isai in Mekran.

In addition the Bhag School in Kachhi was raised to the standard of a Middle School and a better qualified English teacher was added to its staff. A boarding house was also constructed at Bhag to accommodate a dozen students. Similarly the Primary school at Chitkhan was raised to the standard of a lower middle school, a better qualified staff being employed.

29. The total number of pupils in the State schools increased considerably during the year in spite of a temporary reduction in the Sarawan Schools, the buildings of which were destroyed. At Mastung two teachers were killed and owing to the lack of accommodation the schools at Mastung and Kalat had to remain closed for most of the winter. The students of the 8th class of Mastung school were sent at the State expense to the High School at Sibi.

30. Education continues to be free and scholarships were granted liberally in deserving cases. Special care is given to the health of the students and the playing of games is encouraged. Aid was granted to a few selected mosque schools.

31. *Military Forces.*—The Kalat State Force was re-organised during the year, the strength being raised from 210 to 280.

32. The strength of the State Levies was 481 as compared with 534 last year.

33. *State Stud.*—The Stud animals remained free from any epidemic disease during the year. Forty-eight horses were shown at the Sibi Horse Show of whom 20 won prizes.

Mekran Levy Corps.

34. *Discipline.*—The discipline and morale of the Mekran Levy Corps, except in the two Musiani platoons, was good during the year under report. The Risaldar Major, himself a Musiani, was mainly responsible for lack of discipline shown by the Musiani platoon and it was found necessary to call on him to resign. With his departure and with the re-organisation of the entire Corps on a non-tribal platoon basis an immediate and most marked improvement in discipline was evinced.

35. *Present Strength.*—The Strength of the Mekran Levy Corps at the close of the year under report was 11 Indian Officers and 419 other ranks.

36. The following was the normal distribution of the Mekran Levy Corps during the year:—

Name of Post.

Panjgur (Headquarters).
Grawag.
Gar.
Parom.
Turbat.
Suntsar.
Mand.

APPENDIX VIII.

Lasbela State.

General and Political.—Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan and his family kept good health during the year. His wife from Malir gave birth to a son in September.

The political charge of the State was held by Mr. C. P. Skrine from 1st April to 21st June and by Mr. H. Weightman for the remainder of the year.

The post of Wazir was held by Khan Sarbuland Khan, I.D.S.M., I.O.M., upto the 7th May 1935 and by Khan Bahadur Sheikh Nabi Bakhsh for the remainder of the year.

The Political Agent, toured through the Levy Tracts and visited Bela in March 1936.

A tank for the storage of drinking water was dug at Ormara in November.

Administration of Lands.—There was no change in land taxation. The revenue assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 41,177. It was realized in full.

Legislation and Protection.—The number of criminal cases of all description was 523 including 69 from the previous year. Of these 454 were disposed of, leaving 69 pending at the close of the year.

These cases involved the arrest of 583 men of whom 207 were found guilty and convicted, 370 released and the remaining 6 are under trial. During the year there were 12 cases of murder, 12 of adultery and 5 of suicide. The majority of other cases related to crimes of a petty nature.

Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 11,281 while Rs. 9,399 were outstanding from last year. Of the total Rs. 8,863 were realised in cash, Rs. 4,148 written off, Rs. 552 represented the amount in lieu of which sentences of imprisonment were served leaving a balance of Rs. 7,116 due for collection at the end of the year.

The value of stolen property was Rs. 6,079 of which property worth Rs. 3,295 was recovered.

The number of Civil, Revenue, Miscellaneous and Execution cases disposed of during the year was as follows:—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Civil	499	427
Revenue	401	456
Miscellaneous	431	321
Execution	76	158

Military Forces.—The Lasi Fauj consisting of 58 men and the Military Police of 61 men continued to be maintained by the State.

Police.—No regular Police was maintained by the State.

Village Watchmen.—The State Levies, who perform the duties of Police also performed the duties of village watchmen. They numbered 114.

Production and distribution.

Weather and crops.—The Rabi crop was good while the Kharif crops were indifferent owing to insufficient rain. For the same reason there was a scarcity of grass everywhere and the condition of cattle was poor.

The statement below shows the wholesale prices per maund of Ghee, Goat hair and wool prevailing in the State during the year:—

	Ghee.	Goat-hair.	Wool.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent owners . .	40—49	12—13	16—18
Nomads	37—46	10—11	14—16

Irrigation.—The Jazan band in the Shahlakhra Niabat remained structurally sound and proved beneficial as usual.

A band at Tatian was constructed during the year. If it stands the flood water will irrigate considerable additional lands.

Wages and Labour.—There was no change in the rates of wages.

Trade Manufacture.—Exports consisted chiefly of dried fish, mustard seeds, hides, corriander, sadlebags, gugal and Jowar. Wool and Ghee are generally supplied from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The chief imports are cloth, rice, sugar, kerosine oil, tobacco, wheat, dates, dwarf palms leaves and ropes.

Trade continued to progress. Duty collected amounted to Rs. 2,31,046.

Communications.—The existing Karachi-Bela, Hab-Kotira, Bela-Liari and Bela-Thappi motor roads worked well and were maintained by the State at a cost of Rs. 8,495.

Revenue and Finance.—The total income of the State amounted to Rs. 3,70,960 against Rs. 3,52,108 in the preceding year. Expenditure including that on Public Works, amounted to Rs. 3,36,841. The reserve fund was supplemented by the investment of a sum of Rs. 40,000 in the form of fixed deposit in the Imperial Bank of India.

Vital Statistics.—The State maintains two civil dispensaries at Bela and Uthal. A third was recently opened at Ormara.

Smallpox appeared in the State in a mild form during the year. There was no case of plague. Dysentery broke out in epidemic form in the Hara ilaqa, Shahlakhara Niabat, resulting in 26 deaths.

Five hundred and fifty-eight operations were performed and 1,995 persons were vaccinated. The number of patients treated was 40,819.

The total cost of maintenance of the three dispensaries amounted to Rs. 11,468.

Education.—The State maintains one Middle, one Upper and two Lower Primary Schools at Bela, Ormara, Uthal and Sonmiani respectively. The total number of boys on the rolls was 246.

The schools at Ormara and Sonmiani were opened during the year.

There is no girls school in the State.

The Khoja community's school at Ormara continued to receive an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 from His Highness the Agha Khan.

The cost of maintenance of the four State schools was Rs. 3,807.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

APPENDIX I.

Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1935-36 with the corresponding figures for the preceding year.

Particulars.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Difference + increase. — decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Gross Demand.			
(a) Arrears for previous year .	1,45,374	1,15,950	—29,424
(b) Current year's demand . .	10,92,734	11,79,086	+86,352
Total .	12,38,108	12,95,036	+56,928
II.—Collections.			
(a) Arrears for previous year .	85,094	63,184	—21,910
(b) Current year's demand .	7,04,812	7,57,085	+52,273
Total .	7,89,906	8,20,269	+30,363
III.—Amounts not recovered.			
(a) Remissions	2,90,216	3,36,030	+45,814
(b) Malikana	27,918	31,405	+3,487
(c) Suspensions	20,995	12,872	—8,123
(d) Grain and cash allowances .	13,960	1,017	—12,943
(e) Arrears	95,479	93,430	—2,049
(f) Miscellaneous . . .	..	112	+112
Total .	4,48,568	4,74,866	+26,298

This table includes Rs. 961-1-8 on account of gross land revenue of the Bolan Tahsil for 1935-36 which is paid to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

APPENDIX II.

An analysis by Districts of the figures shown in Appendix I giving the results exhibited in the sub-joined table as compared with the figures for 1934-35 (increase + and decrease —).

District.	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Quetta-Pishin	+19,851	+4,008
2. Sibi	+46,789	+13,555
3. Loralai	+4,774	+9,655
4. Zhob	—39,232	—25,328
5. Kalat	—1,907	—1,907
6. Chagai	+26,653	+30,380
Total	+56,928	+30,363

APPENDIX III.

The following are the details of the remissions and suspensions granted during the year 1935-36 :—

District.	Tahsil.	Amount remitted.	Amount suspended.
		Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta	60,927	481
	Pishin	221	..
Sibi	Nasirabad	2,74,851	102
	Shahrigh	31	..
Loralai	Duki	..	12,289
Total		3,36,030	12,872

APPENDIX IV.

Rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold.

Tahsil.	Rates per maund.			
	1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta	2 8 0		Whole produce remitted on account of earthquake.	
Chaman	No produce on account of drought.		2 3 6	
Pishin	2 12 0		1 14 6	
Shorarud	2 2 0		1 6 0	
Bori	2 4 0		2 8 0	
Barkhan	2 4 0		1 13 6	
Duki	2 4 0		2 4 0	
Sinjawi	2 4 0		2 10 0	
Musakhel	1 12 0		1 12 0	
Fort Sandeman	3 4 0		2 2 0	
Killa Saifulla	2 10 0		2 4 0	
Hindubagh	3 4 6		3 0 0	
Sibi	1 15 6 to	2 6 9	2 4 0 to	2 12 3
Shahrigh	1 12 0 to	2 0 0	2 1 0	
Kohlu	2 0 0		2 0 3	
Nushki	2 11 0		1 15 9	
Dalbandin	1 14 0		1 9 9	
Bolan	2 14 0		1 8 6	

APPENDIX V.

Average retail prices at which wheat and millet were selling.

Station.	April 1935 (per rupee).			March 1936 (per rupee).		
	Mds.	S.	Ch.	Mds.	S.	Ch.
Wheat.						
Quetta	0	12	0	0	12	0
Loralai	0	12	0	0	12	4
Fort Sandeman	0	11	4	0	11	0
Nushki	0	13	4	0	17	0
Millet.						
Sibi	0	20	0	0	21	5

APPENDIX VI.

Rainfall in inches.

Station.	Average of 10 years from 1921-22 to 1930-31.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Quetta	8·02	10·00	5·55	Could not be recorded owing to the earthquake disaster.
Sibi	4·76	3·92	5·22	6·32
Harnai	10·72	15·37	10·12	12·42
Loralai	7·97	9·44	7·89	8·18
Fort Sandeman	10·69	7·99	8·44	13·44
Nushki	4·78	4·37	2·35	12·68
Mach	4·61	5·82	5·59	11·13

APPENDIX VII.

The total advances actually made amounted to Rs. 78,170 as compared with Rs. 1,39,090 in the previous year as shown below :—

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Total.		Difference, increase + decrease —.
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin .	20,490	11,620	27,150	8,610	47,640	20,230	—27,410
Sibi . .	18,840	6,000	13,210	11,300	32,050	17,300	—14,750
Loralai . .	7,000	3,110	11,000	11,680	18,000	14,790	—3,210
Zhob . .	17,520	7,220	9,480	11,450	27,000	18,670	—8,330
Chagai . .	3,640	2,850	10,360	4,150	14,000	7,000	—7,000
Kalat . .	..	..	400	180	400	180	—220
Total .	67,490	30,800	71,600	47,370	1,39,090	78,170	—60,920

APPENDIX VIII.

Comparative statement showing the number of Schools and Scholars as stood on 31st March 1936.

Designation.	1934-35.		1935-36.		Remarks.
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	
For boys.					
(*i*) Normal School . .	1	18	..	..	
(*ii*) Secondary Schools .	12	4,517	6	1,544	
(*iii*) Primary Schools (all kinds).	99	2,747	92	2,247	
Total .	112	7,282	98	3,791	
Private Schools.					
(*a*) Mosque Schools . .	278	3,270	287	4,138	
(*b*) Others . . .	1	90	2	96	
Total .	279	3,360	289	4,234	
For girls.					
(*i*) Secondary Schools .	6	1,575	..		
(*ii*) Primary Schools . .	3	327	3	330	
Total .	9	1,902	3	330	
European Schools.					
Common to boys and girls .					
Secondary Schools . .					
Total .	2	238	..	..	
Grand Total .	402	12,782	390	8,355	

APPENDIX IX.

(*a*) Secondary Schools (boys)	1,544
Primary Schools (boys)	2,247
Secondary Schools (girls)	..
Primary Schools (girls)	330
Normal Schools (boys)	..
European Schools (boys)	..
European Schools (girls)	..
Total .	4,121

All Secondary Schools have Primary Departments attached to them.

(*b*) According to caste and creed the number is distributed as follows :—

(*i*) Europeans and Anglo-Indians . . .	*Nil.*
(*ii*) Indian Christians	41
(*iii*) Muslims	3,054
(*iv*) Hindus and Sikhs	1,021
(*v*) Parsis	*Nil*
(*vi*) Others	5
Total .	4,121

APPENDIX X.

Municipal and Bazar Funds.

Statement showing the opening and closing balances of the Municipal, Local and Bazar Funds in Baluchistan for the year 1935-36.

Serial No.	Name of Fund.	Opening balance.			Receipt.			Total.			Expenditure.			Closing balance.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Quetta Municipal Fund . . .	*3,78,597	3	8	†4,52,658	9	6	8,31,255	13	2	†6,21,280	2	2	‡2,09,975	11	0
	Total Municipal Fund .	3,78,597	3	8	4,52,658	9	6	8,31,255	13	2	6,21,280	2	2	2,09,975	11	0
2	Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.	71,998	11	11	1,99,653	11	10	2,71,652	7	9	1,69,163	1	2	1,02,489	6	7
3	Sibi District Bazar Fund . . .	18,253	6	5	1,03,139	9	8	1,21,393	0	1	1,00,222	13	6	21,170	2	7
4	Loralai Bazar Fund . . .	15,692	15	10	64,246	10	1	79,939	9	11	58,869	11	4	21,069	14	7
5	Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund . .	28,660	11	9	59,046	12	10	87,707	8	7	67,748	13	10	19,958	10	9
6	Nushki Bazar Fund . . .	3,094	13	3	11,352	6	0	14,447	3	3	9,526	6	2	4,920	13	1
7	Bolan Bazar Fund	5,620	14	11	3,555	5	4	9,176	4	3	2,870	7	6	6,305	12	9
	Total Bazar Funds .	1,43,321	10	1	4,40,994	7	9	5,84,316	1	10	4,08,401	5	6	1,75,914	12	4

The figures in column 7 (Closing balance) do not include the following amounts invested by these funds :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	3,58,400	0	0
2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund	3,37,300	0	0
3. Sibi District Bazar Fund	45,000	0	0
4. Loralai Bazar Fund	27,025	0	0
5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	50,900	0	0
6. Nushki Town Fund	7,945	0	0
7. Bolan Bazar Fund	11,500	0	0

* Includes Rs. 95,232-1-6 as Provident Fund and Security deposits.
† Includes Rs. 3,00,000 received as insurance money of Town Hall demolished by Earthquake.
‡ Includes Rs. 91,256-7-1 as Provident Fund and Security deposits.

APPENDIX XI.

APPENDIX XII.

APPENDIX XIII.

Serious offences committed in 1935.

Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.									Remarks.
	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Chagai.	Kalat.	Total 1935.	*Total 1934.	Total 1933.	
Rioting, 147—148	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	3	1	*These do not contain the figures pertaining to the Quetta-Pishin District which were not available owing to the earthquake of 31st May 1935.
Murder, 302	25	..	101	20	..	..	146	144	81	
Murder, attempt, 307	9	64	36	27	..	..	136	53	36	
Culpable homicide, 304	22	..	13	15	..	1	51	20	68	
Suicide, attempt, 309	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	10	73	
Hurt with aggravation, 325 to 331 and 333.	527	..	95	159	..	2	783	269	885	
Kidnapping, 363 to 369	44	6	..	7	..	..	57	23	73	
Rape, 376	6	7	12	2	..	..	27	13	16	
Unnatural offences, 377	19	7	3	1	..	..	30	9	34	
Theft, 379 to 382 and 401	521	1,688	334	53	3	13	2,612	1,226	1,508	
Robbery, 392—394	40	..	19	7	..	..	66	52	78	
Dacoity with murder, 396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	
Dacoity, other cases, 395—397, 400 to 402.	..	34	3	4	..	..	41	33	102	

Receiving stolen property, 411 to 414.	218	36	1	2	..	2	259	60	288
Mischief with aggravation, 429 to 433, 435 to 440.	40	224	44	132	..	..	440	159	242
Criminal trespass resulting in death, 459 and 460.	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	10	3
Criminal Trespass relating to other serious offences, 453 to 457.	58	40	23	7	..	..	128	42	126
Adultery, 497	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	65
Abduction, 498	..	..	154	..	..	..	154	142	21
Total 1935 .	1,529	2,106	858	436	3	18	4,950	..	..
Total 1934 .	†..	1,119	694	483	53	16	..	2,365	..
Total 1933 .	1,987	1,027	739	450	76	21	..	..	3,700

†Figures relating to the Quetta-Pishin District were not available owing to the earthquake of 31st May 1935.

N.B.—This statement also includes serious offences tried by Jirga.

APPENDIX XIV.

Following is the summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under regular Judicial proceedings in 1935.

—	Civil and Revenue cases and appeals.				Criminal Cases and Appeals.	
	Number of Regular Cases.	Number of Miscellaneous Cases.	Number of Regular Appeals.	Number of Miscellaneous Appeals.	Number of Cases.	Number of Appeals.
Pending from the previous year.	540	12	147	5	114	9
Instituted during the year	1,671	179	*151	34	2,781	92
Total	2,211	191	298	39	2,895	101
Disposed of during the year.	1,968	176	261	34	2,754	87
Transferred to Jirga Register.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pending at the close of the year.	243	15	37	5	141	14

* Excluding 10 Review Cases in Judicial Commissioner's Court.

APPENDIX XV.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return No.

(Figures in columns 2 to 43

Name of District.	Country spirits.				Malt liquors.			Wines and spirits [foreign liquors other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits].			Total of columns 7, 11, 14 and 17.	Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines.		
	Duty on distillery spirits.	Fees from distilleries.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Duty on beer manufactured in India.	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors.	License fees for the sale of foreign liquors generally, whether imported or manufactured in India.	Total of columns 15 and 16.		License fees for medicated wines.	License fees for commercial spirits.	Total of columns 19 to 22.
1	2	3	4	5	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	21	22	23
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin .	57,480	500	19,600	77,580	9,061	578	9,639	757	9,778	10,535	97,754	85	250	335
Sibi . . .	22,837	...	5,860	28,687	...	...	...	...	664	664	29,351	...	60	60
Loralai . . .	14,047	...	4,734	18,781	...	...	...	...	708	708	19,489	...	50	50
Zhob . . .	12,098	...	4,502	16,600	...	..	...	4,340	477	4,817	21,417	...	40	40
Chagai . . .	4,084	...	1,476	5,560	...	...	...	...	50	50	5,610	...	30	30
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	2,893	...	1,263	4,156	...	...	...	...	202	202	4,358	..	20	20
TOTAL .	1,13,429	500	37,435	1,51,364	9,061	578	9,639	5,097	11,879	16,976	1,17,979	85	450	535
Add on account of—														
(1) Sale proceeds of Excise opium supplied to Kalat State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
(2) Duty credited by other provinces.	6,952	...	..	6,952	22,182	...	22,182	56,515	...	56,515	85,649	...	...	...
Total .	1,20,381	500	37,435	1,58,316	31,243	578	31,821	61,612	11,879	73,491	2,03,628	85	450	535
Total of previous year.	2,42,504	3,000	58,793	3,04,297	46,164	2,074	48,238	45,536	9,827	55,363	4,07,898	75	165	240

(a) Expenditure incurred by
(b) " "
* Includes duty on Unfer-
NOTE.—Columns 6—11, 19-20,

XV.

I.—Revenue for 1935-36.

and 47 are gross.)

Sale proceeds of Excise opium		Opium.			Hemp drugs.											
					Sale proceeds.									*Deduct*—from column 48.		
					Charas.	Bhang										
Cost price.	Duty.	License fees for the sale of opium [wholesale and retail].	Fees for morphia licenses and for permits for manufacture and sale of medicinal preparations of opium [druggists permits.]	Total receipts from opium.	Duty.	Duty.	License fees, wholesale and retail from Charas, Bhang & Ganja.	Warehouse dues.	Total receipts from hemp drugs.	License fee for the sale of manufactured drugs.	Fines and forfeitures.	*Miscellaneous.	Grand total of columns 1 to 47.	Refunds.	Expenditure as per Return II.	Total net Excise revenue in the year.
24	25	27	28	29	33	35	34, 37 & 38	40	41	42	43	47	48	49	50	51
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,634	7,166	7,231	55	18,086	4,748	...	12,144	10	16,902	...	127	33	1,23,237	13,579	6,597 (a)10,967 11,471(b)	90,623
1,434	2,626	1,897	...	6,157	15,386	320	5,194	7	20,907	...	10	...	56,485	...	7,885	48,600
828	1,632	2,007	...	4,467	...	...	2,766	...	2,766	...	...	...	26,772	...	...	26,772
686	1,354	1,236	...	3,276	...	38	1,821	..	1,859	...	..	1	26,593	140	2,796	23,657
242	478	270	...	990	...	...	428	...	428	...	..	...	7,058	...	...	7,058
308	597	476	...	1,376	...	...	1,220	...	1,220	..	...	...	6,974	...	...	6,974
7,127	14,053	13,117	55	34,352	20,134	358	23,573	17	44,082	...	137	34	2,57,119	13,719	39,716	2,03,684
1,211	2,389	...	...	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,600	...	...	3,600
...	...	...	...	...	1,741	...	...	...	1,741	...	...	...	87,390	...	...	87,390
8,338	16,442	13,117	55	37,952	21,875	358	23,573	17	45,823	...	137	34	3,48,109	13,719	39,716	2,94,674
10,108	23,012	17,785	...	50,905	25,426	740	35,785	161	62,112	75	45	12	5,21,287	4,075	39,539	4,77,673

Revenue Commissioner,
Treasury Officer, Quetta.
mented Tari.
26, 30—22. 34. 36, 39 and 54—45 being blank, have been omitted.

APPENDIX XVI.

Imperial Return II.—Expenditure for 1935-36.

Name of District.	Pay of officers and establishment.	Allowances other than rewards.	Supplies and Services other than rewards.		Contingencies and special charges other than rewards.	Rewards	Cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department.	Total charges.
			Construction and repairs of buildings.	Other charges.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	5,072	1,034	..	..	471	20	..	6,597
Sibi	5,851	1,297	..	11	701	25	..	7,885
Loralai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zhob	1,775	942	..	..	79	..	..	2,796
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue Commissioner's office .	8,460	2,310	..	..	197	..	..	10,967
Treasury Officer, Quetta . .	..	..	..	..	271	..	11,200	11,471
Total .	21,158	5,583	..	11	1,719	45	11,200	39,716
Total of previous year	21,070	5,301	798	209	1,986	67	10,108	39,539

N.B.—The total cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department during the year is to be shown in lump in column 8.
NOTE.—Columns 9—14 being blank have been omitted.

APPENDIX XVII.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return III.—

Division and District.	Manufacture of liquor—Number of—		Number of wholesale licenses for the sale of—					Country liquors—Number of shops licensed for retail sale of—
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Country spirits.	Liquors other than commercial spirits imported or manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Spirits under distillery system (permanent).
1	2	3	6	7	10	11	12	14
Quetta-Pishin . .	1	1	..	8	1	2	1	9
(a)	*1*	*1*	..	*6*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*4*
Sibi	..	..	2	..	2	3	2	22
Loralai	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Zhob	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total .	1	1	2	11	3	5	3	44
Total of previous year .	1	1	3	15	2	3	2	44

(a) Represents the number of licenses not existing after the Earthquake of May 31st.

XVII.

Shops and Licenses, 1935-36.

Foreign liquors. Retail licenses—Number for sale of—									Number of shops licensed for retail sale of—				Retail licenses—Number for sale of—	
Malt liquors only.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, Boarding houses and Clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding canteens).	Liquors in canteens.	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary licenses for foreign liquors).	Rectified spirits and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits.)	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Morphia. (Special druggists' permits.)	Cocaine. (Druggists' permits.)
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	29	30	31	32	33	34	36	38
2	1	13	10	28	2	4	6	25	8	8	8	8	5	2
2	*1*	*6*	*6*	..	..	..	*6*	*17*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*5*	*2*
..	..	5	1	4	4	..	..	4	12	20	20	20	..	..
..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	4	4	4	4	4	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	4	3	..	3	3	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	3	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	2	2	..	..
2	1	28	11	33	11	4	6	41	32	37	40	40	5	2
2	1	27	12	28	11	23	1	52	30	35	38	38	2	2

1935. Columns 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 15—20, 28, 35 and 37 being blank have been omitted.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return IV.—Consumption, Rates

Name of District.	Country Spirits. Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of 10° under proof.	At strength of 20° under proof.	At strength of 40° over proof.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 & 4.	Rates of duty.	Cost price per L. P. gallon.	Retail price per L. P. gallon.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Quetta-Pishin .	8,381	361	(a) 21	7,862·9	7 8	1 13 9	10 13
Sibi . . .	4,038	14	..	3,645·4	(b) 4 13 & 7 8	1 13 9	9 3 to 13 5
Loralai . .	1,650	752	..	2,086·6	7 8	1 13 9	10 13 to 13 5
Zhob . .	1,710	490	..	1,931·0	7 8	1 13 9	10 13 to 13 5
Chagai . .	667	..	..	600·3	7 8	1 13 9	10 13 to 13 5
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	512	4	..	454·0	(b) 4 13 & 7 8	1 13 9	9 3 to 13 5
Total .	16,958	1,621	21	16,590·2	4 13 & 7 8	1 13 9	9 3 to 13 5
Total of previous year.	34,823	1,500	..	32,540·7	4 13 & 7 8	1 13 9	9 3 to 13 5

(a) Duty fee supply to Quetta
(b) For shops in Nasirabad
(d) Includes 2,426 gallons of

XVIII.

of Duties and Prices, year 1935-36.

Foreign liquors.					Commercial spirits.		
Imported liquors.			Liquors manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors.				
Spirits in Imperial gallons London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Spirits in Imperial gallons London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1,148	334	35,047	3,594	73,923	137·6	529	..
272	56	1,123	20	998	....	386	...
396	100	3,513	382	235	...	225	...
480	67	1,411	423	483	...	297	...
15	...	160	...	33	...	...	...
59	6	204	3	442	...	41	...
2,370	563	41,458	4,422	(d)76,114	137·6	1,478	...
5,173	1,497	78,891	3,163	59,925	2	4,960	21

Museum.
Sub-Division and at Ball put.
Rum purchased by troops for their canteens.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return IV.—Consumption, Rates

Name of District.	Opium and Ch						
	Issues in seer of excise opium.	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors, per seer.		Average retail price of opium per seer.	Sales of morphia in lbs., oz. and grs.	Sales in seers.	Cost price per seer.
		Cost price.	Duty.				
1	17	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Grains.		Rs. A.
Quetta-Pishin .	180	20 3	39 13	100	...	336	2 4
Sibi . . .	71	20 3	39 13	100	...	213	2 4
Loralai . .	41	20 3	39 13	100	...	85	2 4
Zhob . .	34	20 3	39 13	100	...	87	2 4
Chagai . .	12	20 3	39 13	100	...	16	2 4
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	15 60(c)	20 3	39 13	100	...	44	2 4
Total .	413	20 3	39 13	100	...	981	2 4
Total of previous year.	552	18 5	41 11	100	2,287	1,289	2 12

(c) Issued to Kalat

XVIII—*contd.*

of Duties and Prices, year 1935-36—*contd.*

other drugs.										
aras.		Ganja.				Bhang.				
Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales in seers.	Cost price per seer.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales in seers of bhang and its preparations.	Cost price per seer.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales of cocaine in lbs., oz. and grs.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Annas.	Rs.	Rs.	Grains.
20	60	1	2	10	50	31	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	...
20	60		2	10	50	181	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	...
20	60	...	2	10	50	15	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	...
20	60	...	2	10	50	23	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	...
20	60	...	2	10	50	8	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	...
20	60	...	2	10	50	9	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	...
20	60	1	2	10	50	267	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	...
20	60	1	2	10	50	594	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	1,713

State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Imperial Return IV-A.

1935-36.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian Provinces (a) on payment of duty and (b) in bond.

Description of excisable articles.	Imports.								Exports.	
	Duty-paid.						In bond.		Duty paid.	
	From Punjab.		From United Provinces.		From Boundary.				To Sind.	
	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	From Punjab.	From Sindh.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12
	Bulk.	Rs. a. p.	Gallons.	Rs. a. p.	Gallons.	Rs. a. p.	M. s. ch.	M. s. ch.	Bulk, gallons.	Rs. a. p.
Beer.	29576·6	22,182 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	..
Indian made Foreign Spirit	145·3	2,543 0 0	3059·4	53,540 0 0	24·7	432 0 0	..	..	..	..
Country Liquor . .	1053·4	6,952 0 0	..	..	..	..	L. P. Gallons. 10645·1	..	..	..
Charas . . .	m. s. ch. 2 7 1	1,741 0 0	..	..	..	..	26 18 10	..	..	..
Bhang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 38 0	..	..
Total .	..	33,418 0 0	3059·4	53,540 0 0	24·7	432 0 0	..	...	136	..

NOTE.—Column 10 being blank has been omitted.

APPENDIX XX.

APPENDIX

Imperial

1935-

Division and District.	Area in square miles.		Population (in thousands).		Number	
					Country spirit.	
	Distillery system.		Distillery system.		Distillery area.	
1	3		5		7	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Quetta-Pishin . .	19·5	5,200·5	60,272	87,269	19·5	1,300·1
Sibi	..	3,919	..	87,781	..	178·1
Loralai . . .	..	7,525	..	86,087	..	1,881·3
Zhob . . .	..	10,315	..	57,693	..	3,438·3
Chagai . . .	..	19,622	..	24,224	..	6,540·7
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	·359	..	4,688	..	179·5
Total .	19·5	46,940·5	60,272	348,012	19·5	1,203·6
Total of previous year	19·5	46,940·5	60,272	348,012	3·9	1,203·6

NOTE.—Columns 2, 4, 6 and 12

XX.

Return V.

36.

of square miles per shop.								No. of shops per 10,000 of population.					
Opium.		Ganja.		Charas.		Bhang.		Country spirit. Distillery area.		Opium.		Ganja.	
8		9		10		11		13		14		15	
Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
6·5	1,300·1	19·5	1,300·1	19·5	1,300·1	19·5	1,300·1	·2	·5	·5	·5	·2	·5
..	326·6	..	196·0	..	196·0	..	196·0	..	2·5	..	1·4	..	2·3
..	1,881·3	..	1,881·3	..	1,881·3	..	1,881·3	..	·5	..	·5	..	·5
..	3,438·3	..	3,438·3	..	3,438·3	..	3,438·3	..	·5	..	·5	..	·5
..	6,540·7	..	6,540·7	..	6,540·7	..	6,540·7	..	1·2	..	1·2	..	1·2
..	179·5	..	179·5	..	179·5	..	179·5	..	6·4	..	4·3	..	4·3
6·5	1,676·4	19·5	1,303·9	19·5	1,303·9	19·5	1,303·9	·2	1·1	·5	·8	·2	1·0
6·5	1,739·3	6·5	1,466·9	6·5	1,341·2	6·5	1,341·2	·8	1·1	·5	·8	·5	·9

being blank have been omitted.

APPENDIX

Imperial

1935-

Division and District.	Number of shops per 10,000 of population.				Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals).				Average taxation		
	Charas.		Bhang.		Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Country spirit (distillery area).		
									Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.
1	16		17		18	19	21	22	23	24	25
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.							
Quetta-Pishin.	·2	·5	·2	·5	5·93	·12	·23	·02	7·50	2·50	9·84
Sibi . .	..	2·3	..	2·3	4·62	·08	·24	·21	6·85	1·61	7·87
Loralai . .	..	·5	..	·5	2·79	·05	·10	·02	7·50	2·27	9·00
Zhob . .	..	·5	..	·5	3·81	·06	·15	·04	7·76	2·33	8·60
Chagai .	..	1·2	..	1·2	2·75	·05	·06	·04	7·50	2·40	9·20
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	4·3	..	4·3	11·01	·32	·94	·19	7·22	2·74	9·00
Total .	·2	1·0	·2	1·0	4·55	·08	·19	·06	7·45	2·26	9·53
Total of previous year.	·5	1·0	·5	1·0	8·90	·12	·27	·15	7·42	1·81	9·26

NOTE.—Colum 20 being blank

Under column 26 the difference between the issue price to retail

XX—*concld.*

Return V—*concld.*

36—*concld.*

per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals).

Opium.			Ganja.			Charas.			Bhang.			Average total Excise revenue per head of population (based on column 48 of Imperial Return I).
Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			
39·81	40·17	79·98	10	As noted in column 33.	10	20	33·00	53·00	1	As noted in column No. 33.	1	·91
39·81	26·72	66·53	10		10	20	13·18	33·18	1		1	·64
39·81	48·95	88·76	10		10	20	27·66	47·66	1		1	·31
39·81	36·35	76·16	10		10	20	16·55	36·55	1		1	·46
39·81	22·50	62·31	10		10	20	17·83	37·83	1		1	·29
39·81	31·73	71·54	10		10	20	23·02	43·02	1		1	1·49
39·81	37·16	76·97	10		10	20	22·47	42·47	1		1	·84
41·69	36·00	77·69	10		10	20	21·33	41·33	1		1	1·27

has been omitted.

vendors and the cost price per seer is to be shown.

APPENDIX XXI.

Provincial Statement "A".

Wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1935-36.

Name of District.	Licenses for wholesale vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors (including rum and beer manufactured in India).							Licenses for wholesale vend of fermented liquors whether manufactured in India or imported.			Remarks.
	Number of Licenses.	Quantity sold. To the public and licensed vendors. Imported.				Made in India.		Number of Licenses.	To licensed vendors.	To the public.	
		Wines.	Spirit other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.				
Quetta-Pishin	8	12	174	..	15,986	453	42,470	1	Figures	not available.	
Sibi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Loralai	1	78	301	..	2,831	29	165	..	..	..	
Zhob	2	2	124	..	666	..	88	..	..	..	
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bolan Pass and Kachhi-Nushki Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total for 1935-36	11	92	599	..	19,483	482	42,723	1	..	..	
Total for 1934-35	16	476	1,841	17	45,580	200	63	1	60,204	..	

APPENDIX XXII.

APPENDIX

Provincial

Statement of retail vend and consumptions of foreign spirits and fermented

Name of District.	Foreign spirits and													
	Sold under													
	On fixed fees.							On fees determined by auction.						
		Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.	
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Quetta-Pishin .	14	299	807	13	2,638	972	2,319	1	..	...	..	..	..	..
Sibi . . .	5	54	247	..	986	10	706	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loralai . . .	3	15	74	..	623	14	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai . . .	1	..	15	..	160	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zhob . . .	4	64	350	1	710	3	395	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Railway District.	2	4	32	..	72	2	255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1935-36 .	29	436	1,525	14	5,189	1 001	3,772	2	..	–	..	..	..	..
Total for 1934-35 .	25	970	2,911	42	9,737	144	5,498	1	2	21	..	480	39	1,239

XXII.

Statement " B ".

liquors in Baluchistan during the year 1935-36.

fermented liquors.																		
shop licenses.																Fermented liquors only.		
	Sold at railway refreshment rooms.						Sold under other sorts of licenses, *viz.*, Hostels, Dak Bungalows, Military Canteens and associated bar licenses.											
	Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.						Remarks.
No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Bear.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.		No. of licenses.	Quantity sold.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		27	28	29	30		31	32	33
1	1	1	..	4	..	3	41	22	153	..	16,419	144	350	29,131		2	Not available.	
2	1	23	..	106	6	225	7	1	2	..	31	..	4	67		...	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	21	..	59	8	..	6		..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	
1	1	5	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	
1	2	27	..	132	1	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	
5	5	56	..	277	7	415	51	30	176	..	16,509	152	354	29,204		2	..	
7	1	62	..	380	3	601	68	48	276	3	19,824	167	286	38,704		2	2,890	

APPENDICES XXIII to XXV are blank.

APPENDIX XXVI.

Receipts.

Major Heads.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1935-36.	Actual (Provisional) for 1935-36.	Actuals for 1934-35.	Difference in columns 3 and 4.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Customs	1,000	1,621	2,40,915	..	2,39,294
II.—Taxes on Income	2,46,000	2,11,530	2,46,027	..	34,497
III.—Salt	..	40	6	34	..
V.—Land Revenue	9,32,000	7,94,967	7,87,313	7,654	..
VI.—Excise	5,26,000	3,13,190	5,17,438	..	2,04,248
VII.—Stamps	1,59,000	1,02,166	1,58,584	..	56,418
VIII.—Forests	34,000	30,584	36,905	..	6,321
IX.—Registration	6,000	3,361	6,501	..	3,140
XIII.—Works for which capital accounts are kept.	40,000	43,260	63,830	..	20,570
XIV.—Works for which no capital accounts are kept	3,000	2,363	3,533	..	1,170

XVI.—Interest	46,000	21,136	46,703	..	25,567
XVII.—Administration of Justice	30,000	21,430	23,580	..	7,150
XVIII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	17,000	15,743	15,875	..	132
XIX.—Police	7,000	8,944	5,396	3,548	..
XXI.—Education	45,000	28,948	44,853	..	15,905
XXII.—Medical	6,000	3,231	5,964	..	2,733
XXIV.—Agriculture	5,000	3,990	4,958	..	968
XXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	2,000	3,032	2,869	163	..
XXVII.—Currency	..	412	788	..	376
XXX.—Civil Works	52,000	25,700	57,723	..	32,023
XXXIII.—Receipts-in-aid of Superannuation	13,000	16,674	17,023	..	349
XXXIV.—Stationery and Printing	4,000	3,695	4,979	..	1,284
XXXV.—Miscellaneous	39,000	23,235	54,244	..	31,009
Total	22,13,000	16,79,252	23,51,007	11,399	6,83,154

APPENDIX XXVII.

Expenditure.

Account Heads.		Sanctioned Estimates for 1935-36.	Actual Provisional for 1935-36.	Actuals for 1934-35.	Difference in columns 3 and 4. Increase.	Difference in columns 3 and 4. Decrease.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Direct Demands on the Revenue—Land Revenue.	*Non-voted*	*15,000*	*12,938*	*9,070*	*3,868*	..
	Voted	3,74,000	3,40,184	3,52,054	..	11,570
II.—Other Direct Demands on the Revenue—						
A.—Excise		43,000	37,500	37,714	..	214
B.—Stamps		3,000	1,556	3,302	..	1,746
C.—Forests		38,000	37,293	36,289	1,004	..
D.—Registration		3,000	1,562	3,917	..	2,355
III.—General Administration		1,14,000	1,02,550	1,07,340	..	4,790
IV.—Administration of Justice		75,000	67,773	62,420	5,353	..
V.—Jails and Convict Settlements	*Non-voted*	*600*	*1,128*	*570*	*558*	..
	Voted	1,87,400	1,73,251	1,79,934	..	6,683
VI.—Police	*Non-voted*	*19,400*	*31,182*	*18,243*	*12,939*	..
	Voted	11,59,600	11,08,151	11,52,311	..	44,160
VII.—Ecclesiastical *Non-voted*		*33,000*	*34,457*	*32,893*	*1,564*	..
VIII.—Political *Non-voted*		*14,25,000*	*14,19,502*	*14,05,345*	*14,157*	..
IX.—Frontier Watch and Ward *Non-voted*		*25,30,000*	*25,02,543*	*25,26,014*	..	*23,471*
X.—Education		3,34,000	2,97,106	3,19,254	..	22,148
XI.—Medical and Public Health	*Non-voted*	*41,400*	*37,298*	*37,414*	..	*116*
	Voted	2,95,600	2,34,713	2,80,250	..	45,537
XII.—Agriculture, Scientific Departments and Miscellaneous Deptts., etc.—						
A.—Agriculture—Experimental Farms		14,300	12,652	13,374	..	722
B.—Agriculture—Agricultural Experiments		17,300	17,837	16,402	1,435	..
C.—Agriculture—Seed Farm Establishment.		6,000	5,930	5,908	22	..
D.—Agriculture—Entomological Research		6,500	5,592	4,552	1,040	..

E.—Agriculture—Public Exhibition and Fairs.	3,100	3,700	3,100	600	..
F.—Veterinary Charges	65,200	61,883	64,880	..	2,997
G.—Agricultural Works	1,300	..	975	..	975
H.—Museum	3,300	2,291	3,247	..	956
I.—Exploration of Coal, Petroleum, and Minerals.	3,700	4,346	4,178	168	..
J.—Miscellaneous Departments. *Non-voted*	*4,100*	*3,376*	*3,985*	..	*609*
Voted	3,900	3,052	3,750	..	698
L.—Famine Relief *Non-voted.*	..	*8,711*	*2,000*	*6,711*	..
XIII.—Miscellaneous *Non-voted.*	*2,32,500*	*2,37,524*	*2,32,228*	*5,296*	..
Voted	11,500	4,129	12,804	..	8,675
XIV.—Extraordinary Charges—Expenditure due to Quetta Earthquake.	..	13,00,333	..	13,00,333	..
XV.—Reduction made by the Legislative Assembly	—100	..	..	..	..
Expenditure included in other Demands—					
Customs	7,000	7,285	7,043	242	..
Taxes on Income	25,000	21,855	22,500	..	645
Irrigation *Non-voted*	*1,78,000*	*1,69,508*	*1,39,759*	*29,749*	..
Irrigation Voted	3,05,000	2,52,438	3,86,393	..	1,33,955
Interest on Ordinary Debt *Non-voted*	*2,72,000*	*1,91,187*	*2,73,859*	..	*1,22,924*
Interest on Other Obligations *Non-voted*	*45,000*		*40,252*		
29-A.—Frontier Watch and Ward	8,81,000	8,51,858	9,22,716	..	70,858
Miscellaneous Departments	1,000	50	90	..	40
Currency	..	..	1,526	..	1,526
Civil Works *Non-voted*	*2,000*	*1,310*	*1,023*	*287*	..
Civil Works Voted	6,58,000	5,68,217	7,25,790	..	1,57,573
Territorial and Political Pensions *Non-voted*	*36,000*	*34,021*	*35,182*	*1,161*	..
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions. *Non-voted*	*—2,000*	*1,05,407*	*—3,139*	..	*30,259*
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions. Voted	92,000		1,38,805		
Stationery and Printing	1,000	1,379	1,291	88	..
Total	95,64,900	1,03,16,858	96,28,807	13,85,414	6,97,363

APPENDIX XXVIII.

TABLE I.

Showing number of animals treated and castrated at Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1935-36.

District.	Number of Veterinary dispensaries.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.	No. of patients treated during the year.				No. of out-patients treated during the year.				Grand Total of in & out patients treated during the year.	Total number of cases supplied with medicines but not brought to the dispensary.	Castrations performed.			
			Equines.	Bovines.	Other animals.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Other animals.	Total.			Equines.	Bovines.	Other animals.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Quetta-Pishin District	2	3	75	25	35	135	1,612	692	4,927	7,231	7,366	1,363	4	0	2	6
Sibi District	2	2	73	32	6	111	2,375	1,593	1,556	5,524	5,635	619	32	21	29	82
Loralai District	3	4	48	28	43	119	1,321	1,589	7,540	10,450	10,569	2,091	30	16	110	156
Zhob District	2	2	3	1	3	7	791	772	1,925	3,488	3,495	777	4	2	17	23
Chagai District	1	1	5	0	1	6	292	152	2,220	2,664	2,670	192	2	0	0	2
Total	10	12	204	86	88	378	6,391	4,798	18,168	29,357	29,735	5,042	72	39	158	269

APPENDIX XXIX.

TABLE II.

Showing the number of animals treated and castrated by Veterinary Assistants on tour during the year 1935-36.

Province.	Number of villages visited.	Number of days spent on tour.	Castration performed.				Treated for contagious diseases.				Treated for non-contagious diseases.				Total number of cases treated and castration performed
			Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Quetta-Pishin District	63	84	...	...	...	...	3	...	2,345	2,348	22	20	525	567	2,915
Sibi District	73	109	4	3	2	9	..	11	1,069	1,080	128	77	44	249	1,338
Loralai District	150	273	2	1	1	4	16	141	24,685	24,842	85	119	248	452	25,298
Zhob District	69	173	...	...	...	...	...	25	29,841	29,866	38	38	40	116	29,982
Chagai District	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51	2	1	8	11	62
Total	358	641	6	4	3	13	19	177	57,991	58,187	275	255	865	1,395	59,595

APPENDIX XXX.

TABLE III.

Showing results of preventive inoculation during the year 1935-36.

Province.	Name of disease against which inoculation was carried out.	Method of inoculation followed.	Number of outbreaks in which inoculation was undertaken.	Number of animals which died before inoculation.			Number of animals inoculated.			Number of inoculated animals which died of the disease.		
				Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Duki Dispensary . . .	Black-quarter.	Serum alone.	1	..	114	..	..	425	..	..	..	..
Barkhan Dispensary . .	Do. .	Do.	14	..	214	..	..	587	..	..	2	..
Total .	..		15	..	328	..	..	1,012	..	..	2	..

APPENDIX XXXI.

TABLE IV.

Contagious diseases during the year 1935-36.

Name of Diseases.	Number of outbreaks.		Seizures.			Deaths.		
	Reported.	Attended.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.
Equines—								
Strangles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rabies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other contagious diseases	4	4	25	..	..	2	..	..
Bovines—								
Rinderpest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foot and mouth disease	1	1	..	25	..	..	..	..
Black Quarter	15	15	..	361	..	..	361	..
Other contagious diseases	7	7	..	222	..	..	21	..
Others—								
Anthrax	8	8	..	..	1,167	..	..	1,167
Sheep Pox	5	4	..	..	1,702	..	..	150
Goat and Sheep Mange	56	50	..	..	32,677	..	..	901
Camel Mange	6	5	..	..	450	..	..	1
Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia	6	6	..	..	290	..	..	166
Foot and mouth disease	3	3	..	..	258	..	..	8
Wire worm	27	24	..	..	19,235	..	..	910
Liver Fluke	2	2	..	..	408	..	..	3
Rabies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other contagious diseases	19	19	..	..	3,853	..	..	3,061
Total	159	148	25	608	60,040	2	382	6,367
			60,673			6,751		

APPENDIX XXXII.

TABLE V.

Abstract of particulars regarding Horse Fairs and Shows held in Quetta in non-selected districts during the year 1935-36.

	Quetta-Pishin District.	Sibi District.
1. Number of Horse Fairs and Shows held	1	1
Total number of animals present.		
2. Year under report	253	404
3. Previous year	233	689
Total number competing for prizes.		
4. Year under report	84	140
5. Previous year	72	155
Prize money awarded.		
	Rs.	Rs.
6. From Provincial Funds	800	3,600
7. From Local Fund	..	119 11/9
8. From other sources	1,040	400
Total	1,840	4,119 11/9
9. Amount actually awarded	1,197*	2,006
10. Number of medals awarded	..	2
* 3 silver cups were also awarded.		
Horse show	1	1
Cattle show	..	1
Total	1	2

APPENDIX XXXIII.

TABLE VI.

Abstract of particulars regarding Cattle Fairs and Shows held in Sibi District during the year 1935-36.

1. Number of Cattle Fairs and Shows held	1
Total number of present.	
2. Bulls	128
3. Bullocks	194
4. Cows	14
5. Young Stock	15
6. Total number of animals that competed for prizes	96
7. Amount actually awarded	Rs. 655
8. Number of medals awarded	1

N.B.—The information in regard to the "Average price of animal sold" is not available.

In regard to "Prize money provided" please see table No. V.

APPENDIX XXXIV.

TABLE VII.

Return of Horses, Pony and Donkey Stallions under Local Bodies for the year 1935-36.

Details.	Horse and Pony Stallions under Local Bodies.								
	Horses.			Ponies.					
	T. B. S.	T. B. I.	Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Country bred.	Kathiawaris.	Total.	Total Horses and Ponies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Balance on 1st April 1935	3	1	4	4	...	...	2	6	10
Increase: Purchased in India	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2
Increase: Received from	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	1	4	6	...	...	2	8	12
Decrease: Died	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	3
Decrease: Sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease: Destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Decrease: Transferred to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Decrease	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	4
Balance on 31st March 1936	2	...	2	5	...	...	1	6	8

APPENDIX XXXV.

TABLE VIII.

Provincial Stallions and the Mares covered by them during 1935-36.

Serial No.	Name of Stallion.	Quetta-Pishin District.	Sibi District.	Loralai District.
1.	Count Palatine T. B. E.	12	18	..
2.	Foreign Legion T. B. E.	1	..	..
3.	Welsh Lad T. B. E.	3	..	..
4.	Lone Doller T. B. E.	18	20	..
5.	Arabian Knight Arab	15	31	..
6.	Nahab Arab	..	10	..
7.	Cicero Arab	6	9	..
8.	Firson Arab	..	8	..
9.	Meadow Arab	3	45	..
10.	Kerchief Kathiawar	..	..	34
11.	Manak Kathiawar	..	..	52
	Total	58	141	86
	GRAND TOTAL	285		

APPENDIX XXXVI.

TABLE IX.

Statement showing cost of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Province of Baluchistan during the financial year 1935-36.

Major Head.	Amount Provincial.
	Rs.
1. Superintendence	10,361
2. Veterinary Instruction	..
3. Subordinate Establishment	30,003
4. Hospitals and Dispensaries	13,626
5. Breeding Operation	4,246
6. Prizes	200
7. Fairs and Shows	800
8. Purchase of animals	4,450
Total	63,686

APPENDIX XXXVII.

STATEMENT A.

Showing the number of dispensaries in Baluchistan during the year 1935.

Population of the province :—

1	2		3		4		5		6
Class of dispensary.	Number open on the 31st December 1934.		Number opened during the year.		Number closed during the year.		Number open on the last day of the year 1935.		Remarks.
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	
I.—State-Public .	8	23	..	1	..	1	8	23	Civil Dispensary Ziarat, opened for the summer months and closed as usual.
II.—State-Special—									
(*i*) Police . .									
(*ii*) Forest and Surveys.									
(*iii*) Canals .									
(*iv*) Others .	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
III.—Local Fund .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Quetta Municipal Dispensary was destroyed by the earthquake and ceased to function from 31st May 1936.
IV.—Private aided .	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital, Quetta, was destroyed by the earthquake and ceased to function from 31st May 1936.
V.—Private non-aided	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	
VI.—Railway . .	3	5	..	..	..	..	3	5	
Total .	19	30	..	1	2	1	17	30	

APPENDIX

STATE

Table showing services in Rural and Urban

Rural.										
Districts.	Medical Officers of Health. Holding Licentiates D. P. H. (L. P. H. S.).				Epidemic Staff.	Sanitary Health Inspector.	Vaccinators.		School Medical Officers.	Other Health Staff.
							Males.	Females.		
Quetta-Pishin	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Sibi and Loralai	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Zhob Fort Sandeman.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Kalat and Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
							8*	..	..	..

* Work both in Rural

XXXVIII.

MENT B (I).

Areas in Baluchistan during 1935.

Urban.									
Medical Officers of Health.				Sanitary and Health Inspector.	Vaccinators.		Inspectors of vaccination.	School Medical Officers.	Other Health Staff.
Holding Licentiates D. P. H. (L. P. H. S.).					Male.	Female.			
Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.						
2	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	9	1				

and Urban Areas.

APPENDIX XXXIX.

Statement B (II).

Statement showing the distribution of Medical Personnel in Baluchistan during 1935.

	Provincial Headquarters, Hospitals and Despensaries.					District Headquartes and Other Urban Areas.					Rural Areas.					Total.	Remarks.
	State Public.	State special.	Local and Municipal Fund.	Private aided.	Private non-aided.	State Public.	State special.	Local and Municipal Fund.	Private aided.	Private non-aided.	State Public.	State special.	Local and Municipal Fund.	Private aided.	Private Non-aided.		
								Men.									
I. M. S. Officers . .	1	..	..	..	..	4*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	*One whole time Civil Surgeon and three part times at Chaman 1 Fort Sandeman 2.
I. M. D. Salaried Graduate (or Assistant Surgeons).	1	..	...	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
I. M. D. Sub Assistant Surgeons.	4	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	2	25	
Civil Sub Assistant Surgeons.	3	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	17	
Nurses	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Compounders . .	8	..	..	..	..	15	4	..	..	3	17	..	..	..	2	49	

Women.																
Salaried Graduate or Assistant Surgeons.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salaried Licentiate or Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Midwives	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	5	13
Dais	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Compounders . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

APPEN

STATE

Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door patients treated in State
Province during

District & Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.				Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharge otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated.	No. of beds available.		In-door Daily
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Men.
1 & 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Quetta-Pishin	State Public and Special Private-aided and Non-aided and Railway Dispensaries	2,892	329	179	3,400	2,975	114	209	102	3·00	149	31	71·87
Sibi District		1,608	334	160	2,102	1,847	109	101	45	2·14	102	46	45·45
Loralai District		915	319	139	1,373	1,053	151	146	23	1·68	48	34	24·31
Zhob District		1,121	147	51	1,319	1,143	100	39	37	2·80	100	15	32 48
Kalat and Chagai District.		909	114	83	1,106	942	50	84	30	2·71	147	23	36·31
GRAND TOTAL		7,445	1,243	612	9,300	7,960	524	579	237	...	546	149	210·12

DIX XL.

MENT C.

Public, Local Fund Private-aided and Subsidized Dispensaries of the Baluchistan the year 1935.

patients.			Out-door patients.								
average number.			Number treated				Daily average attendance.				Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
			Total treated.								
Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
9·58	4·04	85·49	1,08,347	20,255	40,617	169,219	528·37	92·95	183·92	805·24	1,72,619
7·26	4·21	56·62	82,535	24,848	42,219	149,602	393·29	120·00	206·13	719·42	1,51,704
7·09	3·09	34·49	63,984	13,286	22,485	99,755	261·53	61·65	97·99	421·17	1,01,12[illegible]
4·53	1·40	38·41	56,067	14,846	25,381	96,294	223·16	68·65	106·07	397·88	97,61[illegible]
5·25	3·69	45·25	1,11,115	26,854	52,839	190,808	554·61	159·28	273·23	987·12	1,91,914
33·71	16·43	260·26	4,22,048	1,00,089	1,83,541	7,05,678	1,960·96	502·53	867·34	3,330·83	7,14,978

APPENDIX XLI.

STATEMENT D.

Statement showing number of beds, number of In-door and Out-door patients and number of Surgical operations and the geographical distribution of infectious and other diseases treated in all classes of medical institutions in Baluchistan Province in the year 1935.

	Provincial Total.		Name of District.				
	Total Treated.	Total Deaths.	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Kalat-Chagai.
Grand Total, Treated	7,26,978	...	172·619	1,51,704	1,01,128	97,613	1,91,914
Grand total, Deaths	...	206	90	34	23	31	28
Surgical Operation Total treated .	12,900	...	3,107	3,157	2,250	1,426	2,960
Deaths . . .	...	22	14	5	...	5	1

APPENDIX XLII.

APPENDIX

STATE

Showing the Income and Expenditure of State-public, Local Fund and

Districts.	Name of Dispensary.	Income.						
		Cash balance.	Contributions.		Fees and contributions from patients.	Funds collected by hospitals committees, charitable contributions and donations.	Miscellaneous including interest on investment sale of securities, etc.	Total receipts.
			From Government.	From Local and Municipal bodies.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	State Public—Male Hospitals and Dispensaries.							
Quetta-Pishin .	Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital.	2,355	2,27,985	8,830	...	...	576	2,39,599
					Ceased	to funct	ion from	31st May
Sibi . . .	McIvor Female Hospital, Sibi.	7,843	4,548	1,200	...	...	580	14,171
	State-Public.							
Loralai . .	Female Dispensary, Loralai.	...	2,855	...	...	...	...	2,855
	Private-aided.							
Zhob . . .		7,850	4,984	...	...	...	94	12,928
	Dufferin Hospital, Fort-Sandeman.	15,693	12,387	1,200	...	...	674	29,954
	GRAND TOTAL .	18,048	2,40,372	10,030	...	...	1,250	2,69,553

XLII.

MENT F.

Private-aided Dispensaries of the Baluchistan Province in the year 1935.

Expenditure.											
Salaries.											
Medical officers.	Nurses.	Inferior servants.	Medicines.	Diet.	Apparatus (repairs and renewals).	New buildings, additions to apparatus and other capital expenditure.	Repairs to buildings.	Miscellaneous charges.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance including investments, deposits, etc.	Average cost of diet per in-patient.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
91,265	9,049	76,707	20,433	6,373	2,697	2,557	11,831	16,479	2,37,391	2,355	0 1 10 to 4 8 4
1935 owing to earthquake.											
2,194	...	1,821	447	42	51	...	272	125	4,952	9,219	0 13 7
540	...	1,939	211	28	9	...	...	128	2,855	...	0 9 11
1,191	801	805	569	68	39	...	402	421	4,296	8,632	2 4 6
3,925	801	4,565	1,227	138	99	...	674	674	12,103	17,851	...
95,190	9,850	81,272	21,660	6,511	2,796	2,557	12,505	17,153	2,49,494	20,206	...

APPENDIX XLIII.

STATEMENT G.

Account of invested capital of the dispensaries in Baluchistan, for the year 1935.

Number.	Name of dispensary.	Balance on 1st January 1935.	Invested during the year.	Total.	Securities sold.	Deposits withdrawn.	Balance on 31st December 1935.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital, Quetta.	Ceased to function from 31st May 1935.					
2	McIvor Female Dispensary, Sibi . .	31,955 10 11	1,076 3 2	33,031 14 1	..	..	33,031 14 1
3	Zenana Dufferin Hospital, Fort Sandeman.	3,767 5 6	..	3,767 5 6	..	..	3,767 5 6
	Total .	35,723 0 5	1,076 3 2	36,799 3 7	..	..	36,799 3 7

APPENDIX XLIV.

INCOME TAX.

	1934-35.			1935-36.		
	Ordinary Tax.	Super Tax.	Total.	Ordinary Tax.	Super Tax.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance outstanding at the close of the previous year.	3,751	..	3,751	7,864	..	7,864
Reduced	*1,493	..	1,493	†5,420	..	5,420
Balance .	2,258	..	2,258	2,444	..	2,444
Assessed during the year . .	1,48,203	9,426	1,57,629	1,14,538	16,191	1,30,729
Penalties under Section 46(1) . .	670	..	670	76	..	76
Miscellaneous receipts . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total demand .	1,51,131	9,426	1,60,557	1,17,058	16,191	1,33,249

	Rs.	A.
* Reduced .	22	1
Written off .	1,471	5
	1,493	6
† Cancelled .	4,400	0
Written off .	1,020	0
	5,420	0

APPENDIX XLIV—*contd.*
INCOME TAX—*contd.*

	1934-35.			1935-36.		
	Ordinary Tax.	Super Tax.	Total.	Ordinary Tax.	Super Tax.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrears at the close of the year	7,864	..	7,864	21,249	..	21,249
Excess collections	2,879	188	3,067	2,532	..	2,532
Net collections	1,46,146	9,614	1,55,760	98,341	16,191	1,14,532
ASSESSMENT PER ASSESSEE WORKS OUT TO :—						
Official exclusive of tax deducted at source.	..	..	87	..	..	90
Others	..	..	119	..	..	201
Number of persons who were required to submit return of their income	..	..	2,311	..	..	1,600
Number of officials found taxable to tax.	..	..	188	..	..	100
Number of others	..	..	1,194‡	..	..	§ 605
Assessment which remained under consideration at the close of the year :—						
Officials	..	..	60	..	..	90
Others	..	..	650	..	..	555

‡ Out of 1,194 private assessees 284 had to be dealt with under Section 23 (4) while penalties in 47 cases and certificates under Section 46 (2) were issued to collectors of the district in 17 cases.

§ Out of 605 private assessees 252 had to be dealt with under Section 23 (4) while penalties in 13 cases and certificates under Section 46 (2) were issued to collectors of the District in 8 cases.

APPENDICES TO PART III.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing, for the previous year (1934-35) and the current year (1935-36), the Capital value of the Buildings, Water Supplies and Electrical Installations, maintained, and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, including operation of Installations under 41—Civil Works—Central.

Capital value of—	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	93,47,521	62,12,716
Water Supply Installations	11,14,548	11,36,444
Electrical Installations	2,80,402	2,07,176
Total	1,07,42,471	75,56,336*

* Excludes cost of Buildings which collapsed due to earthquakes.

Expenditure.	1934-35.		1935-36 (Approx.).	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	86,123	3,78,836	75,780	2,98,289

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing, for the previous (1934-35) and the current (1935-36) years, the Capital value of the Buildings, and Water Supply Installations, maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance Head 29-A.—Frontier Watch and Ward.

Capital value of—	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	16,65,847	14,75,398
Water Supply Installations	10,997	11,997
Total	16,76,844	14,87,395*

* Excludes cost of Buildings which collapsed due to earthquakes.

Expenditure.	1934-35.		1935-36 (Approx.).	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	20,737	37,434	37,678	42,695

APPENDIX C.

P. W. D. Road Statement, Baluchistan.

A=Motor roads, continuously maintained.
B=Motor tracks, put in order as required.
C=Pack tracks, cleared when required.
D=Motor tracks, maintained in fair weather only.

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles.				Remarks.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	
	I.—Origin—Quetta.					
1	Chaman (Quetta P. O.—Chaman P. O.) Sheikh Mandah 5. Baleli 7½. Kuchlak Camp 12½. Yaru 25. Saranan 32½. Killa—Abdulla 51½. Shellabaugh 60½. Old Chaman 71. Chaman 77.	77	..	..	..	Khojak Pass M. 63½ apt to be snowbound.
	(*a*) Samungli link (Cantt. boundary—Baleli) Samungli 6. Baleli 8½.	5½	..	..	..	Interrupted at Lora crossing M. 4 by floods. Samungli-Baleli portion impassable.
	(*a*-1). Baleli—Regi. (Baleli M. 8—M. 11.)	3	..	..	..	Impassable owing to bridge collapsed in earthquake.
	(*b*) Ghazband Road (from M. 11 Baleli—Regi Road to Gulistan). Dinar Post 23. Segi 32. Gulistan 42½.	..	..	..	31½	Lora crossing bad.
	(*b*-2). Kurram Branch (M. 19—Burj Aziz Khan 31. Kurram 49. Panjpai 63).	..	..	..	44	Connects with 8 (*a*).
	(*c*) Continuation to Spinatisa	..	..	..	17½	Levy Post.
	(*d*) Bostan Link (M. 23¾ to M. 20 Zhob Road).	7	..	..	..	
	(*e*) Pishin Link (from M. 25)	6	..	..	..	
	(*f*) Continuation to Khushdil Khan.	8	..	..	..	Irrigation Tank.
	(*f*-2). Khushdil—Barshore	..	..	..	19	
	(*g*) Branch from M. 36 to Malozai.	6½	..	..	..	Irrigation Pumping Station.
	(*h*) Saranan link (M. 32—Pishin).	8	..	..	..	
	(*i*) Gulistan link (M. 38½—49½)	20	..	..	..	Gulistan is half way.
	(*j*) Bogra link (M. 55½—Chaman) Gani Oba 69. Ting Kach 75½. Bogra Spring 83. Chaman 90.	..	35	..	..	Very steep.
	Carried over .	141	35	..	112	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward	141	35	..	112	
	I.—Origin—Quetta—contd.					
	(*k*) Shellabagh link (M. 60—M. 64).	..	..	..	2	Very steep 1 in 7.
	(*l*) Khojak short cut, Chaman side (M. 66¾-M. 70).	..	..	..	1	Do.
	(*m*) Continuation from Chaman to Afghan Border.	2½	..	..	..	Khandhar Approximately 68 miles on.
	(12) Chaman Roghani	..	..	..	14	
2	Zhob (M. 14 Chaman Road—Fort Sandeman). Khanai 30. Khanozai 46. Khan Mehtarzai 60. Hindubagh 75. Nisai 94. Killa Saifullah 115. Akhtarzai 124. Kallu Killa 140. Gwal Haiderzai 149. Tang Haiderzai 158. Muzafferpur 172. Badinzai 190. Fort Sandeman 205.	191	..	..	..	Khan Mehtarzai pass apt to be snow-bound. Nullah crossings M. 160—190 impassable in spates.
	(*a*) Surkab link from M. 46 to Pishin.	23	..	..	..	Impassable during flood season.
	(*a*-2). Khanai link (M. 33—M. 40 Surkhab Road)	..	..	..	8	
	(*a*-3). Saran Tangi link (M. 33 Sarantangi).	..	..	..	11	
	(*b*) Hindubagh R. S. Branch from M. 74.	..	1½	..	..	
	(*c*) Sultanzai-Ragha track, from Hindubagh to Murgha Fakirzai. [Sultanzai (Ragha) 8, Ragha Pass 11, Murgha Fakirzai 25].	..	..	..	25	Impassable immediately after rains and while snow is lying.
	(*d*) Murgha Faqirzai Road from M. 95.	36	..	..	..	Militia Post.
	(*e*) Killa Saifulla R. S. Branch from M. 115.	1½	..	..	..	
	(*f*) Maratangi link M. 146 to M. 25 Gurlama Road.	26	..	..	..	Loralai—Fort Sandeman by this. Not maintained during the spate season for the period from July to September each year.
	(*g*) Killa Saifulla Pass Road (M. 119—Loralai). Meets—Speraragha Road near Chanali 136½. Sirki Jangal 148. Loralai 165.	46	..	..	..	Railhead to Loralai is 46 miles.
	Carried over	467	36½	..	173	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward	467	36½	..	173	
	I.—Origin—Quetta—contd.					
3	Ziarat (Quetta Junction Stewart and Lytton Road—Smallan junction Harnai Road). Gandak 15. Sarantangi 22. Kach 30. Kahan 47. Ziarat 63. Chotair 78½. Smallan 101½. Loralai 122.	122	..	..	..	Ziarat Pass snow-bound in winter, liable to spate in summer.
	(*a*) Mangi branch from Ziarat	..	..	..	21	To Railway.
4	Speraragha (M. 46 Zhob Road—M. 136½ Killa Saifulla Pass Road)—Khanozai 46. Yusaf Kach 51. Malozai 56. Speraragha 70. Chinjan 87. Chanali 101. Killa Saifulla Pass Road 105. Loralai 130.	89	..	..	..	Speraragha Pass snow-bound in winter.
5	Urak (Quetta boundary-Urak). Hanna 7. Urak 13¾.	8¾	..	..	..	Liable to damage in spates.
	(*a*) Nar Nullah branch from M. 6½.	..	1½	..	..	
6	Bolan (Quetta-Sibi) Galbraith Spinney 3. Sariab 8. Darwaza 23. Kolepur 26. Mach 41. Bibinani 55½. Kirta 68. Kundalani 76. Rindli 85. Sibi 103.	103	..	..	..	Liable to damage in spates.
	(*a*) Mach Jail branch from M. 41½.	1¾	..	..	..	
	(*b*) Nari Gorge branch from Sibi.	..	8	..	..	
7	Kalat (M. 8. Bolan Road-Mastung) Sariab 3. Mian Gundi 11. Lak Pass 18. Mastung 32.	24	..	..	..	Continued in Kalat State charge; see notes at end.
	(*a*) Mastung. R. S. Branch	1½	..	..	..	
	(*b*) Mastung Civil Lines Branch.	1	..	..	..	
	Carried over	818	46	..	194	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	818	46	..	194	
	I.—Origin—Quetta—contd.					
8	Chagai (M. 19. Kalat Road border at Mirjawa). Kanak 31½. Sheikh Wasil 39. Kirdgap 54½. Galongur 71½. Kishingi 79. Mushki 90½. Ahmedwal 102. Mal Chauki 121½. Dalbandin 209. Nok Kundi 313. Jazzak wells 389. Mirjawa border post 400.	..	381	..	..	Road from Nushki to Dalbandin was made up in 1930 but abandoned afterwards, *vide* Secretary, P. W. D., No. 358/E. C., dated 27th January 1933.
	(*a*) Kurram Levy Post Branch from M. 43.	..	..	..	18	Road from Dalbandin to Mirjawa was never made fit to pass speed traffic and is not passable.
	(*b*) Panjpai Branch from M. 43.	..	..	..	5	
	(*c*) Nushki R. S. Branch from M. 90.	..	1½	..	..	
	(*d*) Ahmedwal R. S. Branch from M. 103.	..	1½	..	..	
	(*e*) Kharan Road from Ahmedwal.	..	69	..	..	
	(*f*) Chagai Branch from M. 207.	..	32	..	..	Road abandoned *vide* Secretary, P. W. D. in Baluchistan, No. 358/E. C. of 27th January 1933.
	(*g*) Sohtegaon Road (from Nok Kundi to Grawag Road—Gwalishtap 38½. Sohtegaon 73. Zawag 84. Shahana 132. Palantak 158½. Grawag Road 219. Panjgur 226.	..	219	..	..	To Gwalishtap in Chagai—remainder maintained by A. P. A. Mekran
	(*h*) Robat branch from M. 389. Saindak 397½. Kirtaka 426. Maki 444. Kanal 451. Robat 469.	..	90	..	..	Old trade route built by Webb-Ware
	(*i*) Kacha link from M. 427 to M. 437 of Robat Branch.	..	20½	..	..	Post H. Q. of Dyer's Force.
	Carried over .	818	860½	..	217	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length Maintained. Miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	818	860½	..	217	
	II.—Origin—Loralai.					
9	Harnai (Loralai-Harnai) Sinjawai 18. Smallan 20. Ashgara 31. Dilkhuna Post 39. Tokhan 43½. Harnai 55.	55	..	..	..	
	(*a*) Loralai Civil Station link from M. 1½.	1½	..	..	..	
	(*b*) Link to Duki Road from M. 17½.	..	3	..	..	
	(*c*) Branch to Sinjawai Tehsil from M. 18¾.	..	1	..	..	
10	Gurlama (Loralai Fort Sandeman) Lahor 10½. Mara Tangi 25. Zara 43¼. Margha 58½. Ziarat 71. Lakhaband 81½. Babar 96. Kapip 104. Fort Sandeman 114.	114	..	..	..	Partly metalled usually passable during rains.
	(*a*) Musa Khel Branch from M. 58½.	..	30	..	..	Tehsil.
11	D. G. K. (M. 15 Gurlama Road Barkhan). Wahar 20¼. Tor 35½. Makhtar 49. Sra Daka 60. Kingri 82⅓. Rankan 98. Rakhni 114¼. Barkhan 146.	..	131	..	..	
	(*a*) Mekhtar link from M. 49 to M. 58½. Gurlama Road.	20	..	..	..	
	(*b*) Continuation towards D. G. K. from M. 114¼.	..	3⅛	..	..	Fort Munro 122, Dera Ghazi Khan 168.
	(*c*) Vitakri Branch from Barkhan.	..	21	..	..	Not passable during rains.
	Carried over .	1,008½	1,049⅝	..	217	

APPENDIX C—*concld.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	1,008½	1,049⅝	..	217	
	II.—Origin—Loralai—contd.					
12	Duki (M. 19. Harnai Road-Barkhan). Baghoo 28. Duki 39. Duki Tehsil 40. Gumbaz 68. Hosri 86.	..	99	..	..	Distances 2 miles less by link 9 (*b*).
	(*a*) Kohlu Branch from M. 105¾.	10	..	..	..	
	III.—Origin—Fort Sandeman.					
13	Gulkach (Fort. Sandeman Gomal at Gulkach). Zhob River 6½. Wala 12. Nawa Oba 18. Dargai China 24. Siri Toi 28, Sambaza 36. Gulkach post 54. Gomal 55.	55	..	..	..	Continues to Toi Khulla 67. Tanai 79. Wana 92. (1) Militia post at Siri Toi. (2) Militia Post at Sambaza. (3) Militia post at Gulkach.
14	Lower Zhob (Fort Sandeman Moghalkot). Brunj 13. Safi 23. Mir Ali Khel 35½. Moghalkot 50½.	..	50½	..	..	Old road now broken, continued to Khajuri Kach 71.
15	Dhanasar (M. 104 Gurlama Road border at Kato Dabra). Kapip 10. Manikhawa 24½. Dhanasar 45. Kato Dabra 47½.	..	45	2½	..	Class C beyond Dhanasar Road continues to Moghalkot 52. Draban 76. Dera Ismail Khan 114.
	(*a*) Branch to Ahmedi Durga from M. 26.	..	15½	..	..	Levy Post.
16	Shinghar. (Fort Sandeman-Shinghar). Bahlol Nadi 13. Mahansai 21. Behram Khel 26. Pasta 28. Shinghar 31.	..	28	3	..	Class C beyond Paste.
17	Sharan Jogezai (Fort Sandeman Sheran-Jogezai) junction with Gulkach Road 8. Surkach Kotal 26, Shaigula 48. Nawa 62. Sharan Jogezai 80.	80	..	..	..	1. Continues beyond Sheran for 8 miles towards Thanishpa and Ashewat. 2. Militia post at Shaigan & Sharan Jogezai.
	Total .	1,153½	1,287⅝	5½	217	

NOTES.

The Kalat Road item 7 continues beyond Mastung as follows:—Mastung 32. Guru 50. Mangocher 66. Kalat 88. Sorab 134.

(1) Panjghur Road beyond Sorab—Jangal 194. Nag 241. Panjghur 324 (marked Chitkan on maps).

(2) Karachi Road beyond Sorab—Khozdar 189. Vjatho Pass 245½. Link to Saruna R. H. (9 miles from road) 311½. Pripori Lak Pass 318. Diwana 338. Dareji 352½. Hinadan 374½. Hab Chauki 428½. Karachi 445.

2. The Las Bela road Runs from Hab Chauki: Distances from Karacni—Hab-Chauki 16½. Naka Kharani 37½. Sonmani 52½. Uthal 72. Wyaro 100. Obara 110. Las Bela 120.

3. Panjghur-Pasni Road. Hoshap 84. Torbat 140. Pasni 189 and from Turbat there is a branch to Tump 48 miles long.

4. Mekran border defence roads maintained by Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, from civil funds:—

(a) Grawag post road 47 miles.

(b) Gar post branch from M. 40 Grawag Road 20½ M.

(c) Sar-i-parom post road from M. 16½ Panjgur Road 41½.

(d) Gar post branch from M. 29 Sar-i-parom road 13 M.

(e) Jiunri Road from Tump (116 miles) Panjgur-Tump 168. Mand post 200. Suntsar post 230. Jiunri 284.

5. Mashkai Road maintained by Kalat State is 227 miles long running from Khozdar to Hoshap.

6. Various minor roads are maintained by Kalat State in the Kalat and Karachi Area.

7. Bugti road maintained by the Bugti Nawab from Bakshapur on the Kashmor Railway 49 miles with continuation (25 miles) to Singsilla.

8. During the year 1932-33, a new road about 32 miles in length was constructed from Jangal to Garesha (Jhalawan) linking the Kalat—Panjgur Road with the Mashkai-Khozdar-Surab Road near Jangal.

GIPD—L435 A to GG Baluchistan—24-6-37—355.

AGGB. 1. 37.
340

8 AUG 19?

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List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1936-37.

Appointments.	Name of officers.	Period.
Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	The Hon'ble Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S.	1st April 1936 to 17th April 1936.
	The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. A. E. B. Parsons, C.B.E., D.S.O., I.A.	18th April 1936 to 5th November 1936.
	The Hon'ble Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S.	6th November 1936 to 15th December 1936.
	The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. A. E. B. Parsons, C.B.E., D.S.O., I.A.	16th December 1936 to 31st March 1937.
Deputy Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.	Mr. F. V. Wylie, C.I.E., I.C.S.	1st April 1936 to 20th April 1936.
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Mr. G. F. Squire, I.C.S. .	1st April 1936 to 17th April 1936.
	Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S.	18th April 1936 to 5th November 1936.
	Major E. H. Gastrell, O.B.E., I.A.	6th November 1936 to 15th December 1936.
	Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S.	16th December 1936 to 31st March 1937.
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Major I. W. Galbraith, M.C., I.A.	Throughout the year.
Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Mr. E. F. Lydall, I.C.S. .	1st April 1936 to 30th April 1936.
	Vacant	1st May 1936 to 11th December 1936.
	Lt. D. H. Biscoe, I.A. .	12th December 1936 to 31st March 1937.
Additional Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Rai Bahadur Lala Rangi Lal.	14th April 1936 to 19th September 1936.
Officer in charge, Baluchistan Intelligence Bureau, Quetta.	Major N. C. O' Morchoe, I.A.	1st April 1936 to 1st July 1936.
	Major R. E. F. G. North, I.A.	2nd July 1936 to 2nd October 1936.
	Major N. C. O' Morchoe, I.A.	3rd October 1936 to 31st March 1937.

Appointments.	Name of officers.	Period.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.	Major E. H. Gastrell, O.B.E., I.A.	1st April 1936 to 5th November 1936.
	Captain L. A. G. Pinhey, I.A. (in addition to his own duties as Additional Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin).	6th November 1936 to 15th December 1936.
	Major E. H. Gastrell, O.B.E., I.A.	16th December 1936 to 4th February 1937.
	Lt.-Col. C. E. U. Bremner, M.C., I.A.	5th February 1937 to 31st March 1937.
Additional Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.	Captain L. A. G. Pinhey, I.A.	13th April 1936 to 4th March 1937.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.	Mr. M. Worth, I.C.S.	1st April 1936 to 2nd December 1936.
	Major R. G. E. W. Alban, I.A.	3rd December 1936 to 31st March 1937.
Political Agent, Loralai	Captain B. Woods-Ballard, M.B.E., I.A.	Throughout the year.
Political Agent, Zhob	Major D. G. H. de la Fargue, I.A.	Throughout the year.
Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass and of Chagai District.	Mr. H. Weightman, I.C.S.	1st April 1936 to 7th February 1937.
	Major E. H. Gastrell, O.B.E., I.A.	7th February 1937 to 31st March 1937.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.	Captain A. S. B. Shah, I.A.	Throughout the year.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	Mr. M. Worth, I.C.S. (in addition to his own duties as Political Agent).	1st April 1936.
	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Murtaza Khan (officiating).	2nd April 1936 to 31st March 1937.
Colonization Officer and Assistant Political Agent, Nasirabad.	Mr. G. C. S. Curtis, I.C.S.	1st April 1936 to 13th October 1936.
	Mr. M. Worth, I.C.S. (in addition to his own duties as Political Agent.)	14th October 1936 to 23rd October 1936
	Mr. B. M. Bacon, I.C.S.	24th October 1936 31st March 1937.

Appointments.	Name of officers.	Period.
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdur Rashid Khan (officiating).	1st April 1936 to 10th May 1936.
	Mr. E. F. Lydall, I.C.S. .	11th May 1936 to 8th August 1936.
	Captain B. Woods-Ballard, M.B.E., I.A. (in addition to his own duties as Political Agent).	9th August 1936 to 7th February 1937.
	Lt. I. S. Chopra, I.A. .	8th February 1937 to 31st March 1937.
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.	Captain V. W. D. Willoughby, I.A.	Throughout the year.
Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat and Chagai	Major R. G. E. W. Alban, I.A.	1st April 1936 to 29th November 1936.
	Captain G. A. Cole, I.A. .	30th November 1936 to 31st March 1937.
Assistant Political Agent, Mekran.	Captain M. O. A. Baig, I.A.	Throughout the year.
Political Officer under training in Baluchistan.	Lt. D. G. Thornburgh, I.A.	18th December 1936 to 10th March 1937.
Officer on Special Duty in the Kalat State.	Mr. E. F. Lydall, I.C.S. .	15th August 1936 to 7th February 1937.
Educational Adviser to the Baluchistan Administration.	Mr. Madan Gopal Singh, M.A.	10th August 1936 to 8th November 1936.
Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.	Lt.-Col. J. Rodger, O.B.E., M.C., I.M.S.	Throughout the year.
Civil Surgeon and Superintendent Jail, Quetta.	Lt.-Col. J. Rodger, O.B.E., M.C., I.M.S. (in addition to his own duties as Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan).	1st April 1936 to 8th March 1937.
	Captain J. Guthrie, I.M.S.	9th March 1937 to 31st March 1937.
Civil Surgeon, Loralai and Sibi Districts.	Major H. Williamson, O.B.E., I.M.S.	1st April 1936 to 6th October 1936.
	Lt.-Col. J. Rodger, M.C., I.M.S. (in addition to his own duties as Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan).	7th October 1936 to 18th October 1936.
	Lt.-Col. R. S. Aspinall, C.I.E., I.M.S.	19th October 1936 to 31st March 1937.

Appointments.	Name of officers.	Period.
Agricultural Officer in Baluchistan.	A. M. Mustafa, Esquire, B.A. (Oxon).	Throughout the year.
Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi.	Mr. R. A. C. Hill, O.B.E., I.P.	1st April 1936 to 7th April 1936.
	Mr. R. I. Hallows, I.P. .	8th April 1936 to 14th November 1936.
	Mr. R. A. C. Hill, O.B.E., I.P.	15th November 1936 to 31st March 1937.
Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai.	Mr. W. St. L. Hodder, I.P.	Throughout the year.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta (Regular Police).	Vacant	1st April 1936 to 14th November 1936.
	Mr. R. I. Hallows, I.P. .	15th November 1936 to 15th January 1937.
	Vacant	16th January 1937 to 31st March 1937.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta (Additional Police).	Mr. R. I. Hallows, I.P. .	1st April 1936 to 7th April 1936.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1936-37.

PART I.

Political and General Summary.

The end of 1935-36 saw the completion of salvage from the ruins of Quetta city. Clearance of the debris then proceeded rapidly and as each ward was cleared it was thrown open to occupation by the public. As accommodation became available in the city area it was possible to close down the refugee camp and to clear the large area near the race course on which the returning population had been squatting in most insanitary conditions during the winter. By the 15th December 1936 clearance of the whole city area was complete and temporary buildings had been erected in the outer wards. With the return of trade to Quetta the economic condition of the people progressively improved. Ordinary relief in the form of maintenance was then only necessary in special cases and by the end of 1936 a scheme had been sanctioned whereby the balance of His Excellency the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund is to be devoted, with the assistance of committees from the communities concerned, mainly towards grants for permanent rebuilding. In the rural areas repairs to karezes and water mills were completed and 4,115 temporary huts were constructed for villagers in the Quetta sub-division.

Serious water logging of the ground in the city and civil lines was discovered and a system of drainage, recommended by an officer of the Irrigation Department lent by the Punjab Government, was under construction at the end of the year.

During the year under report every branch of the civil administration was examined in detail and schemes of reorganisation were prepared most of which were under consideration by the Government of India at the end of the year. A special officer visited Baluchistan from the Punjab to examine the educational system. A satisfactory feature of the jail administration is that the jail factory at the Central Jail, Mach, was run at a small profit as compared with a deficit of over Rs. 5,000 last year.

A special party from the Central Research Institute at Kasauli was deputed to investigate the high incidence of oriental sore at Quetta since the earthquake and efforts are being made to carry out the suggestions for combating the epidemic.

Iranian Border.—There has been no untoward incident on the Iranian border and the relations between the tribes on both sides of the border have been friendly. The promulgation of new exchange regulations by the Iranian Government brought trade almost to a standstill in April 1936 but there has since been a

partial recovery as merchants have become accustomed to the new conditions. The Iranian Government continued their policy of establishing tighter control of Iranian Baluchistan and to this end constructed a road from Khwash to Bampur and had almost completed another from Khwash direct to Chahbar on the sea coast. In July 1936 a band of over 100 Zikris came to Mand from Kishkaur in Iran alleging that they were refugees from Iranian persecution; and these caused some disturbance of feeling in Mekran. At the end of 1936-37 many families came over the border to escape the reforms introduced by the Iranian Government.

Afghan Border.—The Afghan Border has also been quiet apart from the usual small raids along the border of the Quetta-Pishin District. For the first time on this border a Joint Anglo-Afghan Commission was held, at Chaman, to settle criminal cases of raids and counter raids across the border. The Commission sat from the 22nd April to the 3rd July 1936 and succeeded in disposing of 36 British and 130 Afghan cases. It is hoped that the contacts made on this occasion both between Afghan and British officials and jirga members may result in a greater measure of understanding and co-operation in future.

Zhob Agency.—Conditions in the Zhob until the end of December 1936 were remarkably peaceful. On the 15th May 1936 a railway trolly was fired on near Badinzai and on the 29th May a road mistri was killed near Murgha Kibzai. During the spring migrations a gang of Suleman Khel attacked a caravan of Ushkhel Nasirs some miles east of Ashewat post killing twelve and wounding eleven of them. In December the Ushkhel attempted to retaliate by capturing some tribesmen but these turned out to be Mardanzai. In January 1937 two Obokhel Sherani Scouts deserted with their rifles and ammunition. The garrison of the post were dismissed but were later reinstated after the rifles and ammunition had been returned. Towards the end of the year 1936-37 owing to disturbed conditions in Waziristan and rumours of an impending attack on some post in Zhob precautionary measures had to be taken for the protection of roads, etc.

Certain tribal leaders who were dissatisfied with certain aspects of the levy reorganisation absented themselves from the Sibi Durbar. It looked at one time as if they would become recalcitrant but better counsels prevailed and they have since withdrawn their opposition to the changes.

Loralai Agency.—Two serious outrages occurred during the year. On the 4th April a young European, Mr. H. C. L. Lobar, was shot dead in the bazar by two blacksmiths who also stabbed and wounded three Hindus. One of the murderers was killed and the other, as well as one of the wounded Hindus, died of wounds. The motive was religious fanaticism.

On the 9th April five persons blocked the main Loralai-Dera Ghazi Khan road between miles 56 and 57 and shot dead L. Sohan Lal Bhatia, the owner of the first car which came through. Three

children who were with him in the car were brought into Loralai in safety. No clue as to the identity of the offenders was obtained but tribal responsibility was enforced against the Hamzazais of Loralai Agency and the Kibzais of Zhob; each tribe being fined Rs. 3,000. Except for a minor clash in August 1936 between Hamzazais of Bori and Kibzais of the Zhob Agency and another between Marris and Shinwars in the Barkhan sub-division the attitude of the tribes was satisfactory and murders have been fewer than usual.

Sibi Agency.—Towards the end of 1936 a most important civil suit by the Jamali tribe of the Nasirabad sub-division was decreed against Government. By this decision the whole of the Government land (about 40,000 acres) in the Nasirabad colony area becomes the property of the Jamalis together with 80,000 acres which are not irrigable. Development of a permanent nature in the colony has been suspended and at the end of the year Government were considering whether to appeal.

Quetta-Pishin Agency.—The usual number of small raids and counter raids across the border have occurred. These are often the outcome of family quarrels among the Achakzais who live on both sides of the border. In several cases levy parties went in pursuit and in two cases were successful in catching the offenders after an exchange of shots. A gang of Malezai crossed the border one night in November 1936 and came into contact with the sepoys of an Afghan post at Ashraf Thana. Shots were exchanged in which one sepoy was killed. Security has been taken from the alleged offenders and the case is now the subject of diplomatic representation between the Afghan and British Governments.

Greater attention has lately been focussed on the outlying portions of the Chaman sub-division and it is hoped that better control will result.

Kalat, Lasbela, Chagai and the Bolan Pass Agency.—His Highness the Khan of Kalat performed the pilgrimage to Mecca travelling by air *via* Egypt and returning by sea.

Earthquake relief in the rural areas of the State proceeded well and good rains in December did much to hearten the cultivators after the severe drought which had persisted until then. 4,722 hut frames for village huts were completed during the year and 560 more were under construction. Reconstruction of State administrative buildings at Mastung commenced during June but poor progress was made owing to resignation of the Engineer and cancellation of the contract.

Financial equilibrium in the State budget has been well maintained.

As a result of some persuasion by mullahs the Jhalawan Sardars presented an undertaking to His Highness binding themselves in future not to collect *mali* (the levy of one sheep per encampment). The ruthless collection of this levy in the past has been one of the main causes of permanent migration from Jhalawan to Sind.

Las Bela.—In His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday Honours List the Jam of Las Bela was gazetted a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Agricultural conditions throughout the Province were on the whole normal and called for no unusual action.

The situation created by the earthquake of 30/31st May 1935 has been gradually returning to normal in the Quetta Sub-division during the course of the year. With the opening of the Quetta market and the extensive clearance of the Quetta city, the economic condition of the local people has considerably improved. Zamindars were supplied with earthquake proof quarters built with the assistance of His Excellency the Viceroy's Relief Fund.

Abi cultivation for various reasons and Khushkaba cultivation owing to the scarcity of rain in the Sibi Tahsil for the last few years successively created some hardship. To ameliorate the condition of the Zamindars a sum of Rs. 703 on account of grazing tax was remitted and fresh taccavi loans for the purchase of cattle and seed were granted in deserving cases. A debt of Rs. 26,000 odd was liquidated on behalf of the Zamindars in the Nasirabad Sub-Division through the Agency of the Revenue Department.

The economic condition of the people and trade generally throughout the Province was satisfactory but the financial condition of the Zamindars in the Sibi District continued to be poor.

The condition of cattle remained good throughout the Province except for spasmodic outbreaks of contagious diseases in certain mauzas in the Barkhan, Duki and Bori Tahsils of the Loralai District.

PART II.

Revenue and General Administration Summary, 1936-37.

Land Revenue.—The system of collection of revenue, by which recovery was made in kind over the greater part of the Province by division or appraisement of crops, remained unchanged.

The land revenue demand of the Province for 1936-37 amounted to Rs. 12,64,025 against Rs. 11,79,086 for 1935-36. (See details in Appendices I to V). Including arrears for the preceding year the total demand was Rs. 13,70,328 against Rs. 12,95,036 during 1935-36. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 10,38,483 (including Rs. 1,57,076 on account of tirni) against Rs. 8,20,269 (including Rs. 1,56,863 on account of tirni) in the preceding year. The increase as compared with the figures of the previous year in the gross demand, as well as in the actual collections, is due to an increase in the area brought under cultivation in the Khirtar Canal Colony no special remissions having been granted in the Usta and Quetta Tahsils and to the rise in the price of revenue grains. A sum of Rs. 27,298 remained unrecovered on account of the straitened circumstances of the cultivators.

The sub-joined table shows the details of area sown and harvested during the year under report and the preceding year.

Year.	Area sown.			Area harvested.		
	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the Tahsils not yet settled or surveyed.	Total.	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the Tahsils not yet settled or surveyed.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1935-36	371,558	49,688	421,246	215,857	25,387	241,244
1936-37	380,710	34,854	415,564	250,192	14,185	264,377

The percentage of the area successfully cropped to the area sown during the year under report was 63·62 against 57·27 in the preceding year.

Remissions of revenue sanctioned during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,11,808 against Rs. 3,36,030 in the preceding year and suspensions to Rs. 48,730 against Rs. 12,872 in 1935-36. Details of remissions and suspensions are shown in Appendix III.

A sum of Rs. 30,931 was paid as Malikana (allowances to headmen for collection of revenue) against Rs. 31,405 in 1935-36.

The details of revenue demand and collections are given in Appendix I.

Grazing tax collected during the year is included in the figures under the head revenue. The following table shows collections on this account for 1936-37 as compared with those in the preceding year :—

	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.
From Nomads	73,451	85,185
From Permanent inhabitants . .	83,412	71,891
Total .	1,56,863	1,57,076

Weather and Crops.—The rainfall recorded at Harnai and Fort Sandeman was above the average, at Nushki and Mach normal and at Quetta, Sibi and Loralai it was below the average. (For details see Appendix VI).

Owing to scarcity of rain the rabi crops in the Quetta-Pishin and Chagai Districts and Sibi Tahsil of the Sibi District were below normal. In the Usta and Kohlu tahsils of the Sibi District they were average but satisfactory elsewhere. Kharif crops were normal in the Quetta-Pishin District in spite of scarcity of rains. Abi crops in Kohlu, Shahrig, Usta and Jhatpat tahsils of the Sibi District and throughout Zhob were moderate. Khushkaba and Sailaba crops were below the average in the Chagai and Loralai Districts and in the Shahrig tahsil of the Sibi District and poor in the Sibi Tahsil. The Zamindars of Usta Barrage area are gradually substituting cotton for the less paying crops like Jowar and Millet.

Scarcity and Famine.—The Province was not visited by locusts. Special measures for the destruction of "Tid" were taken as a result of which the crops were saved from damage by this insect to a great extent.

The agricultural distress caused by the earthquake of the 30/31st May 1935 in the Quetta Sub-division is gradually being eliminated and it is hoped that the coming rabi crops will be normal. The beneficial rains received in December enabled the Zamindars to cultivate their Khushkaba lands. The total amount spent on repairs of karezes and wells amounted to Rs. 1,34,783-13-8. With the aid of His Excellency the Viceroy's Relief Fund, 3,557 earthquake proof quarters were erected in the affected rural area. Taccavi Loans amounting to Rs. 4,400 were granted to Zamindars and suspensions or remissions of land revenue and Taccavi Loans outstanding were also granted in genuine cases. With the opening of the Quetta Market and the clearance of Quetta City the economic condition of the local people improved considerably.

There was very little cultivation in the Sailaba and Khushkaba tracts of the Sibi Tahsil for want of adequate rains like the past two years. Consequently in order to ameliorate the condition of the Zamindars a sum of Rs. 703 on account of grazing tax was remitted and fresh taccavi loans granted in deserving cases. To

ascertain the possibility of cultivation in Khushkaba lands means of wells fitted with persian wheels a taccavi loan free of interest was granted to a Zamindar.

In view of the impoverished condition of the Zamindars in the Jhatpat Tahsil of the Sibi District a sum of Rs. 13,873-13-0 representing Taccavi instalments recoverable in February 1936 was remitted. A special remission of Rs. 10,103-1-0 on account of demand for Rabi 1936-37 was sanctioned owing to the serious damage done by hailstorm in 1935-36 to the Rabi harvest of the Colonists in the Usta Tahsil of the Sibi District.

The Zhob and Loralai Districts call for no special remarks.

Survey and Settlement.—During the year under report no surveys or settlements were carried out except the following :—

1. Survey numbers of four dehs in the Gandakha area lying to the South of the Sirwah were subdivided.
2. The boundary line between Nasirabad and Kalat State towards the North of the Khirtar starting from the Shahiwah was demarcated on the ground.

About 5,000 acres of Government land was distributed to Military pensioners and colonists of Usta and Jhatpat Tahsils.

The present terms of the settlement of the various tahsils will expire on the dates shown below :—

Quetta	31st March 1938.
Pishin	31st March 1939.
Shahrig	31st March 1942.
Sinjawi	31st March 1942.
Nasirabad	1st July 1937.

Progress of locust Research Work in 1936-37.

The headquarters of the Locust Research Entomologist continued to be at Karachi during the period under report.

Locust Survey Work.—Surveys of the main areas of habitat during the solitary phase of the desert locust in the desert tract of southern Baluchistan were in progress on the same lines as in the previous year. A new desert observation post was opened in the Mekran area at Panjgur in July 1936. The fluctuation of locust population at the various centres under observation was carefully studied during the whole year, and the details of breeding and other activities of the locust in response to changes in the weather such as rise and fall of rainfall, temperature and humidity, were noted and recorded.

Ecological Studies.—Ecological studies of the Desert Locust in its natural breeding grounds were continued at Pasni and Ambagh, and the effect of the various environmental factors on the life-economy on the locust were under study.

Life-history studies of the desert locust, as well as experiments in regard to the effect of different food-plants on the maturity of the locust, were in progress during the year.

Locust situation in 1936-37.—There was a complete absence of reports of locust swarms in Baluchistan throughout the year under review.

Rainfall was deficient in the winter of 1935-36 along the Mekran coast, Pasni, for instance, recording 3·89″ as against 11·44″ in the preceding winter period. Consequently, the breeding that resulted on the "reks" of the Mekran coast was also limited. In spite of the smaller numbers noted in 1936, a case of incipient swarming was detected in the Kolwa area in March-April, 1936.

During May-June, 1936, an immigration of adult locusts of a recently developed generation, possessing in general pink or mauve colouration at the base of the hind-wings, was noted in several places such as Pasni, Ormara and Ambagh in southern Baluchistan.

An increase of population was noticed in the Western "rek" areas of Baluchistan, at Ambagh, Pasni, Ormara and Gwadar during September, October, November and December. The locusts noted were characterised generally by the presence of mauve patches at the wing-bases. Since the rise of population was, moreover, observed to occur in these areas in definite waves, it is presumed that the phenomenon indicates the occurrence of migration from the Sind-Rajputana area towards the west in gusts generally corresponding to the development of north-easterly winds at this time of the year.

On the western coastal *reks*, the winter rainfall proved a failure, so that locust breeding was not noticeable anywhere on the coast during the spring of 1937.

On the whole, confirmation of the phenomenon of migration of the solitary locusts from one seasonal rain-belt to another,—which was first noted in 1935,—was obtained during the year 1936, both in regard to the summer migration from the west in May and June, and the autumn one in September-December from the east.

FRUIT INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

1. Staff.

Mr. A. M. Mustafa, B.A. (Oxon.), Dip. Rur. Econ. (Oxford) remained in charge of the Department of Agriculture in Baluchistan. There were minor changes in the technical staff.

2. Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta.

The total area of this station is 25 acres out of which only 18½ acres are under cultivation, the rest being under roads and buildings.

The Fruit Experiment Station is essentially a research station and does not claim to be run on commercial lines.

3. Pomology.

(a) *Root-Stock investigations.*—Investigations on root-stocks were continued. Apple is being tried on four different root-stocks. Stocks for cherries, pears, apricots, peaches, etc., etc., are receiving due attention.

(b) *Varietal Tests.*—A wide selection of the best European and American Varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, nectarines, apricots and grape-vines has been introduced into the Province during the last five years. Their behaviour in relation to their new environment is being carefully studied with a view to propagate and distribute the most suitable.

(c) *Cordons.*—The latest and one of the most successful system of intensive cultivation—the cordon system—was introduced in 1935. Most of the plants are expected to fruit this year.

(d) *Plant Propagation.*—Every effort is being made to meet increasing demand for budded plants. To encourage grape-vine cultivation in Baluchistan 60,000 cuttings were planted at the Fruit Experiment Station in addition to 140,000 at Mallezai. The varieties selected are Kishmishi (white seedless) and Haitha, local but excellent commercial varieties.

4. Entomology.

Survey of insect pests together with that of the insect fauna of the province was continued.

Codling moth is now definitely known to be responsible for extensive damage—estimated at 60 per cent. of the crop—to Baluchistan apples. Life-history studies reveal a cycle of two generations annually. Five sprays of lead arsenate (one calyx and four cover) have proved efficacious in reducing the infestation to 19 per cent. Codling moth investigations are now complete and will be published in due course.

Two bud moths have been found doing considerable damage to blossoms of apple, plum and apricot. Injuries to fruit, however, are superficial.

Fruit flies have proved nuisance in Fort Sandeman and Loralai districts damaging peaches, apples, pears and pomegranates. The notorious melon fly is causing extensive damage to the melon crop in Quetta-Pishin district. Studies of these are being undertaken.

The Black Headed "Tid" is responsible for extensive damage to the Jowari and cotton crops in the Nasirabad Colony. Investigations reveal that large numbers come from the adjoining "pat" area. It has also established itself in the Colony. It is of nocturnal habit and is sometimes seen early in the morning or late in the evening. It has been effectively controlled by baits prepared from Sodium Fluosilicate, Molasses and bran. Demonstrations of the efficacy of baits were given in most of the bigger villages of the Tahsil. A scheme for preventing the pest from crossing the bridges is under consideration.

Extensive demonstrations of spraying and rat-killing were given throughout the Colony.

5. Mycology.

Due to dry climate, Baluchistan is singularly free from fungoid diseases. Numerous diseases of fruit have, however, been discovered and recorded. Further investigations are being carried out on them. Fungi have, however, been found to do considerable damage to fruit in transit. Iodised wraps prepared locally for packing fruit have proved fairly successful.

Among the cereals, however, the incidence of Grain Smut, Long and Loose Smut of Jowar, Maize Smut, Orange and Black Rusts and Bunt and Loose Smut of Wheat is pretty serious. Investigations on these are being undertaken.

The Assistant Mycologist carried out large demonstrations of spraying with Bordeaux Mixture and Lime Sulphur.

The collection and identification of the flora of Baluchistan is being carried out.

6. Seed and Experiment Farm, Usta.

Experiments on cotton cultivation and improved types of wheat are being carried out. Cotton cultivation is steadily increasing in the Colony. Reclamation of Alkali soils is receiving special attention. The work of the lay out of the Farm was completed.

7.—Agricultural Shows.

Agricultural Shows were organised at Sibi and Usta and attracted great attention. At the Usta Show the Agricultural Officer and the Assistant Entomologist also gave talks on agriculture.

8. Publications.

Two leaflets in Vernacular, one on the Control of "Tid" and the other on the Control of Bunt of Wheat were published for free distribution to zamindars.

9. New Schemes.

Three new schemes, *viz.*, Marketing, Vineyard and Almond Grove Schemes were sanctioned by the Government of India. These will be put into operation early next year.

The Canning and Fruit Preserving Research Scheme sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is expected to be in operation very soon.

The Scheme for the survey of Codling Moth in Baluchistan prepared by the Imperial Entomologist was approved by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and will be soon launched.

10. Income and Expenditure.

Statement showing income and expenditure of the Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta, for the year 1936-37 :—

Serial No.	Head of expenditure.	Amount.	Head of Income.	Amount.
1	Pay of Establishment (Voted.)	(*i*) 5,147 11 0	1. Income (credited into the Quetta Treasury during the year).	
2	Leave Salary of Staff	(*ii*) 321 7 0		(*iv*) 5,291-13-6
3	Contingencies .	(*iii*) 9,545 10-0		
			2. Net loss during the year (or cost of Education and Research).	
4	Petty works and repairs.	..		10,181-10-6
5	Other allowances .	60 0 0		
6	Travelling allowance of establishment.	398 12 0		
	Total .	15,473 8 0	Total .	15,473 8 0

Taccavis.—Taccavi loans outstanding at the commencement of the year, *i.e.*, 1st April 1936, amounted to Rs. 6,88,923-0-6 against Rs. 7,58,325-6-2 on the 1st April 1935. Loans amounting to Rs. 65,750 as detailed in Appendix VII were given during 1936-37 as against Rs. 78,170 during the preceding year. Of the former a sum of Rs. 39,030 was granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 26,720 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Recoveries during the year 1936-37 amounted to Rs. 1,45,365-1-5 including Rs. 19,719-6-7 on account of interest. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 14,616-0-2 were granted during the year under report and the recovery of instalments aggregating Rs. 59,174-11-4 was suspended. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 6,14,411-5-6.

Forest.

Area.—There has been no change in the total area of the reserves. A proposal for the reservation of Olive Forest in Duki Tehsil of Loralai District is under consideration.

Control.—The charge of the Division was held by Khan Sahib Qazi Hafeez-ud-din throughout the year. The forests in Zhob and Chagai Districts remained under the administrative control of the Political authorities as usual. The Political Agent in Zhob, however, invited the Forest Officer to give technical advice for the preservation of tree growth and matters relating to forests.

REGENERATION AND RE-PRODUCTION.

(a) *Natural.*—The winter rainfall was above the normal this year. Natural regeneration in the reserves was consequently very satisfactory.

(b) *Artificial.*—Seeds of indigenous species, Khanjak-Pistacia Khanjak, Kahu-Olea Cuspidata, Shang-Fraxinus Xantholoxloides, Zarlagh-Celestruc Semepensis, Zaragh-Prunus Prisica, Makh-Caraqua Ambigua, Chil-Pinus Longifolia, Obisht-Juniperus Excelsa, Zira and grasses of sorts were sown by digging interrupted trenches along the cantours and under the cover of the prickly bushes, which are perhaps the most suitable spots, as the young seedlings not only get plenty of leaf manure and good soil but also enough moisture and protection from sun and paracupin.

Bunds.—Bunds were constructed in some nullahs to retard the rush of rain water and stop erosion. This work was started in Chiltan reserved forest in 1922 but was later on abandoned. It was, however, taken up again in 1933. The results obtained since then and particularly in the year under report were very satisfactory. Sixteen years ago this hill was a mass of crumbling rock but now it is being covered by grasses and thousand of Khanjak seedlings are seen in many places.

Nurseries were extended and seeds of various species were sown. Seeds of some of the trees which can thrive in Baluchistan, were procured through the Forest Research Officer, and other Divisional Forest Officers in the Punjab. Eucalyptus seedlings which were raised in the nurseries have been planted in Sibi and are thriving. This species will be increased if it proves successful.

Planting work has been started on a large scale in the spinneys in Quetta and Sibi.

Almost 10,000 plants were planted along roads in Pishin Sub-Division, Sibi, Ziarat and Fort Sandeman and at Quetta in Cantonment and Railway Colony.

(c) *Re-production by coppice fellings.*—Trees felled under coppice system in olive forests of Loralai District, Tamarix forest of Pishin and mixed broadleaved forest of Sibi to meet the local demand of firewood and renew the old growing stock, have sprouted successfully.

Outer Boundary.—Loose stone boundary pillars of certain state forests was repaired. Barbed wire fencing was erected in place of mud walls round Zangi Lora reserve, which collapsed in the earthquake of 1935. The outer boundaries of Chiltan and Central Zarghun State forests were repaired in places. Further repairs of the barbed fencing of Chiltan will be carried out during the next year.

Financial Position.—The revenue and expenditure of the year under report and the previous year is given below :—

	1936-37. Rs.	1935-36. Rs.	
Rev.	38,729 3 3	*40,361 14 3	*It includes forest produce worth Rs. 9,750 given free to earthquake sufferers.
Exp.	36,180 10 11	37,236 3 3	
Surplus	2,548 8 4	3,125 11 0	

In spite of the fact that the income of royalty on firewood collected from the adjoining forests and brought in Quetta town, which amounted to Rs. 2,020 annually, has ceased, the Department has continued to be self-supporting for the third time in its life history.

Demand of Forest Produce.—The total quantity of Forest produce removed from State and unclassed forests, by Government were Rs. 61,301-3-0.

	Rs.
1. Timber 8,802 cft. in the shape of ballies . . .	550 2 0
2. Firewood 1,090,112 cft.	22,721 5 7
3. Minor forest produce	1,763 15 0
4. Grass and Grazing	7,549 12 9
5. Miscellaneous	6,148 14 0
Total . .	38,729 3 3

Besides, forest produce valued at Rs. 53,800 was given free to rightholders and others in the shape of timber and grazing, etc. The corresponding figures for the previous year (earthquake year) were Rs. 61,301-3-0

Forest Offences.—The total number of forest offences during the year was 400 as against 243 of the preceding year. But almost all of these were petty cases as detailed below :—

1. Injury by fire	1
2. Illicit grazing and unauthorised cutting . . .	390
3. Other cases	9
Total .	400

The amount of compensation in all these cases amounted to Rs. 2,157-13-0 as against Rs. 1,843-11-11 of the previous year or average of Rs. 5-6-3 per case against Rs. 7-5-11 of the last year.

Big Game.—As many as 14 licenses were issued to the approved shikaris by the Political Agents, Quetta-Pishin, and Sibi for shooting in the State reserves. The number for the last year was 11. The license fees realised were Rs. 75 against Rs. 80 of the preceding year.

LOCAL FUNDS.

The total receipts of the undernoted Bazar Funds in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 4,33,117 against Rs. 4,40,994 in the preceding year while the expenditure was Rs. 3,74,721 against Rs. 4,08,401.

1. Pishin Sadar & District Bazar Fund.
2. Sibi District Bazar Fund.
3. Loralai Bazar Fund.
4. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.
5. Nushki Bazar Fund.
6. Bolan Bazar Fund.

2. The towns of Kurk, Khajak, Gulu Shahr, Sharigh and Spintangi were excluded from the Sibi District Bazar Fund during the year under report and with effect from the 1st October 1936, the Bazar of Usta Mohd. which formerly belonged to the Sibi District Bazar was separated from it and included in the newly created "NASIRABAD BAZAR".

MUNICIPAL FUND.

The numbers of members of the Quetta Municipal Committee during the year under report was 19 of whom 3 were Officials. Twenty-four meetings of which 20 were ordinary and four special were held during the year. The attendance at these meetings averaged 50·83 per cent. against 38·81 per cent. in the preceding year. The income for the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,72,543 and expenditure Rs. 4,59,720 against Rs. 4,52,658 and Rs. 6,21,280 respectively for the preceding year.

TRADE.

All goods exported from this side are checked on arrival at the border by the Afghan Border Examiner with the permits granted by the Afghan Agent at Chaman.

2. There has been a decrease of Rs. 1,99,312 odd in the amount of rebate of the Indian Customs duty on goods exported to Afghanistan against an increase of Rs. 4,45,050 in the preceding year. This decrease is partly due to decrease in the rate of duty on silken goods (British Manufacture) and partly to the export of goods of lesser value.

3. Overseas goods shown in the attached list were imported for the Afghan Government by the Shirkat-i-Ashmi.

4. A statement showing the overseas goods exported to Afghanistan during the year under report is also attached.

Statement showing details of export of overseas goods to Afghanistan under the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention, 1921, for the month of April 1936 to 31st December 1936.

Serial No.	Description of goods.	No. of packages.	Weight.				Value.			Duty.		
			cwt.	qr.	lbs.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Cloth	10,570	34,400	0	6		22,14,289	7	0	13,70,272	8	0
2	Sugar	28,490	56,901	3	16		2,36,740	4	0	5,06,053	15	0
3	Tea	5,074	4,302	0	24		1,75,923	12	0	1,20,377	15	0
4	Kerosine Oil	22,608	5,181	2	6		26,327	4	0	14,430	15	0
5	Motor spirit	3,613	13,711	3	5		3,07,389	14	0	1,11,720	14	0
6	Chemicals	199	345	3	19		5,170	2	0	1,477	7	0
7	Imitation, gold and silver thread	14	16	0	20		5,317	14	0	2,434	14	0
8	Cutlery	48	42	3	21		2,956	4	0	1,113	13	0
9	Earthen and Porcelain ware	175	288	3	21		4,120	13	0	1,658	4	0
10	Soap	46	57	3	23		2,175	2	0	762	14	0
11	Copper and Yellow sheets	661	1,727	3	3½		46,799	0	0	14,004	4	0
12	Stationery, Papers, etc.	125	435	3	12		7,245	0	0	3,492	11	0
13	Sewing machines and their parts	51	43	3	7		5,782	0	0	1,695	15	0
14	Cigarettes	14	18	3	20		2,715	0	0	3,360	0	0
15	Hardware	2,410	2,433	3	11		21,947	5	0	7,654	12	0
16	Rubber, canvas and Crepe sole shoes.	34	47	0	20		1,751	0	0	1,740	0	0
17	Varnish and paints	113	51	2	17		983	4	0	219	7	0
18	Motor and Lorry Trucks.	44	81	1	20		61,938	2	0	13,960	12	0
19	Spoons	11	17	1	0		716	12	0	215	1	0
20	Hosiery	372	722	0	25		75,384	15	0	39,611	12	0
21	Glass ware	60	71	1	14		973	0	0	247	13	0
22	Pad locks	48	69	3	9		2,362	3	0	714	12	0
23	Cotton seeds	2	2	0	0		81	0	0	20	4	0
24	Clocks	21	20	1	6		583	1	0	281	8	0
25	Goggles and spectacles	8	4	3	20		428	5	0	107	3	0
26	Buttons and studs.	17	25	0	11		1,100	11	0	333	4	0
27	Iron, iron packing and Gramophone needle.	36	39	3	5		2,118	11	0	642	8	0

Serial No.	Description of goods.	No. of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Duty.
			cwt. qr. lbs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
28	Tin mirror and tin boxes.	96	125 2 22	2,237 15 0	671 8 0
29	Aluminium ware . .	32	82 3 8	2,342 11 0	454 0 0
30	Yarn . . .	55	189 3 3	12,405 5 0	2,590 10 0
31	Mobil oil and Brake-fluid.	912	519 2 2	7,683 8 0	886 13 0
32	Refined tin . .	122	122 0 0	15,780 0 0	1,906 4 0
33	Cycles in parts .	34	58 2 25	5,523 12 0	1,137 13 0
34	Lanterns and lamps .	109	146 3 26	6,448 4 0	1,529 15 0
35	Electric bulbs, torches, cells, etc.	120	298 1 10	13,242 13 0	3,884 10 0
36	Colour . . .	286	325 1 17	27,438 12 0	2,869 3 0
37	Spices . . .	604	721 0 10½	10,312 5 0	4,262 13 0
38	Old news paper .	134	443 0 0	1,660 15 0	415 15 0
39	Tyres, tubes and carriage rubber tyring.	1,683	1,022 1 16	1,17,731 10 0	24,320 7 0
40	Boot polish . .	14	25 0 15	957 11 0	245 9 0
41	Tin ware . . .	58	64 1 10	1,004 14 0	178 8 0
42	Enamelled ware	123	190 3 9	2,730 8 0	2,349 8 0
43	Playing cards . .	4	5 1 20	150 9 0	75 5 0
44	Provisions . .	51	45 1 19	823 12 0	244 13 0
45	Brandy and Beer .	2	1 3 22	57 0 0	61 8 0
46	Thimbles . . .	1	2 1 0	154 8 0	46 0 0
47	Radio and Radio Apparatus . .	5	8 3 4	1,517 14 0	758 15 0
48	Welding ware . .	1	2 1 2	93 15 0	29 4 0
49	Motor car and lorry accessories . .	9	20 1 7	1,448 7 0	303 4 0
50	Rubber patches and vulcanizers.	2	5 0 26	70 8 0	21 2 0
51	Confectionery . .	1	1 1 0	78 11 0	11 7 0
52	Arms and ammunition	40	40 0 0	2,345 2 0	1,175 9 0
53	Electric, printing and other machinery and parts to machinery.	39	156 3 20	24,043 7 0	1,871 5 0
54	Medicine . . .	1	2 3 0	167 13 0	33 9 0
55	Brass wire . .	2	4 2 7	134 14 0	40 8 0
56	Glass Beads . .	1	1 3 0	78 6 0	39 3 0
57	Walking sticks .	1	1 0 0	29 2 0	7 5 0
58	Fancy laces . .	1	1 0 14	161 1 0	53 6 0
59	Motor batteries. .	32	44 3 15	1,258 2 0	471 130
60	Galvanised sheets .	10	20 2 4	1,118 11 0	46 7 0
61	Toilet requisites .	7	12 0 0	291 6 0	87 6 0
62	Gramophone records		0 0 4¾	10 0 0	5 0 0
	Total .	79,457	1,25,77 77 27⅞	34,73,914 4 0	22,71,694 14 0

Statement showing Afghan State Goods exported during the year 1936-37.

No. of cases.	Description of goods.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.	Date of crossing border.
1 Cask	Blade lead	15	15	0	16-4-36
3 Cases	Spare parts for spinning machine	493	2	0	16-4-36
1 Case	Chevrolet Motor Car Engine No. 5511148	1,572	1	0	29-4-36
4 Parcels	Grinding wheels	4	1	10	24-4-36
14 Cases	Procelain Insolators and Insolator wires	2,647	0	0	28-5-36
2 Casks 1 Case	Colours and brushes	393	2	0	26-5-36
14 Bundles 13 Pieces	Accessories for wool washing factory	2,345	0	0	30-5-36
1 Case 2 Drums 1 Case 1 Par	Machinery Oil Machinery Emory Discs :	177	6	0	12-6-36
4 Cases 1 Crate	Accessories for wool washing factory	6,713	0	0	16-6-36
1 Case	Accessories to motor	37	9	0	1-7-36
2 Cases 1 Pack	Accessories for wool washing factory	78	3	0	7-7-36
7 Drums 1 Drum	Oils	439	7	0	8-7-36
1 Case	Felt and pitch (for wool factory)	92	3	0	14-7-36
1 Case 1 Case 3 Cases 2 Bundles 1 Package	Machinery Isolated wire Electrical materials Insolated tubes Accessories	458	4	0	1-8-36
..	Rings Steel	2,262	4	0	21-7-36
2 Cases	Accessories to textile machine	1,369	13	0	5-8-36
5 Bales	Jute	734	5	0	29-8-36
1 Case	Fastenings	1,700	0	0	11-8-36
2 Cases 1 Crate 1 Case 3 Packages 4 Packages 3 Packages 1 Case 1 Package 1 Case	Ordinary Lamp ware Porcelain Rolls Iron Boxes Iron Sheets. Irons Iron Girders Iron ware Iron tubes and accessories Iron accessories	2,125	1	0	11-8-36
2 Cases	Tin Plates	239	0	0	8-5-36
5 Rings 1 Case	Cable accessories	1,087	3	0	8-5-36
18 Rings	Steel hoops	114	2	0	8-3-36

No. of cases.	Description of good.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.	Date of crossing border.
2000 200 Bundles 4 Cases	Steel pieces Accessories Accessories	30,866	3	0	31-8-36
7 Rings	Iron Wire	194	0	0	24-8-36
1 Case	Siren	63	0	0	24-8-36
1 Case	Watches, etc.	57	6	0	2-9-36
1 Case 9 Cases 13 Cases 20 Bundles 5 Cases	Cold board sheets Iron brackets Insolators Iron brackets Iron Girders	4,234	9	0	7-9-36
4 Bundles	Tubes	1,377	2	0	22-9-36
3 Bundles 2 Pieces 1 Bundle 1 Case	Chimneys	1,073	0	0	22-9-36
1 Case 1 Bundle	Accessories to textile machine Accessories to textile machine	73	9	0	20-10-36
1 Case	Accessories to textile machine	706	8	0	20-10-36
1 Case 1 Case and 14 Pieces	Drillers and accessories, etc.	2,261	0	0	20-10-36
2 Cases	Accessories to textile machine	690	13	0	28-10-36
1 Case	Ordinary Lamp ware	126	6	0	28-10-36
80 Bundles	Galvanised sheets (Belgium make)	£69	17	0	30-12-36
1 Case	Spare parts to textile machine	1,643	2	0	19-1-36
4 Cases	Machinery	1,523	8	0	13-1-37
10 Cases	Accessories to textile machine	8,397	8	0	19-1-37
1 Case	Machinery	Not known			28-1-37
4 Cases	Machinery	4,684	8	0	28-1-37

Statement showing extract of overseas goods to Afghanistan under the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention, 1921 for the months of January to March 1937.

Month.	No. of packages.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.	Duty. Rs.	A.	P.
January	6,729	2,92,325	3	0	1,95,389	11	0
February	6,802	2,68,795	2	0	1,80,097	3	0
March	5,555	1,95,083	6	0	1,50,347	9	0
	19,086	7,56,203	11	0	5,25,834	7	0

Administration of the Indian Factories Act (1936-37).

During the year under report the total number of factories subject to the control of the Indian Factories Act was 12, all situated in the Quetta-Pishin District. Out of these 8 were Crown and 4 privately owned factories carrying out the following nature of work :—

1. Arsenal Factory	One
2. Bakery	One
3. Concrete Pipe Works	One
4. Crushing Rubble Stones	One
5. Dairy work	One
6. Distillery	One
7. Electrical Engineering Works	One
8. Miscellaneous Engineering Works	Two
9. Miscellaneous work in connection with Mechanical Transport and repairs	One
10. Salvage of material from demolition of buildings and miscellaneous petty works connected with reconstruction	One
11. Wool Baling Press and flour mills	One
Total	12

These 12 factories were employing a total average of 2,000 persons daily. All these factories were inspected by the Factories Inspector during the year under report and found to conform with the provisions of the Act.

There were 48 minor accidents reported, none of them being fatal. The injured persons involved in the accidents were given free medical aid and several of them resumed duties within 3 days. Two of the more serious of these accidents were enquired into and in one of them the owners were given specific instructions regarding the necessity of safety precautions.

Administration report of the Indian Boilers Act (1936-37).

There were 32 working boilers during the year under report. Out of these 22 belong to the Defence Department, 2 to the Quetta Municipality and 8 are privately owned. All these boilers were thoroughly inspected.

In addition to the above, 13 Military and 7 privately owned boilers were not used. Out of these, three boilers—two in charge of the C. R. E. Baluchistan District and one in charge of the Military Grass Farm authorities—were sold by public auction to Messrs. Amrit Lal and Company, Lahore.

A sum of Rs. 1,090 on account of inspection fee of boilers realised during the year was credited to the Central Government under head XXVI-Miscellaneous Departments 'Inspection fee of Boilers.

No prosecution was made under the Indian Boilers Act.

Administration Report of the Indian Electricity Act (1936-37.)

There were 16 electrical installations in Baluchistan during the year under report. Out of these 6 are Cinemas, 4 Crown Factories using electric energy for power and 1 pumping plant. All these were inspected under section 30 of the Indian Electricity Act. Five licensees supply electrical energy to the public, namely :—

1. Quetta Electric Supply Company, Limited, Quetta, a licensed limited concern which is in its 8th year of working.
2. Chaman Power House, Chaman. Owned by the Bazar Fund Authorities and is in its 6th year of working.
3. Central Jail Power House, Mach, a Government concern run by the M. E. S. Baluchistan. It is in its 5th year of working.
4. Railway Power House, Sibi, a Government concern run by the North Western Railway Authorities, and
5. Power House, Fort Sandeman, a Government concern run by the M. E. S. Zhob Independent Brigade Area.

All the above Power Houses were inspected and found to conform with the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act.

Application has been received from Messrs. Sajandas Khaildas, Bruce Road, Sibi, to supply electrical energy in the Sibi Town and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 500 has been deposited by them into the Sibi Sub-Treasury. The question is still under consideration.

No examination for the grant of licenses to wiremen was held during the year under report but examination fees were deposited in the year 1936-37 for the examination which took place in April 1937. The following amounts were credited to Government under head XXVI-Miscellaneous Departments into the following sub-heads :—

'Miscellaneous and other items'.

Sale proceeds of publications and fees for renewal of license Rs. 300-8-0.

'Examination fee'.

Fees for Electrical Contractors and Foremen License Rs. 355.

No prosecution under the Indian Electricity Act was made during the year under report.

MINES AND MINERALS.

(a) *Asbestos, Chromite and Coal.*—The Indian Mines Act, 1923, and the Regulations and Rules framed thereunder apply to mines situated in the British and Agency territories of Baluchistan. They are also taken as a guide in the working of coal mines situated in the Kalat State territory.

During the year seven fresh coal mining leases were granted, and at the close of the year the following leases were in force :—

Mineral.	No. of leases.	Area covered Acres.
(*i*) *Subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923*—		
(*a*) Asbestos	1	20·00
(*b*) Chromite	103	3,303·00
(*c*) Coal	40	4,794·53
(*ii*) *Not subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923*—		
(*a*) Coal	18	1,701·20

The output and export of coal and chromite for the year under report and the year preceding are compared in the table below :—

Year.	Coal.		Chromite.	
	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.
(*a*) *Output*—				
1935	4,199	0	7,642	10
1936	8,103	0	21,089	0
(*b*) *Export*—				
1935	8,729	0	13,361	0
1936	7,972	5	20,110	5

The supply of labour was sufficient. On an average 492 males were employed in the industry. Labour was paid on contract system based on the quantity of output their daily wages averaging from Annas 12 to Re. 1.

A sum of Rs. 31,885-11-2 was realised as revenue from mines against Rs. 5,389-13-0 in the previous year.

Four accidents, three fatal and one serious were reported during the year under review.

Explosives were used to the following extent in the working of both chromite and coal mines :—

Mines.	Blasting powder.	Gelignite	Detonators.
	lbs.	lbs.	No.
Chromite . .	..	5,182	21,126
Coal . . .	3	..	..

Very few coal mines were worked throughout the year and hence no inspection of the mines by an officer of the Government of India, Department of Mines was held. The Sub-Inspector of Mines in Baluchistan inspected these mines and submitted his reports to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

No Mining Advisory Board exists in Baluchistan.

(*b*) *Lesser Minerals.*—Limestone and clay were extracted in Mekran.

Workmen's Compensation.

A total of 1,443 adults and 59 minors were employed in the various mines and factories in Baluchistan. The total number of accidents was 53 of which three were fatal, one being in the

Quetta Arsenal and two in chromite mines, Hindubagh. Of the remaining 50 accidents which resulted in temporary disablements 45 occurred in the Quetta Arsenal, 3 in Quetta Electric Supply Company and 2 in chromite mines, Hindubagh.

A total sum of Rs. 115 was paid as compensation.

Judicial.

Civil suits and Criminal trials in which the parties are not indigenous to Baluchistan are disposed of by regular courts.

Details as regards these cases are given in the appendices XIII and XIV.

Cases in which either or any of the parties belong to a frontier tribe are usually decided by reference to a Council of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation (Regulation III of 1901). These do not fall within the purview of this report.

Civil Suits.—The number of regular Civil Suits instituted during the year under report was 2,536, excluding 109 cases revived during the year.

The number of execution applications filed in the regular Courts during the year 1936 was 2,283 against 1,897 in 1935, valued at Rs. 20,06,463 in the aggregate as against Rs. 6,53,506 during the previous year. Realisations amounted to Rs. 2,13,112 or 10·6 per cent. as against Rs. 95,103 or 14·5 per cent. during the preceding year.

One hundred and thirty-eight Civil appeals and Revision applications were instituted during the year under report as against 151 in 1935.

The average duration of Civil Appeals and Revision Applications was 95 days.

Criminal Cases.—The number of criminal cases instituted during the year increased from 2,754 in 1935 to 5,604.

The total number of under-trial persons was 6,461 against 4,281 in 1935 : of these 2,400 were acquitted or discharged, 3,739 were convicted, 116 died, escaped etc., and 206 remained under trial at the close of the year. Four hundred and sixty-one persons were imprisoned, 3,309 were fined and 27 were required to furnish security for keeping the peace or to be of good behaviour.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 17,111 of which Rs. 7,887 were realised. Sums paid by way of compensation amounted to Rs. 5,238.

Registration.

The total number of documents registered during the year 1936 was 750 against 545 during the year 1935. Out of these the registration of 10 documents was optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 4,720-4-0 against Rs. 3,418 in the preceding year and the expenditure to Rs. 2,147-15-0 against Rs. 1,427-14-0.

2. During the year under report one new Joint Stock Company was registered. The number of companies, at the end of the year, was therefore three against two in the preceding year.

3. The fees collected under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 76 against Rs. 33 in the preceding year.

4. Twenty-nine firms were registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932. A fee of Rs. 87 only was realised on account of their registration against Rs. 66 during the preceding year

Excise.

The following table shows the financial results of the Excise Administration during the year under report as compared with those of the previous two years :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
1. Total gross income	5,21,287	3,48,109	3,84,933
2. Price paid for the purchase of Excise opium	10,108	11,200	4,545
3. Refunds	4,075	13,719	10,783
4. Net income, *i.e.*, difference between item 1 and total of items 2 and 3 . .	5,07,104	3,23,190	3,69,605
5. Actual cost of Excise Administration .	29,431	28,516	28,235
Net profits	4,77,673	2,94,674	3,41,370

The increase of Rs. 0·47 lakhs in net profits is due to the reconstruction of Quetta.

20,756·2 L.P. gallons of country spirit were issued from the Quetta Distillery during the year under report. The Quetta Distillery which was destroyed in the earthquake of 31st May 1935, was re-established with effect from the 1st April 1936. The duty recovered during 1936-37 was Rs. 1,54,855 against Rs. 1,20,381 during 1935-36.

The following table shows the financial result of the Abkari system introduced in 1909-10 :—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Receipts (excluding Distillery Rents) .	1,15,812	1,07,467	3,01,297	1,57,816	2,00,904
Expenditure (excluding cost of stills and improvements to the Distillery building) .	960	5,192	29,282	28,516	28,235

The issue of Indian-made coloured rum from the Quetta Distillery for consumption in Baluchistan was 192·75 L.P. gallons, the still head duty on which at the rate of Rs. 17-8-0 amounted to Rs. 3,373-2-0. Out of this 15·25 L.P. gallons were issued to the licensees and 177·50 L.P. gallons were issued to troops.

There was no Brewery in Baluchistan during the year under report.

During the year under report 41,002 Imperial gallons of beer were imported from the Punjab, the duty of which at the rate of 12 annas and amounting to Rs. 30,752 was recovered by book-adjustment.

The quantity in L.P. gallons of Indian made foreign spirit imported from other provinces during the last two years was as follows :—

	1935-36.	1936-37.
From United Provinces	3,059·4	2,460·7
From the Punjab	145·3	246·8
From Bombay	24·7	11·7

The consumption of foreign liquor during the last two years was as follows :—

Description.	1935-36. Imperial gallons.	1936-37. Imperial gallons.
1. Foreign Liquors—		
(a) Wines imported	563	1,274
(b) Spirits imported	2,384	3,772
(c) Spirits (made in India)	4,422	4,592
	7,369	9,638
2. Fermented liquors (beer)—		
(a) Indian-made	76,114	97,738
(b) Imported	41,458	48,777
	1,17,572	1,46,515

Rs. 610 were realised during the year as license fee for the sale of denatured spirit, the total consumption of which amounted to 3,753 Imperial gallons.

During the year under report no duty free rectified spirit was imported into Baluchistan.

The following table shows the figures of issues of Excise opium, in seers, during the last three years :—

1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
552	413	73

The issue price of the opium from the Treasury remained at Rs. 60 per seer, and the maximum retail price was Rs. 1-4-0 per tola.

The consumption of opium for Civil Veterinary use in Baluchistan during 1936-37 was as follows :—

	Lbs.	Oz.	Dr.	Grs.	M.
Tincture opium	6	14	1	..	20
Tincture Camphor Co.	4	15	1	..	..
Various Ipecac	..	6	1	24	..
Camphorodyne	..	1	7	..	40

The consumption of Charas during the year under report was 1,030 seers as compared with 981 seers in the year 1935-36. The imports of Charas made from the Punjab during the year under report amounted to 1,246 seers against 1,146 seers in the year 1935-36. The duty recovered amounted to Rs. 24,929 against Rs. 21,875 recovered during 1935-36.

The consumption of Bhang during the year under report amounted to 341 seers against 267 seers during 1935-36.

The Bhang was imported from Sind. Its quantity imported during the year under report was 280 seers against 398 seers during 1935-36. The duty realised during 1936-37 was Rs. 280 against 1935-36. The duty realised during 1936-37 was Rs. 280 against

The consumption of Ganja was only nominal.

The license fee recovered for the sale of hemp drugs (Charas, Bhang and Ganja) amounted to Rs. 26,152 during the year 1936-37 against Rs. 23,573 during 1935-36.

There was no sale of Cocaine and other dangerous drugs during the year.

The following table shows the number of Excise offences detected during the year under report :—

	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium.	Country liquor.	Denatured spirit.
Quetta-Pishin	2	..	7	..	3
Sibi	..	1	..	5	..
Bolan Pass	..	..	..	1	..
Chagai	..	..	1	..	..

The quantity of articles seized was as under :—

	Seers.	Tolas.
Charas	4	8
Opium	1	56
Bhang	1	..

	M.	S.
Illicit country liquor	8	29

Denatured Spirit . . . . . 51 gallons.

The following table shows the number of persons convicted for drunkenness in the municipal areas during the last three years :—

1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
18	5	19

Six Imperial Excise forms prescribed by the Government of India, and Provincial forms A & B showing the wholesale, retail sale, of foreign liquors in Baluchistan form appendices to this report.

The evil effects of administering opium to children have been brought to the notice of the people through the agency of the Revenue and Levy Staff. There seems to be no ground for believing that this vicious practice is prevalent among the local inhabitants and no instance of it came to light during the year 1936-37.

Salt.—During the year under report no change was made in the Salt Administration of the Province.

Non-duty paid country salt about 350 maunds entered the market of Quetta from Pishin Tahsil and was seized to pay up the duty and got the salt released with the exception of 194 maunds of the salt which was confiscated and destroyed.

Veterinary.

Khan Sahib N. K. Vacha, G.B.V.C., held charge of his appointment as Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department in Baluchistan, throughout the year. He remained out on tour for 125 days, travelled 3,322 miles by rail and 2,850 miles by road, inspected all the Veterinary Dispensaries and the Stallion Stands in the Province. He supervised the Horse and Cattle Shows held at Quetta, Sibi and Usta during the year.

Subordinate Establishment.—The strength of the subordinate staff at the close of the year under report was 14 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, out of whom 10 were in charge of Veterinary Dispensaries, one in charge of the Stallion Stand, one attached to the Zhob Militia and two were on Leave Reserve duty at Quetta and Loralai.

Veterinary Dispensaries.—There were 10 Veterinary Dispensaries working at the close of the year 1936-37.

Treatment of Diseases.—The total number of cases treated at the Veterinary Hospitals during the year was 32,117 against 29,735 in the preceding year. In addition the owners of 5,923 animals, which could not be brought to the Dispensaries, were supplied necessary medicines with instructions of treatment. 361 castrations were performed during the year against 269 in the previous year.

During the year under report 259 outbreaks of Contagious Diseases occurred in British Baluchistan. In this connection the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons visited 492 villages against 358

in the preceding year. They treated 62,603 animals for contagious and 1,623 for non-contagious diseases, performed 122 castrations and 5,221 inoculations. Corresponding figures for the previous year were 58,187 animals for contagious, 1,395 for non-contagious diseases, 13 castrations and 1,012 inoculations (Tables III and IV).

There were 64,448 seizures and 6,754 deaths during the year against 60,673 seizures and 6,751 deaths from contagious diseases in the previous year (Tables II and V).

During the year under report five outbreaks of Anthrax were reported in the Lower Zhob Sub-Division causing considerable mortality amongst sheep. With the co-operation of the Political authorities the Department was able to take every possible step to check the outbreaks.

Fairs and Shows.—Three Shows as detailed below were held during the year :—

(1) *Horse Show at Quetta.*—A combined Civil and Military Show was held at Quetta in August 1936 through the Military authorities. 132 horses were exhibited and prizes to the value of Rs. 769 were awarded.

(2) *Sibi Horse and Cattle Show.*—Sibi Horse and Cattle Show combined with a big Mela was held during February 1937. The entries in the Show were as under :—

Horses.

440 Exhibits—against 404 in the previous year.
One Silver Medal and prizes worth Rs. 1,446 were awarded.

Cattle.

486 Exhibits—against 351 in the previous year.
One Silver Medal and prizes worth Rs. 960 were awarded.

(Tables VI and VI-A.)

(3) *Horse and Cattle Show at Usta.*—This year a Horse and Cattle Show was tried at Usta-Mohamed Tahsil in the Nasirabad Sub-Division. The exhibits were very satisfactory and the Show proved successful. As regards horses the exhibits both mares and the young stock were well kept. The local Zamindars take considerable interest in horse-breeding. The Baluchistan Government has distributed 4 Arab Stallions recently to this Sub-Division.

As regards Cattle the Baluchistan Administration has provided two Tharparkar and 3 Nari Breed Bulls in this Sub-Division to encourage cattle-breeding. Since the advent of the Barrage Irrigation system both population and the area under cultivation is increasing.

The exhibits in the Usta Show were 269 horses and 315 cattle.

Horse Breeding Operations.—There were eight Government Stallions at the beginning of the year under report. Out of these one stallion named Manak Kathiawari was shot in March 1937 being old age and past work. No new purchases of horse stallions were made during the year. Local horse breeding except in Nasirabad has practically died out owing to the development of mechanical transport. The Baluchistan Administration has therefore stopped further expenditure on horse-breeding and issued the present stallions to local breeders for breeding purposes only (Table VII).

The total number of mares covered during the year under report is 332 against 285 in the last year (Table VIII).

Cattle Breeding.—A scheme for the improvement of cattle-breeding in Baluchistan was submitted to the Government of India during this year. This has been sanctioned and 20 bulls (4 Malir Breed of Karachi and 16 Nari Breed of Kalat State) have been purchased in the end of March 1937 and controlled cattle-breeding started in the country with the existing staff of the Civil Veterinary Department as far as possible.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on breeding operations for the year comes to Rs. 9,032 against Rs. 4,246 for the last year (this includes cost of 20 bulls).

The total expenditure of the Department is Rs. 63,389 against Rs. 63,686 in the preceding year (Table IX).

General.—The work of the department as will be seen from this report continues to expand. There are only 10 Veterinary Dispensaries in the Province scattered over a large area. The question of opening up more dispensaries to meet the demands of the country will have to be considered as soon as possible.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadans employed in the Ministerial appointments, both English and Vernacular, during the year 1936-37 as compared with the preceding year was 69·72 against 69·10 in the lower ranks; 75·69 against 73·20 in the appointments of Vernacular Assistants I and II on pay varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120; 53·13 against 50·00 in the appointments of Junior Assistants including Sub-Treasuries and Treasury Accountants on pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 120; 41·67 against 36·36 in the appointments of Senior Assistants on pay varying from Rs. 125 to Rs. 175; and 38·09 against 40·90 in the appointments of Superintendents on pay from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350.

INCOME-TAX.

Changes in Income-tax Law and procedure.—The provisions of the Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, were not re-enacted, with the result that the minimum taxable limit stood once more at Rs. 2,000 a year and the summary procedure of assessment stood abolished.

2. *Progress made in extending the activities of Income-tax Department.*—In about October 1936, the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Sind, was deputed to work out a scheme in consultation with the then Commissioner of Income-tax in Baluchistan, R. E. L. Wingate, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., for taking over the Administration of Baluchistan for the purpose of the Indian Income-tax Act. By the scheme as finally approved, Baluchistan was transferred to Sind Administration as from 1st March 1937. The Income-tax Officer, Shikarpur, is now the Income-tax Officer for Baluchistan also except for Military Employees under the audit control of the Controller of Military Accounts, Western Command, for whom the Income-tax Officer is the Assistant Income-tax Officer, Karachi.

3. The repeal of the Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, should ordinarily have resulted in reduction of work but the major part of the assessment work for 1935-36 had to be carried over to the subsequent year owing to the catastrophic Earthquake which delayed proceedings where due and possible, by the difficulty of discovering and reaching the assessees. A number of proceedings had to be cancelled and demand reduced or written off.

4. The adverse effect of the Earthquake on the revenues from Income-tax can be better appreciated by the following comparative figures of net collections for 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37 :—

Year.	Ordinary Tax.	Super-tax.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1934-35	1,46,146	9,614	1,55,760
1935-36	98,341	16,191	1,14,532
1936-37	38,966	4,244	80,040
Add refunds	36,830		
	75,796		

PART III.

Administration Report in respect of Public Works, 1936-37.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

Excluding Railway works generally and Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tehsil, the administration of all Public Works and irrigation in the Province is under the control of the Chief Engineer, Western Command, Army in India, who also performs the duties of the Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. The charge was held during the year by Brigadier E. F. S. Dawson, M.C.

II.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

(1) Executive.

All works in connection with buildings and roads are carried out by the M.E.S. under the Chief Engineer and Secretary, P. W. D., except in a few outlying areas, where the work is executed by Political Officers. Works on the few buildings occupied by the Irrigation and Political Departments and all P. W. D. works previously in charge of the M. E. S. in the Nasirabad Area, have been entrusted to the Irrigation Officer in Baluchistan. Departmental charges on works carried out by the M. E. S. and Irrigation Department are levied at the rate of 21½ per cent. for establishment and 1½ per cent. for tools and plant. Audit charges are levied at the rate of 1½ per cent. for works carried out through M. E. S. No audit charges are levied by the Irrigation Department which came under the Audit control of the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi, with effect from 1st April 1935.

(2) General.

(*a*) During 1936-37 the following temporary works were carried out in connection with Quetta Earthquake of 1935 :—

Quetta City.

1. *Constructing a Tin Town for accommodating 10,000 labourers.*—The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,45,501 out of which Rs. 2,31,361 was spent on purchasing and erecting the huts while Rs. 14,140 were spent on temporary water supply and sanitary arrangements. Number of huts purchased :—

$10' \times 20' = 800$
$10' \times 40' = 100$

2. *Constructing temporary latrines and incinerators in Quetta city.*—On the reopening of Quetta city no sanitary arrangements

existed and 231 latrines, 34 incinerators and 16 litter sheds of a temporary kind were constructed by this Division. The total cost amounted to Rs. 9,703 out of which Rs. 9,355 were contributed by the Municipality, the remainder being paid by Government.

3. *Constructing temporary drains and extending temporarily existing drains.*—When Quetta city reopened the density of population changed and some parts were thickly populated which had previously been empty. In these parts some existing drains had to be extended and some new drains built. These extensions and additions were not made permanent, drains which would last for two or three years only were built. The total cost amounted to Rs. 6,186 and total length of drains built was 33,358 feet.

4. *Constructing temporary shops.*—It was decided to built some shops in the newly opened city in order to prevent profiteering in shop rents. Therefore 166 shops were built by Government at a total cost of Rs. 18,896.

5. No schools existed when the city was reopened and therefore three temporary schools were constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,176.

(*b*) *Quetta Civil Lines.*—A sum of Rs. 91,000 was spent on huts in Civil Lines for staff and offices of Civil Department, Quetta.

Approximately Rs. 51,000 were realized during the year on account of disposal of hutting materials.

(*c*) *Mastung.*—Accommodation was provided for the Political Agent, Kalat, and his staff at a cost of Rs. 45,000.

(*d*) *Out-posts north of Quetta.*—A sum of Rs. 1,42,200 was spent on construction of temporary sleeping accommodation for the civil personnel on the out-posts north of Quetta.

The work on the temporary accommodation for a school at Pishin was in progress and an expenditure of Rs. 24,075 was incurred during the year.

(3) CIVIL WORKS 41 AND XXX REVENUES.

(*a*) The revenue realised amounted to approximately Rs. 34,400.

(*b*) The following works were in progress during the year :—

	Rs.
(*i*) Tehsil officials Quarters at Killa-Saifulla—	
Estimated cost	44,557
Expenditure during 1936-37	40,557
(*ii*) Hospital accommodation at Killa-Saifulla—	
Estimated cost	26,000
Expenditure during 1936-37	23,000
(*iii*) Electrification of civil buildings at Fort Sandeman—	
Estimated cost	36,600
Expenditure during 1936-37	27,000

(*c*) The table in Appendix "A" shows the capital value of the buildings, water supply and electrical installations maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance including operation of installations.

(4) 29-A-Frontier Watch and Ward.

The following works were in progress during the year :—

	Rs.
(*i*) Construction of a Vibro pile bridge over the Zhob River at mile 6½ Fort Sandeman-Gulkach Road—	
Estimated cost	2,80,000
Expenditure to end of 1936-37	2,37,142
(*ii*) Strengthening and improving the road from Loralai to Hurnai—	
Estimated cost	1,51,500
Expenditure during 1936-37	60,000
(*iii*) Strenthening and improving the road from Smallan through Duki and Hosri to Kohlu—	
Estimated cost	76,800
Expendture during 1936-37	40,000
(*iv*) Electrification of Zhob Militia buildings at Fort Sandeman—	
Estimated cost	17,000
Expenditure during 1936-37	15,000

(*b*) The table in Appendix "B" furnishes information regarding minor works and maintenance of buildings.

(*c*) The expenditure on maintenance of roads is divided between the Heads 29-A-Frontier Watch & Ward and 8-M. E. S. The grants (Minor works and Maintenance) amounted to Rs. 6,00,500 as against Rs. 5,73,000 in the previous year under 29-A-Frontier Watch and Ward and the grant under 8-M. E. S. remained at Rs. 2,85,000 as against Rs. 3,00,000. The control over roads is vested in the Local Road Board which comprises the following :—

1. The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.
2. The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command.
3. The Chief Engineer, Western Command, and Secretary, P. W. D., in Baluchistan.

A list of roads maintained is given in Appendix "C".

(*d*) The more important improvements carried out during the year were :—

	Rs.
Improvements to Khojak Road including surfacing and provision of causeways	86,695
Improvements to Saiyid Hamid Gulistan Road, *i.e.*, provision of causeways	10,100
Reconstruction of Baleli bridge damaged in earthquake	8,300
Improvements to Bolan Road including widening, surfacing provision of culverts and redecking 190/ span bridge	64,328
Construction of a causeway (135/ long) on Sariab Mastung Road	3,500
Resurfacing certain Quetta Civil Station Roads	14,980
General improvements to Zhob Road including widening and soling soft portions	60,783
Improvements to Fort Sandeman-Zarrah Road, Gurlama Pass	5,010
Provision of Army track on Shaigalu Sharan Road	4,996
Widening, draining and constructing culverts on Mani-Khawa Dhanasar Road	91,427
Soling Dera Ghazi Khan Road (Katcha portions in part)	4,011
General improvements to Barkhan Road	6,733

III.—IRRIGATION.

Executive.—Irrigation works, except in the Nasirabad Tehsil, are carried out by the Provincial Irrigation Department under the administrative control of the Secretary, P. W. D., and the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, and under the executive control of the Assistant Executive Engineer who holds charge of the whole of Baluchistan.

NON-PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT, HEADS "XIII" AND "16".

(*a*) The length of open canals was the same as for the previous year, *viz.*, 80 ·5 miles (9 miles canals and 71 ·5 miles distributaries).

——	Main lines. Miles.	Distributaries. Miles.	Total. Miles.
Nari. . .	2½	12	14·5
Khushdil Khan	1½	26	27·5
Shebo Canals .	5	19	24·0
Shebo Feeder .	..	14·5	14·5
Total .	9	71·5	80·5

A further length of 15·76 miles of concrete lined water channels (*viz.*, Zandra ·5 miles, Nushki 2·72 miles, Siliaza 9·44 miles and Duki water course 3·1 miles) was also maintained during the year.

(b) The capital outlay to end of the year amounted to Rs. 35,89,280.

(*c*) The expenditure on minor works on the existing canals amounted to Rs. 6,821.

(*d*) *Rabi 1935-36 and Kharif 1936.*—There was sufficient water both in Khushdil Khan Reservoir and Shebo canals, therefore the area irrigated by the Pishin Canals was 721 acres more than that in the previous year. The supply in the Nari canals was less than in the previous year, and there is therefore a decrease in area irrigated of 510 acres.

(*e*) The annexed table indicates the areas irrigated in acres :—

Particulars.	Areas of the 3 years ending		During	
	1932-33.	1935-36.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Pishin Canals	4,583	4,695	4,616	5,337
Nari Canals	16,847	16,065	16,242	15,732
Total .	21,430	20,760	20,858	21,069

(*f*) The next table indicates the areas of the principal crops irrigated :—

Particulars.	Rabi, 1935-36. Kharif, 1936.		Rabi, 1934-35. Kharif, 1935.		+ Increase or — Decrease.	
	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.
Rabi Crops.						
Wheat	4,246	9,543	3,514	9,696	+732	—153
Barley	455	71	539	41	—84	+30
Miscellaneous	17	306	27	246	—10	+60
Total Rabi	4,718	9,920	4,080	9,983	+638	—63
Kharif.						
Lucerne	63	..	54	..	+9	..
Melons	465	26	407	50	+58	—24
Indian corn	..	4,174	..	4,469	..	—295
Miscellaneous	82	1,584	67	1,724	+15	—140
Til	..	26	..	16	..	+10
Garden	9	2	8	..	+1	+2
Total Kharif	619	5,812	536	6,259	+83	—447
Total for the year	5,337	15,732	4,616	16,242	+721	—510

(*g*) The area on which Irrigation charges were remitted was 7,145 acres as compared with 6,797 acres in 1935-36 or 33·9 per cent. of the area sown as compared with 30·4 per cent. in 1935-36.

The reasons for the increase in the percentage of Kharaba as declared by the Civil Department are as under :—

In Pishin Canals.

(i) Deficiency of water.

(ii) Untimely supply of water.

(iii) Crops damaged by pest.

In Nari Canals.

(i) Defective soil owing to Kalar.

(ii) Crops damaged by Nari floods.

(iii) Disease owing to unfavourable winds.

A further area of 971 is under Maufi in Kurak, Dehpal and Luni Villages on the Nari canals.

Besides this, 5,04,39,470 gallons of water were supplied free from the Khushdil Khan canals for filling village tanks, and the cost of this, although not to be recovered, amounted to Rs. 3,152.

(*h*) The annexed table indicates the working expenses and revenue receipts based on the Kharif season of 1936 and Rabi season of 1935-36.

Particulars.	Average of 3 years ending		During the year	
	1932-33.	1935-36.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	46,787	45,517	44,908	40,148
Working expenses . . .	62,993	70,187	62,387	63,066
Net Revenue .	—19,539	—24,670	—17,479	—22,918
Percentage on Capital outlay .	—·53	—·69	·48	—·61

The gross receipts per acre matured amounted to Rs. 3-2-0.

(*i*) The annexed table indicates the rate of expenditure per acre irrigated.

Particulars.	Area irrigated average of 1934-35 to 1936-37.	Maintenance and repairs including extension and improvements inclusive of establishment.		Establishment charges.	
		Average of 3 years 1934-35 to 1936-37.	Rate per acre irrigated.	Average of 3 years 1934-35 to 1936-37.	Rate per acre irrigated.
Unproductive works.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	
Pishin Canals .	4,963	55,500	11·2	9,832	2·0
Nari Canals .	15,857	15,264	·96	3,956	·27
Total .	20,820	70,764	3·4	13,788	·66

(*j*) The estimated value of crops matured amounted to Rs. 2,84,198 against Rs. 2,98,247 in the previous year which after paying canal revenue amounting to Rs. 37,125 and land revenue Rs. 27,612=Rs. 64,737 left a sum of Rs. 2,19,461 for the agriculturists.

The detail of the produce according to canals is given below :—

Name of canal.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pishin canals	99,765	85,374
2. Nari canals	1,98,482	1,98,824*
Total .	2,98,247	2,84,198
3. Revenue paid	40,876	37,125
4. Land revenue paid in case of Nari canals to the Civil Departments .	27,853	27,612
5. Net for the zamindars . . .	2,29,518	2,19,461

*Includes maufi produce in Nari Canals.

3. NON-PRODUCTIVE WORKS FOR WHICH NO CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT, HEADS "XIV" AND "15".

(*a*) (*i*) *Quetta storm water drainage and embankment Project.*—The total outlay to end of the year was Rs. 2,05,718 against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 2,28,968. Total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 29,310. The final part of the project namely "Constructing Durrani Outfall and connected works" was taken in hand this year. Due to the fact that the land acquisition could not be effected in time, the work could not be completed as anticipated. It is expected that this will be completed during 1937-38.

(*ii*) *Protective Bund and Excavating a diversion cut in Nari River.*—This bund was completed at a cost of Rs. 61,791 during 1936-37, but it was very badly damaged in a length of 1,600′ by a heavy flood in February 1936. To check further damage and put it into order, crated boulder spurs were constructed and the bund was repaired at a cost of Rs. 72,181.

(*b*) The expenditure on minor works both under 15-A and B amounted to Rs. 15,814. Establishment other charges including maintenance, tools and plant and suspense amounted to Rs. 1,30,360.

The minor works carried out consisted mainly of the following :

1. Constructing trestle aqueduct across Quetta-Lora near Jalogir Thana.
2. Lining Jalogir water course from R.D. 600 to 1,500.
3. Constructing an aqueduct for Akbar Karez near mile 10 Khojak Road.
4. Constructing a temporary hut for chowkidar and Gauge Reader at Nushki.
5. Constructing a stone-enclosure at the Apozai Branch.
6. Constructing a control-gate divide at mile 107 for Siliaza Lined Channel.
7. Constructing bunds in Thal River for Sher Ismail Shahr Village in Duki Tehsil.

8. Improvements to Siliaza Lined Channel by adopting the old alignment from R.D. 0 to 1,600.

9. Carrying out extension and improvements to Zarbur Bund.

10. Constructing a water tank for drinking purposes in the Downstream towards Siliaza Bund.

11. Investigation of Irrigation Schemes.

(*c*) A sum of Rs. 3,680 was realized from Major Head XIV Revenue Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which no capital accounts are kept A. Irrigation works.

(*d*) Surveys, plans and estimates for the following project were completed during the year :—

Aqueduct for Haji Kot Viala near Barkhan—Estimated cost Rs. 16,300.

4. The following works were carried out by the Irrigation Department from funds other than the Baluchistan Irrigation Funds :—

(*i*) *Spin Karez Reservoir Project.*—An expenditure of Rs. 1,18,443 exclusive of the departmental charges was spent during the year against this Project on the following :—

(i) Residential Quarters for the staff.

(ii) Approach road to site of the work.

(iii) On purchase of pugging machines and earthwork machinery, etc.

It will take two years to complete the construction of this project.

(*ii*) *Quetta water-logging and measures for its improvements.*—The Government of India sanctioned the above project consisting of sub-soil drains Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 for Rs. 1,17,000 to be completed during 1936-37 to drain off the sub-soil water of the Civil Station. Out of this No. 6 drain costing Rs. 3,497 is to be constructed by the Railway Department as it is situated in the Railway Colony and No. 8 drain has been abandoned, as it is not now required.

The project could not be completed owing to bad weather and abnormal rainfalls and also the Railway wanted drains Nos. 4 and 9, which pass through their Colony to be constructed in dry weather. The total outlay during the year was Rs. 30,000 and the balance will be spent during 1937-38.

(iii) Nasirabad Tehsil.

I.—*Roads.*

(*a*) A length of about 7 miles of single track together with 13 road culverts was constructed at the Government Seed Farm, Usta Muhammad.

(*b*) The maintenance of earthen roads was done by machines (Auto-Partrol) during the year instead of by manual labour.

(*c*) Tree plantation along road-sides was increased to a total length of about 70 miles.

II.—*Buildings.*

The following buildings were constructed :—

1. Levy Thana at Gandakha.
2. 13 Stables for the new Levy Thana at Usta.
3. Conservancy Bullock Shed at Jhatpat.

III.—*Miscellaneous.*

Experiment for Ploughing Fields by Tractor and Ripper were made in March 1937 for growing cotton.

5. *Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tehsil.*—In this area the work is carried out by the Sind Irrigation Department and water is supplied through distributaries Ex-the-Desert and Begari Canals.

DESERT CANAL.

New Cut Desert Canal.—The new cut was opened on 31st May 1936 for Adiowah corresponding to Sarhad gauge reading 11·2 on the following days. As for the preceding year a channel with 15 ft. in bed width was excavated inside New Cut from its head *ex*-River to the off take point of Adiowah to feed Adiowah System. From the off take point of Adiowah to the junction of New Cut with old head the New Cut was cleared with a view to run the New Cut as head to Desert Canal in case the old head Desert Canal failed to work satisfactorily at any time during the akkalani. This was kept bunded up at its two ends. There was no erosion at the head of the New Cut and the New Cut therefore worked very satisfactorily from point of water supply. The bed heavily scouvered and the Hydraulic gradient was steeper this year than ever before. By the end of August there was scour downstream of the doomed Escape Regulator *ex*-New Cut Desert Canal the scour increased dangerously and ultimately resulted in the collapse of the regulator on 24th September 1936 although everything humanly possible was promptly done to save it. On 18th September 1936 bundas at the two ends of the New Cut below Adiowah off take were removed and the New Cut was henceforth used as a head to Desert Canal after bunding up old head to Desert Canal although unfortunately the fullest benefits of the New Cut were not reaped because directly after the switching over was completed the river dropped, yet it must be remembered that the crops on the Desert Canal would otherwise have completely failed, as in previous years for want of a last watering as the supply *ex*-Bakhtu completely ceased on about 20th September, whereas with the

New Cut as head the Canal ceased to flow only on 12th October 1936 corresponding to Sarhad gauge of 3·2 on the following day. It proved beyond any shadow of doubt that the New Cut with the present set of the river is unquestionably the better head, and it will be an act of wisdom to use it as head next year.

Old head Desert Canal.—In the interest of early supply a bunda was constructed across Bakhtu below the off take of the old head Desert Canal to serve as a pick up weir, with its top level corresponding to 10·0 ft. gauge at Sarhad. The river however rose exceptionally high in May and the bunda was washed away on 25th May 1936 when the gauge at Sarhad was 10·8. As the river continued to be high in June also, the absence of the bunda was not felt at all. The old head was silted on 31st May 1936 and ceased flowing on 18th September 1936 when New Cut was used as head of Desert Canal. The supply in the old head had considerably decreased by the end of August as two out of three ghers feeding Bakhtu from the main river were settled up. The Desert Canal attained F.S.G. of 9·0 ft. for only 3 days during the abkalani, The supply was rather throughout the season and had it not been for the judicious rotation and unyielding control that were enforced almost throughout the abkalani, the effect on the cultivation would have been very disastrous. This successful rotation and control were possibly largely due to the regulating gates for sluices sanctioned by Government during the year. The cultivation compared to past few years has increased and the remissions reduced quite beyond expectations, since the bed level of the river with consequent three quarter supply in the Desert System would otherwise have inevitably led to failure; the rice crop was almost completely saved and the jowar crop that failed was due largely to the unwisdom of certain zamindars, carried away by a misplaced confidence in the New Cut of continued supply in October, to use their last watering for Rabi floodings where it ought to have been given to their standing Jowar.

All the branches and distributaries *ex* Desert worked satisfactorily (except portion of Kandhot Rajwah) and most pleasing of all to record, the tail which has always inevitably suffered had a higher gauge and better cultivation than any year within recent memories. The Kandhot Rajwah in its head reaches suffered but that was inevitable with the Bakhtu as head. In future years with New Cut as head its prospects are definitely easier.

Begari Canal.—The head excavated in the year 1935 was used this year also. The toe wall which did not function properly during the last abkalani was bunded up before this year and this helped in keeping the supply channel free of silt, and more stable than it otherwise would have been. The main current of the river continued to run along its right side edge opposite Begari Head in the beginning of Abkalani but swung off to the other side in the first week of August. The supply Channel worked very satisfactorily this year and it has been in good regime. There is no silt deposit in the head which requires to be cleared.

Because the river maintained its fair irrigating level sufficiently long and due to the very good regime of the Begari supply channel the working of the canal was thumbing success. The season has a record one in as much as there were no rotations from its start to the finish. Almost cent. per cent. Kharif cultivation although largely increased has been matured and the area under Rabi cultivation has also been uncommonly large. The discharge at the head of Begari and Choi were rigidly restricted to 7,300 cusecs and 800 cusecs respectively with a view to obtain reasonably high working duties.

Begari canal was opened on 1st June (Evening) with a gauge reading of 10·8 ft. and Sarhad on the previous date. This gave a gauge reading of 15·5/3·0 at the new head regulator Begari Canal the next morning. The maximum gauge reading let down the canal was 12·4 ft. on 3rd September 1936 and the maximum discharge let down was 7,479 cusecs on 12th July 1936 prior to immediate correction to the restricted figure of 7,300 cusecs. Despite unrelenting restriction of the discharge to 7,300 cusecs (which meant a reduction of 200 cusecs over last year's figure) a higher gauge of 12·4 was obtained downstream of the Head Regulator because of silt deposit in the Begari Canal and consequent rise in its bed level. Direct karias *ex* Begari Canal were partially reduced and the discharge in branch canals and distributaries was proportionately restricted to ensure equitable distribution of water supply. The Begari System was closed on 10th October in the interest of sub-soil.

The crops have been a phenomenal success every where, alike on the Main Canal as on the Distributaries. This year has shown the possibilities with controlled channels, and it is once again strongly urged that parallel channels at 38th mile may be taken as soon as possible.

KHIRTAR CANAL, *ex*-LLOYD BARRAGE SYSTEM.

Bridges, Regulators and Buildings.—No works were either in progress or completed during the period under report.

Tree plantation.—This is progressing satisfactorily.

Hill Torrents.—Floods during the year were fairly heavy but with all the necessary precautions of having the weak places of the Bund and banks properly repaired beforehand and by keeping a careful watch at the worst places the floods passed off without causing any damage either to the canal or to the Bund.

Irrigation.—As usual, there was an outbreak of black-headed crickets locally known as "Tid" during June and July and consequently the kharif was sown generally late except some areas under cotton which were sown progressively from April to July. Out of the total cotton cultivation of 3,825 acres in the Baluchistan area of this Division during the season, as compared with only 144 acres during the last year, about half the area was sown during May and June and a greater portion of this area was either severely damaged or wholly eaten away by "Tids". It is hoped that this year's experience will teach the Zamindars to take to early sowings next year.

IV.—North Western Railway, Quetta Division.

The Division consists of 847·41 route miles of broad gauge and 173·84 route miles of narrow gauge line.

Permanent Way.—The following track renewals were carried out during the year :—

Rail Renewals B. G.

75 lbs. D. H. with 75/92 lbs. S. S.	·28 miles.
75 lbs.1887 and 92 type with 90/R	14·64

Sleeper renewals.

Wood	3·01 miles.

In addition approximate 3 miles of temporary sidings were laid in Quetta Cantonment for the Reconstruction authorities.

Improvements in operation and service.—During the year the following important works were completed or were in progress :—

(i) *Additions and alterations to Sibi, Quetta and Chaman traffic yards.*—The present layout of the yards is inadequate both in respect of track and passenger platforms. The work at Sibi and Quetta was by the end of the year, nearing completion while that at Chaman was completed.

(ii) *Improvements to water supply at Sibi.*—The existing arrangements are inadequate. About 50 per cent. of the work on improvements was completed during the year.

(iii) *Relaying Bolan Chord Line.*—This chord line will be an asset in coping with 'rush' traffic. The work was in progress during the year.

(iv) *Bridge No. 356/Q at mile 236/1 on Sibi Quetta Section.*—During heavy rains in the year 1935 the 1—6 ft. (trough span) bridge was washed away as the opening was inadequate to take the volume of flood. water. It has been replaced by 3—20 ft. girder bridge.

(v) *Diversion cut Mudgorge.*—The protection of the 1,200 ft. long Mudgorge tunnel situated at mile 103 between Mangi and Mudgorge station has been a source of anxiety ever since the Sind-Pishin Railway was built in 1887. The tunnel is aligned parallel to and in just a position with the nullah, the bed of which has been considerably lowered by serious retrogression, thus forming a gorge. This coupled with the treacherous geological formations, has necessitated the undertaking of the present scheme of diverting the nullah through a declivity at a safe distance from the tunnel.

The work which was taken in hand during 1934 was 50 per cent. completed by the end of the year.

(vi) *Providing new pacca karez tunnel under the track and filling in abandoned karezes.*—Various unlined karezes between Sariab and Quetta collapsed during the 1935 earthquake endangering the safety of the line.

Two of these have been diverted by the Railway into a new pucca tunnel under the track and the remainder have been realigned by the owners.

The abandoned karezes have been filled in.

(vii) *Interlocking level-crossing gates at Sariab end of Quetta Station.*—The road traffic on the Quetta-Sariab road having considerably increased the level-crossing gates have been interlocked with signals to afford additional safety.

(viii) To ensure safety of staff in the earthquake effected area sleeping accommodation (funk huts) was provided.

Floods and Breaches.—The line between Nari and Babar Kachh on Sibi Bostan *via* Hurnai Section was breached at mile 10/15-16 on 29th December 1936.

455 Up train was returned from the scene of the accident to Sibi and the line remained blocked till 14 hours on 1st March 1936.

2. On the night between 25th and 26th June 1936, there was heavy rain in the vicinity of mile 35/8-9 (between Babar Kachh and Spintangi) and the bank at this mile was breached. The gap in the bank was 16′ long, 30′ wide and 12′ deep.

Communication was restored at 10·45 hours on 26th June 1936.

3. Due to heavy rains on 14th July 1936 Dip No. 69 mile 127/14-15 on the Z. V. section was badly silted up and a heavy land slip occurred in the cutting at mile 127/6-7 resulting in interruption to traffic for about 24 hours.

4. Again on 18th July 1936, on the same section there was heavy rain on the Section resulting in both the approaches of bridge No. 1063 mile 145/10-11 together with the sleeper crib on the down end of the bridge being washed away.

5. During December 1936 and February 1937 there was intermittent heavy rain on the Section Spezand-Nokkundi resulting in extensive breaches (mainly on the Dalbandin-Nokkundi Section).

The periods of blocks varied the maximum being of 4 days from 25th February 1937 to 28th February 1937.

General.—To replace the Railway property which collapsed during the Historic earthquake of 1935 the Reconstruction Branch of the Division was organized early in the year and a programme was drawn up.

190 semi-permanent quarters of different types for officers and subordinate staff were completed before the winter and more than 200 permanent earthquake proof quarters were completed during the year.

The work during the year was limited to Quetta station proper to avoid moving the Divisional Headquarters to Sibi which would otherwise have been essential.

APPENDICES TO PART I.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

APPENDIX I.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

1. *General conduct and attitude of tribes.*—The general attitude of the tribes has been on the whole satisfactory.

The following is a brief resume of the more important incidents:—

The Anglo-Afghan Joint Commission of 1936, the preliminaries of which commenced on the 16th April 1936 was the most important event on the border of this district. It lasted until 3rd July 1936 and a number of important international cases dating as far back as October 1929 were settled.

One result of this Commission has been the establishment of friendly relations and understanding between the tribal leaders of both sides of the border and most of the petty matters of local importance are now being settled due to the mutual co-operation of the border officials.

2. On the night of 21st/22nd August 1936 six thieves entered the house of Lal Mohammed *alias* Allah Bakhsh Bangulzai (a peon in the agency office) in the Ahmed Khanzai village of Quetta Tahsil and tried to remove his box. Lal Mohammad woke up and had a fight with the intruders. Two of his neighbours came to the rescue but Lal Mohammad received a severe blow on his forehead as the result of which he died. The other two also received injuries and one of them later died. All the accused were arrested and have been suitably punished.

3. On the night of 1st/2nd September 1936 while Rahimgul, son of Haji Neki, Mallezai, a British subject who has been for many years a fugitive from Justice at Kunchi in Afghanistan was a guest in the house of Mohammad Hassan, Mallezai, in Sanzala (Chaman Sub-Division). Mohammad Hashim, son of Faulad, Mallezai (British subject) who had a long standing enmity with him shot him dead whilst asleep. Mohammad Hashim has not so far surrendered himself and is reported to be living in hiding in Bian (Toba Achakzai). Pressure is being brought to bear on Malik Khudaidad Mallezai, to bring in Hashim in so that his case should be settled.

4. On the 5th November 1936 Bismillah, Tarin Allezai of Alezai in Pishin Sub-Division and his son while collecting firewood in the Togi Manda were attacked by one Nazar Mohammad Ashezai Achakzai and Bismillah was shot dead. After committing this offence Nazar Mohammad and his kinsfolk immediately departed for Toba.

5. On the 26th October 1936 a complaint was lodged by Malik Mohammad Khan and other Ashezai Achakzais against some 70 persons 10 of whom were alleged to belong to Afghanistan and the rest to Pishin Sub-Division, to the effect that 10 or 12 days before the accused committed a raid in Farrakhi (Toba) and looted some household goods, six rifles and kidnapped four persons. Enquiries show that a widow of one of the Sheikhs from near Saubra Levy Post Pishin Sub-Division, was abducted by Dastgir Allezai-Achakzai and his companions. The Sheikhs collected some 60 Kakars and raided the house of Dastgir in Sard Karuna (Toba Achakzai), and brought Dastgir and five others to Saubra Levy Post. Dastgir has subsequently absconded from the Pishin Jail and is now reported to be living with the widow in Afghanistan with cousins and relatives of Malik Mahmud Khan Mallezai.

6. Ghazni, Malezai of Sanzai in Chaman Sub-Division with four companions crossed the border into Afghanistan on the night of 26th/27th November 1936 and at 10 A.M. came into contact with the sepoys of the Afghan Post known as Ashraf Thana. A few shots were exchanged with the result that one Afghan sepoy was shot dead and Ghazni was wounded. The raiders fled back into British territory. Security has been taken from Ghazni and his companions and the case is now the subject of diplomatic representation between the Afghan and British Governments.

7. On 19th January 1937 Malik Shah Mohammad, Malezai of Sanzala was murdered by Asgharzai Kahol Mallezais. The culprits six in number were arrested. The usual small raids and counter raids took place in which camels and cattle were stolen and taken across the border.

8. *District Levies.*—The total strength of District Levies as it stood on the 31st December 1936 was 456 excluding Khana Nishins and the total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,94,237-1-11.

The working of the Levies throughout the year has been satisfactory.

Levies have been completely reorganised on a uniform scale of pay throughout the District. New posts have established on along the border, Ziarat, Injanai (Toba Kakari) Borcha (Toba Achakzai) and Gwazha.

Gulistan and Killa Abdullah posts have been taken over from the Police.

9. *Tribal Arms and Ammunition.*—Action is being taken to insure the licensing of arms in the hands of tribesmen and to control the number of arms carried by Powindahs.

10. *Civil Justice.*—(Under Frontier Crimes Regulation). 663 cases were dealt with including 243 pending from the previous year compared with 622 in the preceding year.

There were two applications for revision during the year as compared with 25 in the previous year. In both cases the order was confirmed.

Revisions now lie to the Court of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan and this accounts for the decrease in the number of such applications.

General.—The working of the Jirgas on the whole has been satisfactory.

11. *Criminal Justice.*—(Under Frontier Crimes Regulation). 1,318 cases were disposed of as compared with 1,392 in the previous year. The number of persons charged with offences was 2,650 against 2,972 in the previous year.

The chief reason for the large number of acquittals and discharges (1,552) was that in a large number of cases compromises were effected.

The total amount of the fines imposed was Rs. 33,046-14-0 of which Rs. 20,567-6-0 were recovered. Rs. 19,731-6-0 were paid by way of compensation and the balance credited to government.

Revisions now lie to the Court of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan and hence no revision applications were dealt with during the year.

APPENDIX II.

SIBI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. The general conduct and attitude of the tribes was satisfactory; with minor exceptions there were no inter-tribal clashes.

2. *Marris.*—Except for a few malcontents everyone in the Marri country expresses himself as satisfied with the Sarbarah Tumandar.

A tutor-guardian has now been engaged for the minor Nawab.

3. *Bugtis.*—Conditions in the Bugti illaqa were peaceful but dissatisfaction with the despotic attitude of the Nawab makes itself felt from time to time. Efforts are being made to bring about a better feeling between the Nawab and the Shambani Khiazai Section, led by Mir Hamza.

4. In the second week of August an affray took place between the Hamedanis and Saranganis at Kahan in which one Sarangani was killed and another seriously injured. Timely steps were taken to prevent a further breach of the peace.

5. On the night of the 21st/22nd August 1936 a dacoity was committed at village Dandumall Taluka Kandkote at 2 A.M. and a shop looted. As the culprits were believed to have taken refuge in Malguzar Levy Thana, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jacobabad, requested the assistance of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad, which was granted. Six out of seven culprits were arrested and stolen property recovered. All the accused belonged to Sind.

6. On the night of the 18th/19th December 1936 some unknown persons murdered 2 Hindus in their shops in Khost Bazar. Four culprits have been arrested 2 of whom have confessed of having committed the murders.

7. A fight took place in the 2nd week of December 1936 between Datezai and Bazakzai Zarkuns of the Kohlu Tahsil in which one Datezai was murdered and another seriously injured. To avoid a further breach of the peace securities were obtained from the parties concerned.

Levies.—The number of Levies employed at the close of the year in the Sibi District was 512.

The expenditure on Levies for the year under report was Rs. 3,13,788-7-6 as against Rs. 3,12,799-12-9 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 988-10-9 is due to the increase in expenditure on repairs and works.

The conduct of the Levies throughout the year has been good and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

APPENDIX III.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—Except for a minor clash in August 1936 between the Hamzazais of Bori and the Kibzais of the Zhob District and another between Marris and Shinwars in the Barkhan Sub-Division in December 1936, which will be discussed further on, the attitude of tribes was satisfactory.

2. 42 murders were reported during the year. 9 women charged with adultery committed suicide as the recognized Baluch alternative to murder by their relatives.

3. Events of interest which occurred during the year are given below:—

(*i*) On the 4th April 1936, one Fatteh Khan Blacksmith shot dead in the Loralai Bazar, Mr. H. C. L. Lobar, the 17 year old step son of a European Sergeant by the name of Jacob. At the same time Haji Khan another blacksmith stabbed and wounded Chaudhri Devi Ditta, Ralla Ram and Mohan Lal shopkeepers of the Loralai Bazar. Chaudhri Devi Ditta died of injuries received three days later. Of the assailants Fatteh Khan was shot dead by Levies while resisting arrest and Haji Khan was wounded and later succumbed to his injuries. Subsequent enquiries showed that this was a case of religious fanaticism possibly due to the advent of the Moharram.

(*ii*) On the 13th August 1936, Hamzazais of the Bori Tehsil of the Loralai district and certain Kibzais of Zhob opened fire on one another in a dispute over grazing rights in the vicinity of Laki Road in the Mekhtar circle of the Bori Tehsil. The affray only resulted in slight injuries being inflicted on two shepherd boys on each side. The demarcation of the grazing rights of these two tribes is a long standing question and its settlement has been delayed owing to the un-compromising attitude of their headmen.

(*iii*) On the 19th December 1936, one Ghulam Bakhsh Marri was mortally wounded by Shinwars who were encamping at Usha in the vicinity of Baladhaka in the Barkhan Tehsil. As usual two different versions of the offence were given; the Shinwars holding that the Marri was killed in the act of stealing while the Marris deposed that the Shinwars had robbed him and then killed him. This affair was rapidly followed by two Shinwars being murdered by Marris in retaliation. Further clashes were averted by expediting the settlement of these cases and taking securities to keep the peace from the two tribes.

4. *District Levies.*—The total number of permanent levies at the close of the year under report stood at 445. The expenditure on account of their pay including Khana Nashini allowances amounted to Rs, 1,82,172-11-0 against Rs. 1,81,959-10-0 in the preceding year. Out of the total amount the expenditure on Postal Levies amounted to Rs. 13,859-11-0 against Rs. 14,025 in the last year. The travelling allowance of Levy Moharrirs, etc., was Rs. 602-12-0 against Rs. 296-4-0 in the preceding year.

5. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—No new Post or Telegraph Office was opened in this District and their number remained unchanged during the year.

APPENDIX IV.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

II. *Zhob Militia.*

1. *Personnel (Men).*—The Corps was kept 50 under strength throughout the year as a measure of retrenchment. In addition to this more than 100 vacancies were kept vacant in preparation for the re-organisation scheme.

An Indian Officer was sent to represent the Militia at the Coronation of His Majesty the King in London.

2. *Communication, Wireless and Signal.*—Wireless sets are now located in the following posts:—

Gul Kach.
Sambaza.
Sharan Jogezai.
Headquarters.
Shaighalu.

One spare at Headquarters.

One Indian Officer and 23 Indian Other Ranks were sent to Karachi on the Instructor's Class in Drill and Weapon Training with the 4/10th Baluch Regiment at Karachi.

Six Non-Commissioned Officers were sent to Wana on a similar course with the 3rd Royal Battalion, 12th Frontier Force Regiment, Wana.

Three Non-Commissioned Officers were sent to Rawalpindi on a Special Instructor's Course in signalling for Frontier Corps.

One Non-Commissioned Officer was sent to the Small Arms School Pachmarhi on a course.

3. *Posts.*—The following posts were held by the Zhob Militia during the year under review.

Lower Zhob—

Gul Kach.
Sambaza.
Siri Toi.
Shaighalu.
Sawara (Mina Bazar) from 22-5-36 to 6-9-36.

Upper Zhob—

Sharan Jogezai.
Murgha Faqirzai from 1-4-1936 to 28-7-1936.
Gwal Haiderzai from 1-4-1936 to 21-5-1936 and from 23-12-1936 to 16-2-1937.
Surkai Karez from 4-5-1936 to 26-11-1936.
Ashewat from 4-5-1936 to 10-11-1936.

Sherani Sub-Division—

Manikhwa.
Shingarh from 25-5-1936 to 1-10-1936.
Ahmedi Darga from 26-11-1936 to 14-2-1937.
Moghalkot from 22-12-1936 to 14-1-1937.

4. *Training.*—Musketry training received greater attention than in former years.

Non-Commissioned Officers training cadre classes have been held and a large number have now been trained.

The efficiency of the Corps has thereby been increased.

5. *Discipline.*—The discipline of the Corps has been entirely satisfactory.

6. *Inspection.*—The Corps was inspected by Colonel C. E. T. Erskine, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C., Inspecting Officer and Secretary, Frontier Corps, North-West Frontier Province, in September 1936, with a view to reorganization.

7. *Buildings.*—The buildings at Headquarters are mostly in a bad state and the lines overcrowded. Many buildings require replacement. The Commandant, Zhob Militia and the Garrison Engineer, Zhob, M. E. S. carried out a survey of the Zhob Militia Lines and have submitted their proposals.

8. *Raids.*—During the year several minor incidents occurred and Militia parties have been successful in apprehending offenders. The Sulemankhels have given little trouble during the winter.

Though Pale and Gul Jan Kharot have threatened to attack at various times and places, nothing eventuated.

On the 13th February 1937 a Militia party from Sambaza post under Subedar Dilbaz carried out a smart and enterprising bit of work resulting in the capture of 3 Sulemankhel thieves with three ·303 rifles in their possession.

9. *Cost of maintenance.*—The Corps was maintained at a cost of Rs. 8,15,396-6-8 against Rs. 8,38,981-10-3 in the year 1935-36 and Rs. 8,26,863-7-5 in 1934-35.

10. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—Post Offices were opened at:—

1. Kanmehtarzai.
2. Zarghun.

11. *Levies.*—The total number of permanent Levies and scouts at the close of the year was 729. They cost Rs. 2,57,161-1-0 against Rs. 2,59,547 during the previous financial year. The decrease is due to the abolition of fixed contingencies, etc., and suspension of the Ahmadi Darga Post for about a month.

12. *General attitude and conduct of the Tribes.*—The attitude of the tribes was normal.

APPENDIX V.

BOLAN SUB-DIVISION INCLUDING THE PORTION OF THE QUETTA-NUSHKI RAILWAY WHICH LIES IN THE KALAT STATE.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—The attitude of the tribes continued to be generally satisfactory.

District Levies.—The number and distribution of levies was the same as last year, *i.e.* :—

1. Bolan Posts and Railway Levies	110
2. Quetta-Nushki Railway Levies	15
3. Kachhi Railway Levies	19
	144

The total expenditure on their maintenance was Rs. 56,108.

They performed their duties satisfactorily.

APPENDIX VI.

CHAGAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—There were no frontier incidents worth recording on either the Iranian or Afghan borders, and the relations between tribes on both sides of the border have been friendly.

Levies.—A redistribution of Tribal levies within existing Tribal agreements is under consideration in order that they shall play their fair part in the general scheme of tribal responsibility, border defence and internal security of the district, and all Sardars have shown readiness to co-operate in this matter.

Chagai Levy Corps.—Proposals have been made to reorganise the Corps into platoons and Camel Troops on a Tribal basis. The Corps which at present is in a somewhat fluid condition will it is hoped show renewed vigour and efficiency when this is sanctioned.

General Remarks.—There has been exceptionally good rain and the area under crop is over double the normal. This is reflecting itself in the tribes throughout the district who are too busy farming to have time for quarrels or litigation.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the results of the operations of Frontier Crimes Regulation in Baluchistan, during the year 1936.

District.	Jirga Cases.								Fines in Jirga Cases.			
	Pending at the end of 1935.		Instituted during 1936.		Disposed of during 1936.		Pending at the end of 1936.		Outstanding at the end of 1935.	Imposed during 1936.	Collected during 1936.	Outstanding at the end of 1936.
	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.				
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Quetta-Pishin	243	198	420	1,415	486	1,318	177	295	10,140 0 0	22,906 14 0	20,567 6 0	12,479 8 0
Bolan . .	3	14	20	16	13	19	10	11	313 7 0	1,546 12 6	77 15 0	1,782 4 6
Loralai . .	607	831	914	1,229	1,151	1,591	370	469	51,528 15 0	1,47,750 15 0	66,122 3 8	1,33,157 10 4
Sibi . .	774	1,557	1,014	2,350	1,090	2,022	698	1,885	42,423 5 8	53,886 11 0	13,103 10 6	83,206 6 2
Zhob . .	80	545	359	1,066	318	1,281	121	330	17,660 2 2	44,223 4 0	37,964 2 2	23,919 4 0
Chagai . .	165	83	300	177	391	211	74	49	2,995 0 0	4,977 8 0	1,534 4 0	6,438 4 0
Total .	1,872	3,228	3,027	6,253	3,449	6,442	1,450	3,039	1,25,060 13 10	2,75,292 0 6	1,39,369 9 4	2,60,983 5 0

APPENDIX VIII.

EDUCATION.

During the year Sh. Abdus Samad, B.A., B.T., continued to be the Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan until 2nd March 1937 when he died suddenly. His loss will be severely felt throughout the Province in which he had spent about 26 years of his service.

Quetta and its neighbourhood continued to suffer from the after-effects of the earthquake. In Quetta itself some of the private schools reopened their Primary and Middle classes in temporary buildings, but it will be some time before any efficient work can be done.

The main event during the year was the appointment by the Government of India of a special officer from the Punjab to investigate and report on the education of the province. That report has been received and is now under consideration.

2. *Private schools.*—The number of these schools went down from 289 to 265 and that of scholars in these institutions from 4,334 to 3,923.

3. *Primary Education.*—Total number of Primary Schools was 94 against 92 with 2,765 scholars against 2,247.

4. *Secondary Education.*—During the year under review the number of Secondary Schools remained unaltered, *viz.*, 6 but the number of the scholars rose from 1,544 to 1,665.

The number of Local Muhammadans was 507 against 645 in the preceding year.

The Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate results were as under:—

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
(*a*) Government High School, Pishin .	13+ 9 S.L.C.	9+6 S.L.C.
(*b*) Barnes High School, Sibi . .	13	9
(*c*) Government High School, Loralai .	10	9

No Departmental Middle School Examination was held during the year.

5. *Female Education.*—The number of Primary Girls Schools however rose from 3 to 5. The number of scholars in the Primary Schools was 480 against 330 in the preceding year.

6. *European Education.*—St. Francis School was reopened during the year and now has 101 pupils.

It is unlikely that the Grammar School or Convent will be revived for some time to come.

7. *Special Education.*—The normal school, the only institution of this kind in the Province, remained closed.

8. *Scouting.*—A party of scouts representing Baluchistan attended the ALL-INDIA Jamboree in February 1937 and did good work.

Comparative statement showing the number of Schools and Scholars as stood on March, 1937.

Designation.	1935-36.		1936-37.		Remarks.
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	
For boys.					
Secondary Schools	6	1,544	6	1,665	
Primary Schools	92	2,247	94	2,765	
Total	98	3,791	100	4,430	
Private Schools.					
Mosque Schools	287	4,138	261	3,178	
Others	2	96	4	745	
Total	289	4,234	265	3,923	
For girls.					
Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	
Primary Schools	3	330	5	480	
Total	3	330	5	480	
European Schools. Common to boys and girls.					
Secondary private Schools	..	..	1	133	
Grand Total	390	8,355	371	8,966	

A. Secondary Schools (boys) 1,665
Primary Schools (boys) 2,765
Secondary Schools (girls) . . . .
Primary Schools (girls) 480
European Schools (boys and girls) . . . 133
Total . 5,043

All Secondary Schools have Primary Departments attached to them.

B. According to caste and creed the number is distributed as follows :—

(*i*) Europeans and Anglo-Indians . . . 55
(*ii*) Indian Christians 37
(*iii*) Muslims 3,843
(*iv*) Hindus and Sikhs . . . . . 991 & 88
(*v*) Parsis 4
(*vi*) Others 25
Total . 5,043

The income and expenditure for the years 1935-36 and 1936-37 are shown below:—

Income.	1935-36. Rs.	1936-37. Rs.	a.	p.
1. Contribution from Municipality	1,779	..		
2. Contribution from Cantonment	..	..		
3. Contribution from Local Fund	16,002	16,243	5	0
4. Fees	12,397	16,022	12	0
Total	30,178	32,269	1	0
Expenditure.				
1. Provincial Revenues	2,89,111	2,95,587	2	6
2. Municipal Fund	7,796	..		
3. Local Fund	35,034	39,925	11	11
4. Fees	14,933	16,472	15	0
5. Subscription and others	10,954	10,339	12	0
6. Building grants to non-Government Secondary Schools	10,000	10,000	0	0
7. Public Works Department Expenditure on Educational Buildings	2,687	5,901	0	0
8. Expenditure on buildings from Public bodies	17,420	34,334	2	3
Total	3,87,935	4,12,560	11	8

APPENDIX IX.

FINANCE.

Receipts.

The receipts for the year 1936-37 excluding receipts under "XL.—Extraordinary Receipts—Due to Quetta Earthquake" amounted to Rs. 18,09,402 (*vide* details attached) against Rs. 17,79,026 for the preceding year thus showing a net increase of Rs. 30,376. Increases appear chiefly under the following heads of Accounts:—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	58,502
Excise	28,174
Stamps	50,820
Forest	8,182
Administration of Justice	20,434
Agriculture	5,364

On the decrease side, the noticeable items are—

Taxes on Income	71,659
Interest	26,161
Police	16,460
Civil Works	18,608
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	5,488
Miscellaneous	8,609

The increase under Land Revenue is mainly due to better Khirtar Canal results during the year, while in certain other cases the increases are mainly due to the fact that most of the sources of income which were very seriously affected in 1935-36 by the Quetta earthquake have revived to a great extent. The heavy decrease under Taxes on Income is due to the abolition of the income-tax on lower incomes and reduction in the rates of surcharge, and fall in the income of the Quetta Electric Supply Company and other private persons due to the earthquake.

The main sources of income were "Taxes on Income", "Land Revenue", "Excise" and "Stamps" which contributed 7·6, 47·7, 19·7 and 8·4 per cent. respectively of the total revenue excluding Extraordinary receipts.

Receipts.

Major Heads.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1936-37.	Actual (Provisional) for 1936-37.	Actuals for 1935-36.	Difference in columns 3 and 4.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Customs	1,000	5,306	1,621	3,685	..
II.—Taxes on Income	1,82,000	1,38,257	2,09,916	..	71,659
III.—Salt	..	294	40	254	..
V.—Land Revenue	9,20,000	8,63,852	8,05,350	58,502	..
VI.—Excise	2,69,000	3,55,701	3,27,527	28,174	..
VII.—Stamps	1,00,000	1,52,508	1,01,688	50,820	..
VIII.—Forests	30,000	38,729	30,547	8,182	..
IX.—Registration	3,000	4,725	3,361	1,364	..
XIII.—Works for which capital accounts are kept.	40,000	40,148	44,908	..	4,760
XIV.—Works for which no capital accounts are kept	3,000	3,680	3,465	215	..

XVI.—Interest	28,000	16,466	42,627	..	26,161
XVII.—Administration of Justice	22,000	41,914	21,480	20,434	..
XVIII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	16,000	16,327	15,743	584	..
XIX.—Police	7,000	1,458	17,918	..	16,460
XXI.—Education	28,000	29,313	28,948	365	..
XXII.—Medical	3,000	4,719	3,221	1,498	..
XXIV.—Agriculture	6,000	9,400	4,036	5,364	..
XXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	2,000	3,983	2,405	1,578	..
XXVII.—Currency	..	..	62	..	62
XXX.—Civil Works	26,000	34,400	53,008	..	18,608
XXXIII.—Receipts-in-aid of Superannuation	15,000	11,997	17,485	..	5,488
XXXIV.—Stationery and Printing	3,000	4,889	3,725	1,164	..
XXXV.—Miscellaneous	42,000	31,336	39,945	..	8,609
XL—Extraordinary Receipts	..	17,490	..	17,490	..
Total	17,46,000	18,26,892	17,79,026	1,99,673	1,51,807

Expenditure.

The Expenditure for the year 1936-37 excluding the expenditure under the head "Account XIV-Extraordinary Charges—Expenditure due to Quetta Earthquake" amounted to Rs. 93,53,960 (*vide* details attached) against Rs. 92,71,224 for the preceding year thus showing a net increase of Rs. 82,736. Increases appear chiefly under the following heads of account:—

Administration of Justice	8,556
Interest of ordinary debt and other obligations	98,853
Frontier Watch and Ward (Works)	2,88,061
Territorial and Political Pensions, Superannuation Allowances and Pension	27,663

On the decrease side the noticeable items are:—

Land Revenue	9,085
Jails and Convict Settlements	23,358
Police	42,551
Political	90,293
Frontier Watch and Ward	43,019
Medical and Public Health	54,065
Miscellaneous	30,936
Irrigation	12,878
Civil Works	14,015

These figures are not final and certain heads, especially, Jails, Police, Political, Frontier Watch and Ward, Medical, Irrigation and Civil Works will be materially affected by adjustments in the Accounts for March (Final) that will be carried out direct on his books by the Accountant General, Central Revenues.

The following table shows the principal heads of expenditure together with the percentage of the total represented by each:—

1. Land Revenue	4·0
2. General Administration	1·1
3. Jails and Convict Settlements	1·7
4. Police	11·9
5. Political	14·5
6. Frontier Watch and Ward	26·6
7. Education	3·2
8. Medical and Public Health	2·7
9. Miscellaneous	2·5
10. Irrigation	4·3
11. Interest	3·8
12. Frontier Watch and Ward (Works)	12·4
13. Civil Works	5·9
14. Superannuation Allowances and Other Pensions	

The figures of expenditure under "Account XIV-Extraordinary Charges—Expenditure due to Quetta Earthquake" and on "Reconstruction of Quetta" so far intimated by the Accountant General, Central Revenues amount to Rs. 27,06,581 against Rs. 42,89,656 for the preceding year but large adjustments are expected under this head in March 1937, Final Accounts. The expenditure on the Reconstruction of Quetta will continue to be incurred for some years to come.

Expenditure.

Account Heads.		Sanctioned Estimates for 1936-37.	Actual Provisional for 1936-37.	Actuals for 1935-36.	Difference in columns 3 and 4. Increase.	Difference in columns 3 and 4. Decrease.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Direct Demands on the Revenue—Land Revenue.	*Non-voted*	*17,000*	*15,818*	*3,87,798*	..	*9,085*
	Voted	3,77,000	3,62,895		..	..
II.—Other Direct Demands on the Revenue—						
A.—Excise		37,000	32,544	37,663	..	5,119
B.—Stamps		3,000	2,645	1,592	1,053	..
C.—Forests		38,000	36,069	37,326	..	1,257
D.—Registration		1,000	2,478	1,562	916	..
III.—General Administration		1,11,000	1,01,181	1,04,515	..	3,334
IV.—Administration of Justice		70,000	76,749	68,193	8,556	..
V.—Jails and Convict Settlements	*Non-voted*	*600*	*753*	1,83,114	..	..
	Voted	1,82,400	1,59,003		..	23,358
VI.—Police	*Non-voted*	*31,000*	*28,597*	11,58,283	..	..
	Voted	11,45,000	10,87,135		..	42,551
VII.—Ecclesiastical *Non-voted*		*32,000*	*33,137*	*34,265*	..	*1,128*
VIII.—Political *Non-voted*		*14,36,000*	*13,53,735*	*14,44,028*	..	*90,293*
IX.—Frontier Watch and Ward *Non-voted*		*26,04,000*	*24,85,261*	*25,28,280*	..	*43,019*
X.—Education		2,83,000	3,01,190	2,98,121	3,069	..
XI.—Medical and Public Health	*Non-voted*	*40,500*	*24,618*	3,04,858	..	..
	Voted	2,82,500	2,26,175		..	54,065
XII.—Agriculture, Scientific Departments and Miscellaneous Deptts., etc.—						
A.—Agriculture—Experimental Farms		14,300	15,540	14,143	1,397	..
B.—Agriculture—Agricultural Experiments		18,800	18,149	17,837	312	..
C.—Agriculture—Entomological Research		6,700	7,903	5,593	2,310	..
D.—Agriculture—Seed Farm Establishment.		12,000	8,972	5,969	3,003	..

E.—Agriculture—Public Exhibition and Fairs.	3,400	3,400	3,700	..	300
F.—Veterinary Charges	80,800	64,995	64,047	948	..
FF.—Co-operative Credit	..	110	..	110	..
H.—Museum	2,400	86	2,291	..	2,205
I.—Exploration of Coal, Petroleum, and Minerals.	3,600	3,294	4,444	..	1,150
J.—Miscellaneous Departments. *Non-voted*	*4,100*	*4,321*	6,428	..	..
Voted	3,900	3,892		1,785	..
K.—Famine Relief *Non-voted.*	..	..	*8,711*	..	*8,711*
XIII.—Miscellaneous *Non-voted.*	*2,32,500*	*2,36,752*	*2,67,688*	..	*30,936*
Voted	25,500				
XIV.—Extraordinary Charges *Non-voted*	*75,300*	27,06,581	42,89,656	..	15,83,075
Voted	39,29,700				
Charges in England	5,000	..	6,631	..	6,631
Expenditure included in other Demands—					
Customs	8,000	8,268	7,356	912	..
Taxes on Income	19,000	15,518	21,497	..	5,979
Irrigation *Non-voted*	*1,68,000*	*1,65,311*	4,15,968	..	..
Voted	3,02,000	2,37,779		..	12,878
Interest on Ordinary Debt *Non-voted*	*2,73,000*	*3,54,627*	*55,774*	*98,853*	..
Interest on Other Obligations *Non-voted*	*48,000*				
Frontier Watch and Ward *Non-voted*	*9,24,000*	*11,63,498*	*8,75,437*	*2,88,061*	..
Miscellaneous Departments	1,000	80	50	30	..
Civil Works *Non-voted*	*2,000*	*968*	*5,64,654*	..	*14,015*
Voted	4,67,000	5,49,671			
Territorial and Political Pensions *Non-voted*	*34,000*	*34,689*	1,32,029		
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions. *Non-voted*	*—2,000*	1,25,003		27,663	..
Voted	1,15,000				
Stationery and Printing	1,000	1,151	1,379	..	228
Total	1,34,69,000	1,20,60,541	1,35,60,880	4,38,978	19,39,317

APPENDIX X.

MEDICAL.

In the beginning of the year the total number of Hospitals and Dispensaries was 47, as shown below:—

	Urban.	Rural.
1. State Public	8	23
2. State Special	2	..
3. Private Aided	2	..
4. Private Non-aided	2	2
5. Railway	3	5
	17	30
Total	47	

Out of these the Civil Hospital at Kalat being no longer required there was abolished from 31st October 1936.

The Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital, Quetta which ceased to function in June 1935, owing to the earthquake, restarted work from 1st February 1936, in the compound of the Civil Hospital, Quetta. Besides a new Dispensary at Nok Kundi the rail head was opened from 1st September 1936. The Civil Hospital at Quetta continued to function in the temporary huts constructed last year on the old site of the Civil Hospital, Quetta.

The Church of England, Zenana Mission Hospital, and the Mission Hospital belonging to the C. M. S., Society began to function again from 29th April 1936 and 1st May 1936, respectively.

The Quetta Municipal Dispensary which ceased to function after the earthquake was not revived.

672,880 patients were treated in all during the year against 726,978 last year and the total number of operations performed was 15,570 against 12,900 during the last year.

No epidemic occurred in Baluchistan during the year under report. There was however an unusually high incidence of Oriental Sore in Quetta during the year. Oriental Sore locally known as Sindh Sore has been known in Baluchistan for a very long time; but during the year under report it appeared in an epidemic form. The cause of it was presumably due to the large increase of sandfly breeding in the debris of broken mud houses and neglected conditions of gardens of both Cantonment and Civil areas after the earthquake, which furnished favourable breeding places for sandflies.

A party under Doctor Smith of the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, was deputed to investigate the epidemic of this disease. Dr. Smith returned after a month but the investigation was continued for about another three months by his subordinates—one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and one Laboratory attendant upto the end of August 1936.

The remedy suggested was to control the breeding sites of sandflies by improving the sanitary condition of houses, destruction of sandflies in inhabited rooms by insecticidal sprays and convertion of Habib Nullah into a definite channel lined with well laid bricks set in mortar.

Efforts are however being made to give effect to these measures.

As a preventive measure the whole population of Quetta was inoculated against Cholera and vaccinated against Small-pox as was done last year. An inspection post like the last year was established at Much in June 1936 till the danger of imported cases of infectious diseases from down countries was over. Thorough vaccination work was also carried out in all the Districts in Baluchistan.

Anti-fly and anti-malaria work was continued to be adopted in the Urban Areas—Apart from this a special supply of Quinine Sulphate was made to all the Hospitals and Dispensaries in Baluchistan, intended to supplement the ordinary supply of Quinine, in order to treat more efficiently the relapse cases of Malaria and to enable a real effort to be made to stamp out Malaria.

At Quetta high standard of sanitation was maintained under most difficult conditions under an efficient staff of Public Health, with the result that the state of Public Health at Quetta during the year under report was very satisfactory. There were no indigineous cases of epidemic diseases in the town throughout the year.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The year under report opened with 47 Hospitals and Dispensaries as detailed in the attached Statement A.

Out of these the Civil Hospital at Kalat being no longer required there was abolished with effect from 31st October 1936, and its staff was called back to the Civil Medical Department, it being replaced by a Hospital maintained by the Kalat State.

The Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital, Quetta which ceased to function in June 1935, owing to the earthquake, restarted work from 1st February 1936, in the compound of the Civil Hospital, Quetta. Besides a new Dispensary at Nok-Kundi, the rail head was opened and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, from the Dalbandin Dispensary was sent to Nok-Kundi the Dispensary at Dalbandin being put under the charge of a selection grade compounder. The Civil Hospital at Quetta continued to function in the temporary huts constructed last year on the old site of the Civil Hospital, Quetta.

The Church of England Zenana Mission Hospital and the Mission Hospital belonging to the C. M. S., Society at Quetta began to function again from 29th April and 1st May 1936, respectively, and in all treated 192,101 patients. Out of these the number of in-patients was 993 and the rest 191,108 being the out-patients. The total number of Minor as well as Major operations performed was 820.

The C. M. S., Dispensary which has been doing so excellent work in the past continued to function at Mastung during the summer season and at Dhadhar during the winter. Treatment to 16 in-patients and 181,094 out-patients respectively was given during the year. The total number of Minor operations performed was 510.

The Municipal Dispensary which ceased to function on account of the earthquake was not revived.

Works.—The minor works of ordinary nature costing about Rs. 2,000. were carried out to Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year. The construction of a new dispensary with residential quarters for the staff at Killa-saifulla, at a cost of Rs. 23,700 was sanctioned during the year. The construction of quarters for Sub-Assistant Surgeon, at Kach was dropped as the Political Agent, Sibi had with the approval of the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, P. W. D., in Baluchistan transferred the quarter occupied by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon from 1926, borne on the books of the Political Agent, Sibi, to

the Medical Department to be used as Residential quarter of Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Kach. The works which could not be sanctioned during the year on account of the lack of funds are given below:—

	Rs.
1. Construction of a new Dispensary with residential quarters for the staff at Smallon	18,000
2. Quarters for Compounder at Harnai . . .	1,970
3. Construction of 2 quarters at Ziarat for the clerical establishment of the Residency Surgeon and C. M. O. in Baln.	3,700
TOTAL .	23,670

Attendance in Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The total number of cases treated in all classes of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Province excluding Mission Hospital was 672,880 against 714,978 during the last year. Number of in-door patients treated in all classes of Hospitals and Dispensaries was 11,263 against 9,300 during the last year.

Number of beds available.—There were 677 beds available, *viz.*, 531 for males and 146 for females, in all classes of Hospitals and Dispensaries in Baluchistan. Out of which 312·69 were occupied daily on the average throughout the year against 260·26, during the last year.

Diseases.—The principal diseases for which treatment was sought during the year and their geograhpical distribution is shown below:—

Name of diseases.	Quetta Pishin District.	Sibi District.	Loralai District.	Zhob District.	Kalat and Chagai Districts.	Total.
Malaria—						
Treated . . .	23,545	25,338	15,268	16,124	20,374	
Deaths . . .	9	3	..	..	..	
Dysentery—						
Treated . . .	919	341	198	73	764	
Deaths . . .	8	1	1	..	..	
Diarrhoea—						
Treated . . .	2,635	1,973	1,527	985	1,886	
Deaths . . .	2	4	..	..	1	
Ulcerative Inflammation—						
Treated . . .	15,719	17,493	14,670	10,992	17,053	
Deaths . . .	2	..	..	..	..	
Rheumatic fever—						
Treated . . .	239	208	183	124	214	
Diseases of the Respiratory system other than Pneumonia and Tuberculosis—						
Treated . . .	13,629	10,537	5,795	6,494	18,216	
Other diseases of the Digestive system excluding Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Tumours						
Treated . . .	25,331	10,380	16,355	14,766	22,884	

There were 110,649 cases of Malaria with 11 deaths against 1,30,490 with 7 deaths in 1935. Anti-Malaria measures continued to be adopted in the Urban areas which resulted in the improvement of the Sanitary conditions and general health of the people.

A special supply of Quinine in addition to the ordinary supply, intended to supplement the ordinary supply was made to all the Hospitals and Dispensaries in Baluchistan, so that cases of Malaria could be more efficiently treated by proper and sufficient dosage of Quinine which was made by the Government of India during the last year or so and all Hospitals and Dispensaries will only receive their annual ordinary supply. Instructions were issued to all the Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Compounders in charge of the Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Province to make every effort to treat all cases of Malaria as thoroughly as possible so that the large number of relapse cases of Malaria which at present require treatment every year may be reduced.

In short this special supply of Quinine had been given to enable a real effort to be made to stamp out Malaria, and by doing so for a year or two more, it is hoped that very few relapse cases will occur in future and the ordinary supply would be sufficient to deal with fresh cases.

There were 393 cases of poisoning against 404 during the last year and out of these 39 cases were by opium with 1 death and 354 by other means.

The Province remained immune from infectious diseases. The Sub-joined table shows cases of Small-pox, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis of lungs, Influenza asd Relasping fever registered in various Hospitals.

Name of Diseases.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
Small-pox	6	15	..	2
Pneumonia	1,460	1,800	95	129
Tuberculosis of lungs	227	228	15	13
Influenza	242	1,724	..	..
Relapsing Fever	8	4	..	..

Surgical Operations.—During the year under report 15,570 operations with 33 deaths were performed in all kinds of Hospitals and Dispensaries excluding Mission Hospitals and their Geographical distribution will be found at the end of Statement D. During the year 1935 the surgical operations in Government, Local Fund and Private aided Dispensaries was equal to 12,900 with 22 deaths.

Expenditure.—The total income of Hospitals and Dispensaries including expenditure incurred from Provincial Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,01,495 against Rs. 2,69,553 in 1935, and the total expenditure was Rs. 2,34,409 against Rs. 2,49,494, in 1935 and Rs. 3,10,966 in 1933. The decrease in expenditure is due to the Quetta Municipal Dispensaries and Kalat Hospital having ceased to function and also to certain appointments having remained vacant in the Civil Hospital at Quetta, throughout the year.

Vaccination.—9 Vaccinators were employed in the Province and the total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 53,371, excluding compulsory vaccination in Quetta during May-July 1936 amounting to 16,000 against 7,000 last year.

	1935.	1936.
1. Quetta Pishin	1,136	5,933
2. Sibi	3,610	6,373
3. Loralai District	5,246	926
4. Zhob District	3,232	8,673
5. Lasbela State	1,939	1,133
6. Quetta City	895	18,795
7. Quetta Cantonment	3,610	6,384
8. Kalat State	834	5,154

Vaccination being non-compulsory in Baluchistan, the people in rural areas only get their children vaccinated when threatened by an epidemic.

The appointment of the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer was held by Lieut.-Colonel John Rodger, O.B.E., M.C., I.M.S., throughout the year. He also held the collateral charge of the Civil Surgeon, Quetta.

The appointments of the Civil Surgeon, Loralai and Sibi, Chaman and Fort Sandeman were held by:—

Loralai and Sibi—

1. Major H. Williamson, O.B.E., I.M.S., from 1st January 1936 upto 7th October 1936.
2. Lieut.-Colonel J. Rodger, M.C., I.M.S., from 8th October 1936 to 18th October 1936.
3. Lieut-Colonel R. S. Aspinall, I.M.S., from 19th October 1936 to 31st December 1936.

Chaman—

1. Captain J. Brebner, I.M.S., from 1st January 1936 to 4th June 1936.
2. Captain J. C. Leach, I.M.S., from 5th June 1936 to 15th December 1936.
3. Captain G. P. Charlewood, I.M.S., from 16th December to 31st December 1936.

Fort Sandeman—

1. Captain G. P. Charlewood, I.M.S., from 1st January 1936 to 7th February 1936.
2. Captain T. R. Cawthorn, I.M.S., from 8th February 1936 to 15th December 1936.
3. Lieut. M. S. Chanda, I.M.S., from 6th December 1936 to 14th December 1936.
4. Captain S. G. O'Neill, I.M.S., from 15th December 1936 to 31st December 1936.

General.

Opening of wards in the Quetta City.—During the winter of 1935-36, it was obvious that the neighbourhood of the Race Course chiefly a garden area was becoming increasingly congested and its sanitary control became one of increasing difficulty. It was therefore decided

to open some of the outer wards of the city for the accommodation of the population and to allow them to construct temporary buildings to live in and for business purposes. It was also decided to close the Brewery Camp at the same time, the move of the population from the Race Course area took place. The move was done about the beginning of June 1936. Before any of the population was allowed to move into the city, new latrine groups and incinerators had been erected as most of the old latrine groups had been destroyed. Water supply had also been over-hauled and it was made a point that as much water supply as possible was got from the Cantonment water supply. Drains as far as possible were opened up.

As clearance advanced and more wards were opened up for the erection of temporary buildings; this work of erecting necessary latrine groups, opening of drains, etc., was continued in advance of actual occupation and sanitary staff moved from Camp sites to the city as required. The city was kept under close sanitary control as the temporary conditions under which the population of Quetta was living were such as to make it necessary for the most strict form of sanitary control to be maintained.

The Hazara population who were settled in three camps in Nichari area began during the winter of 1935-36, to construct underground dwellings with usually a small temporary erection above ground. This system of underground dwellings had been very greatly extended during the winter of 1935-36, with the result that these camps were highly congested and completely insanitary and it was proposed to deal with these camps in March 1937.

Housing of Labourers.—Another important feature of the year was the question of the housing of Labour. Labour in considerable number was required for Reconstruction in Quetta Cantonment, Railway Reconstruction and private enterprise and Quetta City for the erection of temporary buildings.

The Military authorities laid out a cooly camp complete with Hospital and water borne sanitary arrangements and huts were constructed by the Contractors to house their own Labour. This camp was not popular and the same applied in a lesser degree to the Railway Labour camp.

A similar camp called the Tin Town quite near the city was erected by the Civil Authorities but even it was very difficult to persuade the coolies to live, with the result that a large number of coolies employed on Reconstruction work in the Cantonment and on Railway Reconstruction housed themselves in the City wherever they could find accommodation, as did also those employed on private works in the city.

Temporary buildings under private enterprise began to spring up very quickly to house these coolies, as coolies were willing to pay for accommodation rather than live rent free in the Military Labour Camp. A large number of the buildings erected for this purpose were unsatisfactory and in many cases coolies were found to be living in conditions of extreme over-crowding and with no sanitary arrangements such as latrines, bath rooms, Kitchens and drainage. It therefore, became necessary for the safety of the Cantonments and the City to condemn on sanitary grounds buildings where such conditions prevailed.

The Military Labour Camp was improved by providing it with better shops, and eating houses, better accommodation, cooking places and better lighting of the Camp and it was hoped that this Camp would become much more attractive and the same recommendations were suggested, should apply to the Railway Camp. As regards the Tin Town, the huts were plastered and lined inside and it actually resulted in such huts being occupied very soon.

Epidemic Diseases and their prevention.—There were no epidemic diseases in the Province, as well as in the Quetta City. As a preventive measure anti-cholera inoculations and vaccinations were again carried out during the year and about twenty-seven thousand, anti-cholera inoculations and over sixteen thousand Vaccinations against Small-pox were done.

An Inspection post was established at Quetta Railway station under a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a Nurse and a vaccinator for inspection of all persons arriving in Quetta and to carry out these inoculations and vaccinations. Inspection and Anti-cholera Inoculation and Vaccination work was also carried out in the city and its environs so that all persons who had arrived before the establishment of the inspection post at Quetta Railway station on 15th May 1936, could be dealt with. It was found necessary to do this in the evenings—usually when it was dark as it was only at this time after their return from work, that all coolies could be found for Inspection. In addition to this free Quinine was also distributed.

An Inspection post was also established at Mach Railway Station and the Railway Sub-Assistant Surgeon, stationed there, inspected all passengers for the presence of infectious diseases. One case of Small-pox was detected at Mach and isolated there. A few cases of Small-pox, however, managed to get into Quetta, but these were quickly recognised and isolated. Only one case of Cholera was reported. The case died the day after his arrival in Quetta.

Oriental Sore.—An interesting feature was the severe Epidemic of Oriental Sore which manifested itself during the winter of 1935-36. Infections were contracted presumably three months previously and were due to the bites of sandflies. An Oriental Sore Investigation party was sent by the Government of India, under Doctor Smith of the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli.

Dr. Smith remained in Quetta from the end of April 1936 to end of May 1936 and his subordinates continued the investigation for another three months. The party was more concerned with prevention, *i.e.*, control of breeding than actual treatment. It was considered that there was a great increase of sandfly breeding after the earthquake and also an absence of the natural enemies, where the population was encamped after the earthquake during the summer of 1935. As regards the sandfly measures by dealing with the breeding places, the party was unable to give much help, as regards breeding places. Both Europeans and Indians were attacked and the Hazara population especially the children were especially heavily infected and with such large number of infections among the population, the number of cases of Oriental Sore was still further increased.

It was impossible and impracticable to consider the control of sandfly breeding. The main consideration therefore was to try to reduce the number of human infections by successful treatment of as large a number of cases as possible before the next sandfly breeding season. As successful treatment entirely depended on cases being under complete control and supervision, this could be done as regards all cases among the Police Force and those employed in Civil Offices.

As regards the infected population living in Nichari, a dispensary in Nichari was opened under a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, as it was essential for all cases to be registered and arrangement made to see that all cases attended regularly for compulsory treatment.

Sandflies were very numerous during July and August and the period in which all conditions are suitable and favourable for sandflies to carry the disease can be limited to a short period within the limits of 1st June to 10th September. At the time when Dr. Smith came very few sandflies were breeding and very few sandflies were

found in the wild state and very little breeding of sandflies. The diseases was characterised by the large number of sores per individual—the average being 8 to 10 and the largest being 100. Very few cases show a single or even two sores.

Various measures were adopted during the sandfly breeding season including spraying of Hazara underground camp twice a week with Pyrocide and free use of a local repellant ointment or pomade by those who could be persuaded to use it. Protection of individuals by various methods may be tried but amongst a civil population cannot be enforced.

Last year we attempted with a certain amount of success, to treat as many cases as could be found with the idea of curing cases before the next sandfly breeding season and so to prevent sandflies becoming infected. This again was much difficult, as a certain number of uncured cases are bound to remain to spread the infection.

Colonel Rodger as Chief Medical Officer was of the opinion that the Habib Nullah area is probably a most fertile breeding place and the conditions in practically the whole of the temporary city area are very suitable for sandfly breeding. As regards the Habib Nullah it has been suggested that this should be filled up into a uniform width and brick lined. As regards the city itself it is considered that Anti-sandfly measures in any form either by dealing with the breeding places or protecting of individuals from bites of adult flies are almost impossible. The only solution is a well built pucca City.

The following received the titles :—

1. Sardar Shiv Chran Singh, M.B.B.S., House Surgeon, Quetta. SARDAR SAHIB.

2. Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Karam Chand. Kapur, Civil Hospital, Fort Sandeman. RAI SAHIB.

The statements marked A, B, C, D, F, and G, are enclosed herewith.

STATEMENT A.

Showing the number of dispensaries in Baluchistan during the year 1936.

1	2		3		4		5		6
Class of dispensary.	Number open on the 31st December 1935.		Number opened during the year.		Number closed during the year.		Number open on the last day of the year.		Remarks.
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	
I.—State-Public .	8	23	..	1	1	..	7	24	Civil Dispensary, Ziarat, opened for the summer months and closed as usual.
II.—State-Special .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
III.—Others . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
IV.—Local Fund .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
V.—Private aided .	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital, Quetta, restarted work from 1st February 1936.
VI.—Private non-aided	2	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	
VII.—Railway . .	3	5	..	..	..	..	3	5	
Total .	17	30	2	1	1	..	18	31	

STATEMENT B.

Table showing maternity and child welfare centres, Health Visitors and trained midwives in Rural and Urban areas in Baluchistan during the year 1936, in Quetta-Pishin District.

Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by agency other than Government or Local and Municipal	1
Trained Visitors-Urban	1
Trained Dais-Urban	1
Trained midwives	*Nil.*

STATE

Table showing services in Rural and Urban

Rural.

District.	Medical Officers of Health.		Epidemic Staff.	Sanitary and Health Inspector.	Vaccinators.		School Medical Officer.	Other Health Staff.
	Health Licentiates.							
	D. P. H.	L.P.H.S.			Males.	Females.		
Quetta-Pishin	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Sibi and Loralai	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Zhob Fort Sandeman.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kalat and Chagai	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
					7*	..	..	..

* Work both in Rural

MENT B (I).

Areas in Baluchistan during the year 1936.

Urban.									
Medical Officers of Health.				Sanitary and Health Inspector.	Vaccinators.		Inspectors of vaccination.	School Medical Officers.	Other Health Staff.
Holding Licentiates D. P. H. (L. P. H. S.).					Males.	Females.			
Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.						
1	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	9	1				

and Urban Areas.

STATEMENT B (II).

Statement showing the distribution of Medical Personnel in Baluchistan during the year 1936.

—	Provincial Headquarters, Hospitals and Dispensaries.					District Headquartes and Other Urban Areas.					Rural Areas.					Total.	Remarks.
	State Public.	State special.	Local and Municipal Fund.	Private aided.	Private non-aided.	State Public.	State special.	Local and Municipal Fund.	Private aided.	Private non-aided.	State Public.	State special.	Local and Municipal Fund.	Private aided.	Private Non-aided.		
								Men.									
I. M. S. Officers . .	1	..	..	..	..	4*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	*One whole time Civil Surgeon and three part time at Chaman 1 and Fort Sandeman 2.
I. M. D. Salaries, Graduate (or Assistant Surgeons).	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	
I. M. D. Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	4	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	2	25	
Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	3	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	16	
Nurses	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Compounders . .	7	..	..	..	2	12	5	..	..	3	21	..	..	..	2	52	

								Women.									
Salaried Graduate or Assistant Surgeons.	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Salaried Licentiate or Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Midwives . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	3	1†	..	..	..	5	13	† Also work in Urban areas.
Dais	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Nurses	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Compounders . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	

STATE

Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door patients treated in State Province during

District.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.				Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharge otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated.	No. of beds available.		Daily
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Quetta-Pishin District	..	3,826	506	200	4,532	3,773	302	304	153	16·600	254	30	95·60
Sibi District	..	1,808	477	232	2,518	2,147	153	162	56	24·06	87	41	52·67
Loralai District	..	1,038	489	241	1,768	1,355	250	133	30	9·49	48	34	28·45
Zhob District	..	1,054	269	77	1,397	1,235	94	52	49	6·24	97	16	30·38
Kalat and Chagai District	..	921	84	43	1,048	907	40	78	23	37·09	145	25	32·96
GRAND TOTAL	..	8,644	1,825	794	11,263	9,417	836	729	281	93·48	631	146	240·06

MENT C.

Public, Local Fund Private-aided and Subsidized Dispensaries of the Baluchistan the year 1936.

patients.			Out-door patients.								
average number.			Number treated				Daily average attendance.				Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
			Total treated.								
Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
14·33	5·71	116·14	96,608	22,460	38,968	158,036	512·33	104·67	206·33	823·98	162,568
13·07	5·49	71·23	64,119	25,006	50,521	139,646	376·55	129·78	209·36	715·69	142,164
11·16	4·219	43·829	66,541	12,393	23,073	102,007	258·41	63·40	104·58	426·39	103,775
10·31	3·08	43·77	51,197	13,028	20,745	84,970	236·48	63·91	106·35	406·74	86,567
3·37	2·32	38·65	103,440	23,932	49,586	176,958	591·64	137·12	283·32	1,012·08	178,006
52·74	20·819	313·619	381,905	96,819	182,893	661,617	1,976·01	498·88	909·94	3384·83	672,880

STATEMENT D.

Showing number of beds, number of In-door and Out-door patients and number of Surgical operations and the geographical distribution of infectious and other diseases treated in all classes of medical institutions in Baluchistan Province during the year 1936.

	Provincial Total.		Name of District.				
	Total Treated.	Total Deaths.	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Kalat & Chagai.
Grand Total, Treated	672,880	...	162·568	142,164	103,775	86,367	178,006
Grand total, Deaths	...	285	154	60	30	19	22
Surgical Operations Total treated .	15,570	...	5,030	3,505	2,604	1,296	3,135
Deaths . . .	...	33	23	6	3	1	...

APPENDIX F.

REVISED STATEMENT G.

Showing the Income and Expenditure of State-public, Local Fund and Private-aided Dispensaries of the Baluchistan Residency Province in the year 1906.

Districts.	Name of Dispensary.	Cash tickets.	Fees.	Fees, Local and State Funds.	Fees and contributions from patients.	Fees and contributions from patients, received by medical officers and subscribers.	Miscellaneous receipts (including sale of medicines, etc.).	Total receipts.	Medical officers.	Assists.	Dresser servants.	Medicines.	Diet.	Lighting, fuel and all establishment.	Fees paid to medical officers and subscribers.	Repairs to buildings.	Miscellaneous charges.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance (including Government securities).	Average cost of each patient.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Public, State Dispensaries and Dispensaries.	7,451 8 0	17,929 15 7	5,450	...	...	501 0 0	1,19,331 15 7	62,508 11 0	4,800 12 0	11,461 11 0	17,278 12 11	7,174 11 0	2,264 15 0	1,400 0 0	10,845 0 0	15,470 7 0	2,18,151 0 0	2,015 0 0	...
	Private-aided.																			
Sibi	Sibi Private Hospital, Sibi.	18,462 0 0	4,407 0 0	1,300	...	...	864 14 0	6,571 14 0	2,400 0 0	...	1,344 0 0	711 10 0	56 0 0	...	...	124 0 0	0 0 0	4,635 1 0	10,045 12 10	0 14 0
																264 0 0				
Kach	Lady Dufferin Hospital, Fort Sandeman.	8,135 10 0	5,291 0 0	...	...	...	84 0 0	13,510 10 0	1,728 14 0	720 0 0	840 0 0	558 10 0	32 0 0	...	...	447 12 0	311 0 0	3,145 7 0	5,312 0 0	0 7 0
	State Public.																			
Lasbela	Pirani Hospital, Lasbela.	...	4,576 11 0	...	...	...	...	4,576 11 0	1,014 0 0	720 0 0	1,320 0 0	191 11 0	180 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	104 0 0	4,576 11 0	...	1 0 0
	Total.	43,147 18 0	34,705 11 7	1,300	...	...	799 14 0	80,452 4 11	6,054 5 0	1,440 0 0	4,797 0 0	1,252 0 0	286 12 0	34 0 0	...	1,036 0 0	620 0 0	15,080 4 0	44,038 12 0	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	43,212 16 0	1,85,124 15 0	6,850	...	...	1,299 14 0	2,31,486 4 0	10,252 0 0	6,240 12 0	19,170 11 0	19,890 0 0	7,864 0 0	2,420 12 0	1,400 0 0	12,274 0 0	16,600 0 0	2,34,466 4 0	47,125 12 0	...

STATEMENT G

STATE

Showing the income and expenditure of State, Baluchistan in

District.	Name of dispensary.	Cash balance.	Income.				
			Government contribution.		Local fund contributions.	Interest on investments.	Total receipts.
			As salary.	Otherwise.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sibi .	Mc. Ivor Female Hospital, Sibi .	34,062 0 1	...	4,927	1,200	644 14 3	6,771 14 3
Zhob .	Lady Dufferin Hospital, Fort Sandeman . . .	4,358 4 9	5,291	...	...	94 0 0	9,743 4 9
	TOTAL . .	38,420 4 10	5,291	4,927	1,200	738 14 3	16,515 3 0

MENT G.

public, local fund and private-aided dispensaries of the year 1936.

Expenditure.									
Salaries.			Medicines.						Closing balance.
Medical officers.	Nurses.	Inferior servants.	European.	Diet.	Miscellaneous charges.	Buildings or repairs.	Investments.	Total expenditure.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2,400 0 0	...	1,584	711 10 6	53 0 6	36 6 6	...	...	4,788 1 6	36,045 13 10
1,793 13 0	720	810	559 13 0	52 5 2	311 9 1	446 15 0	2,203 2 0	6,902 9 3	2,840 11 6
4,193 13 0	720	2,394	1,271 7 6	108 5 8	347 15 7	446 15 0	2,203 2 0	11,690 10 9	38,886 8 4

APPENDIX XI.

POLICE.

Strength and Cost.—The strength and cost of Police was as under:—

	1935.		1936.	
	Actual strength.	Cost.	Actual strength.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
Quetta-Pishin including Nushki, Bolan and Sibi . . .	1,538	7,90,882	1,548	7,78,560
Zhob-Loralai	707	3,58,220	672	3,48,760
Total .	2,245	11,49,102	2,220	11,27,320

The decrease in expenditure is partly due to the fact that in 1935 a considerable amount was spent on purchase of furniture to replace that destroyed during the earthquake and on account of cost of Railway warrants owing to the special concession of one month's special casual leave sanctioned by the Government of India after the earthquake.

Additional Police.—The following Additional Police were employed during the year in the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts:—

For Labour Camp, Quetta.

Inspector	1
Sub-Inspector	1
Head Constables	9
Foot Constables	70

For S. P. C. A.

Head Constable.	1

The number of other Additional Police paid by the Railway was 22 against 27 in the previous year.

Crimes.—The number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with during the year was 3,220 as against 2,931 in the previous year. The distribution of the cases by districts was as follows:—

District.	1935.	1936.	Class VI.
Quetta-Pishin	2,303	2,515	1,951
Sibi	268	233	115
Loralai	106	110	68
Zhob	187	256	146
Kalat	59	50	11
Chagai	8	56	48
Total .	2,931	3,220	2,339

Eliminating 2,339 cases in class VI (petty offences and public nuisance) the number of cognizable cases in classes I—V (offences under the Indian Penal Code) totalled 881 against 756 in the previous year.

The subjoined table gives the result of the Police working during the year under report:—

District.	Cases.			Person.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
							Rs.	Rs.	
Quetta-Pishin	2,515	2,020	80	2,383	2,084	87	41,623	16,909	40
Sibi . .	233	133	57	223	161	72	6,735	2,622	30
Zhob-Loralai .	366	248	68	331	255	77	6,808	2,083	31
Kalat . .	50	14	28	35	15	43	1,005	56	6
Chagai . .	56	50	90	66	52	88	42	38	93
Total 1936 .	3,220	2,465	76	3,038	2,567	84	56,213	21,708	39
Total 1935 .	2,931	2,233	76	2,845	2,326	82	67,592	36,549	54

Health.—The total number of men admitted into hospital during the course of the year was 1,580 against 1,505 in the previous year; which gives a daily average of 4·32.

Resignations.—The percentage of resignations accepted was 1·12 against 1·16 in the previous year.

Punishments.—The number of men punished judicially and departmentally was 4 and 197 against 6 and 127 in the previous year. The number of men dismissed was 5 against 14 in the previous year.

Rewards.—Rewards aggregating Rs. 483 were paid to 47 men during the year. One Head Constable of the Zhob-Loralai Police Force was also awarded the Indian Police Medal for gallantry in an outrage in Loralai town.

Denomination.—The percentage of Hindus (including Sikhs) and Muhammadans employed in the Force was 18 and 82 against 15 and 85.

Education.—Literacy in the Force was 31 per cent. as compared with 26 per cent. in the previous year.

Shortage of Officers and men.—The number of vacancies among European Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables was 1, 1, 4 and 33 respectively.

Conduct and discipline.—The general conduct and discipline of the force was satisfactory.

Recruiting.—As in the past no difficulty was experienced in recruiting.

APPENDIX XII.

JAILS.

The daily average number of prisoners including non-criminal lunatics was 785·54 against 859·58 in the past year. The number of prisoners received during the year under report was six thousand two hundred and twenty-seven against six thousand seven hundred and thirty-one in the previous year.

The table below gives figures for the Jails and lock-ups in the various districts for the year under report.

	Daily average number of prisoners of all classes.	Dieting cost per head per annum.	Daily average number of sick prisoners.	Percentage of daily sick to daily average.
Central Jail, Mach.. . .	481·57	39·51	6·22	1·29
District Jail, Quetta . .	40·90	56·89	..	..
District Jail, Sibi . . .	100·16	33·84	1·81	1·81
Quetta-Pishin District . .	31·83	85·29	·25	0·81
Sibi District	52·64	42·60	..	..
Loralai District . . .	84·23	38·73	1·81	2·10
Zhob District	35·97	65·65	·47	1·31
Kalat District . . .	3·14	43·63	..	..
Chagai District . . .	4·57	46·12	..	..
Total for 1936 . .	835·01	42·69	10·56	1·26
Total for 1935 . .	859·58	53·94	11·42	1·33

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was 153,656 against 174,820·49, the cost per head being 184·02 against 203·38 in the previous year.

There were 14 deaths in the year under report against 67 in the past year. Out of these 4 only were due to tuberculosis. On the whole the health of the prisoners was good.

The discipline maintained in all the jails during the year was satisfactory. The factories which are maintained in the Central Jail, Mach are manufacturing durries (plain striped, granite pattern and floral and tapestry) dasuti and garah dusters, nowars of all sorts used in Government offices, silken and cotton materials, furnitures, etc. The demand from the public is still restricted but the Local Government has directed Civil Departments to purchase their requirements from this jail. The demand for durris is on the increase, but due to lack of funds the construction of an Additional Durree shed had to be put off to next year.

In spite of every effort no contract was secured for the jail. It is however gratifying to note that in spite of all this the factory accounts showed a profit of Rs. 512 this year against a net loss of Rs. 5,676, last year.

The net results achieved are as follows:—

	Rs.
(a) By sale of manufactured articles	15,746
(b) Cost of manufactured articles in stock on 31st December 1936	12,676
(c) Outstanding bills	955
	29,377
Deduct the amount shown in the last year account but credited into Treasury this year.	1,938
	27,439

The total outlay on raw materials including all incidental expenses was Rs. 38,352. The value of raw material in hand and in process on 31st December 1936 was Rs. 11,425. Deducting this amount from the total outlay the net outlay comes to Rs. 26,927, thus resulting in net profit of Rs. 512 or 1·33 per cent.

The Quetta District Jail still exists in the tin huts in Race Course. Great difficulty is felt owing to the abnormal increase in the number of undertrials more particularly in the summer months. Efforts are made to relieve the congestion.

REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

APPENDIX XIII.

KALAT STATE.

General and Political.—(1) His Highness the Khan and party left on the 17th January 1937 for Mecca on pilgrimage, His Highness himself travelling from Karachi by air and visiting Demascus, Jerusalem, and Egypt *en route*. The object of visiting these countries, besides the Haj, was to gain knowledge of the economic and ihdustrial conditions prevailing there. The party returned by sea and arrived at Dhadar on the 22nd March 1937.

2. Haji Mir Mohd. Khan an uncle of His Highness the Khan died at Quetta on the 1st October 1936 after a short illness.

3. The help which Government rendered to the State during the last year as the result of the earthquake was continued during the year under report. The work of clearance of Karezes, distribution of plough cattle and flocks having been completed attention was directed towards the important task of housing the population in some sort of earthquake proof hut. On a representation being made the Government augmented the grant originally made for reconstruction purposes to 3,50,000 of which sum 3,13,768 had been spent and 4,722 hut frames provided before the year closed. The work was carried out by a reliable firm from Quetta and in close consultation with the Superintending Engineer. The balance is being utilised to provide a further 560 huts for poor villagers. In this connection the State also spent Rs. 7,000 on the transport of hutting material from the Railway terminus to the various dumps.

4. Over and above this assistance sewing machines (at a cost of Rs. 4,400) were supplied from the Indian People's Famine Trust Fund to widows and other State subjects, whose machines had been destroyed in the earthquake.

5. The reconstruction work of the administrative buildings at Mastung was taken up during the month of June. The services of a qualified Engineer were obtained through the Superintending Engineer in Baluchistan. The work was given on contract to various contractors who constructed the following buildings at Mastung and Quetta which cost or will cost the State 3 lakhs:—

(1) Wazir-i-Azam's cottage in Shahi Bagh.

(2) Juma Mosque.

(3) Wazir-i-Azam's office.

(4) Niabat office.

(5) Menials Quarters and

(6) Aivan-i-Kalat (His Highness's residence) at Quetta.

Except for (3) the Wazir-i-Azam's Cottage and (6) the Aivan-i-Kalat, all other buildings were incomplete when the year closed, due no doubt to the resignation of the Engineer and the cancellation of the contract.

6. In May Mir Faiz Mohd. a State Mastaufi was shot dead while trying to arrest an offender in Zidi in Jhalawan. The murderer was in turn shot dead by the State Levies who had accompanied the Mastaufi. The State have rendered suitable help to the family of the late Mir Faiz Mohd.

7. During the same month severe fighting took place between Raisani and Lehri tribesmen near Mithri over damage alleged to have been done by the latter to the crops of the former. One of the Raisanis succumbed to his injuries. Peace securities were promptly taken.

8. On the 30th May seven unknown dacoits waylaid, in the outskirts of Nuttal, two bullock carts carrying among others a few traders from Chattar to Nuttal and made good their escape with property valued approximately at Rs. 1,200. The dacoits were pursued and two of them were arrested and confessed their guilt.

9. A local Mulla named Arz Mohd., a Fazil of Deoband, provoked the Sardars through his utterings at a Juma prayer at Kalat on the 7th August and was put under arrest. Subsequently he apologised and was released on condition of future good behaviour.

10. Fighting occurred on 8th September 1936 at Pringabad in the Mastung Niabat between parties of Lehri and Shahwani tribesmen resulting in the death of one of the Lehris and serious injuries to 5 persons from both sides, the cause being a dispute over a debt of Rs. 8. The Mastaufi Mastung reached the spot immediately and succeeded in stopping further bloodshed and controlling the situation.

11. Severe fighting took place on the 31st October 1936 between two parties of Kurd tribesmen residing in Mauza Takri in the Bhag Niabat. Eight men were seriously injured on both sides before the Niabat officials reached the spot and controlled the situation.

12. In the middle of December 1936, 150 persons and 1,000 animals were lost in the heavy rains which fell in the Khozdar *ilaqa* during that month.

13. Sardar Bakhtiar Khan Rustomzai was restored to his Sardari and released from surveillance in the course of the year. This decision led to an expression of resentment on the part of two of the Sarawan chiefs, *viz.*, the Raisani and the Bangulzai, who announced their inability to sit in Jirgas which included the Rustomzai Sardar.

14. The area in dispute between the Kalat State and the Bugti Tumandar on the Bugti Lehri border was again visited jointly by the Political Agent, Kalat, the Political Agent, Sibi, and a representative of the Kalat State. The Mari Tumandar also attended in person as the result of long correspondence and pressure. A joint report embodying the considered views of both the Political Agents has been submitted to the Local Government.

15. The peace in Mekran was slightly disturbed by a few Zikri Mullahs taking offence as the result of the preachings of certain Suni Mullahs. Efforts were made to bring about a compromise between the two sects. The head of the Zikris was also allowed to represent his case to His Highness in person but had not done so when the year closed.

16. Dissatisfied with the Iran Government's latest reforms some 1,658 Baluchis sought refuge from Iran into Mekran during the period under report.

17. The fishermen in Pasni suffered economically for want of suitable markets.

18. *Financial Review.*—The income of the State during the year from all sources including the subsidies and quit rents and the revenue of Mekran amounted to Rs. 15,16,199 against Rs. 14,45,264 and the total expenditure to Rs. 12,25,851 against Rs. 12,50,634 for the preceding year respectively. There was thus a surplus balance of Rs. 2,90,348 at the end of the year which was due to unexpected increase in income under customs and other heads and in part to economy in expenditure.

19. Mekran Revenues which are included in the above figure amounted to Rs. 4,24,242 and the expenditure to 1,42,373 leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 2,81,869.

20. The credit balance held by the State at the close of the year was Rs. 33,00,026 against Rs. 34,94,575 in the preceding year. Of this amount Rs. 24,61,900 are vested in Government loans and Rs. 3 lacs in shares of the Quetta Electric Supply Company. In addition to the above the State holds Government Promissory Notes of the face value Rs. 41,50,000 of the year 1865, yielding a fixed interest of Rs. 1,45,250 per annum.

21. *Legislation and prohibition.*—398 criminal, civil and 7 miscellaneous cases including 3 appeals were disposed of during the year by the Wazir i-Azam, while 894 cases were decided by the Naib Wazirs Kalat, Kachhi, Jhalawan and Mekran. These cases were decided by Jirga, arbitration Shariat and compromise.

22. *Jails and Lock-ups.*—The total number of convicts and undertrial prisoners confined in the Kalat State jail and various Niabat. lock-ups including Mekran was 230 and 210 respectively.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND WATER.

23. *Weather and Crops.*—The State is physically divided into three parts *viz.*, the Plains, Highlands and the Sea Coast. Its income is derived largely from agriculture which in turn depends upon timely rainfall.

24. The Karezes damaged by earthquake having been repaired from the Relief Fund a full (and in some cases extra) supply of water was restored and in consequence the crops in Sarawan were once again normal.

25. The Kharif crops in Kachhi were however below the average owing to scarcity of rain and consequent inadequate floods. Most of the inhabitants therefore migrated to Sind but later due to good rains during the winter, some of them returned.

26. Fodder was scarce in both Kachhi and Mekran.

27. The rates rose high during the latter part of the year and scarcity of wheat-grain was felt especially in Mekran and Kachhi.

28. The actual collection on account of Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,90,122 as against Rs. 3,46,542 last year.

29. The Lehri-Khanwah Scheme continued to operate. and cost Rs. 7,948-11-4 on account of repairs against 10,365-0-1 last year. This excludes the labour supplied by the Zamindars.

30. *Trade.*—The figures showing the total value of imports into and exports from all ports in Mekran are as under:—

	1935-36.	1936-37.
Imports . . .	12,38,707	17,48,447
Exports . . .	1,90,695	2,27,835

31. The income from Customs duty from all ports amounted to Rs. 3,25,123 as against Rs. 2,35,712 in the preceding year. The increase is due mainly to the improvement in trade carried on by the people living across the Iran border.

32. The State continued to co-operate with the British Government and made all possible efforts to stop smuggling of dutiable goods into British territory. In this connection Mr. C. N. Sharples, I.C.S., of the Customs Department, who was on special duty in connection with smuggling, made certain suggestions which are under the consideration of His Highness the Khan.

33. *Communications.*—The fair-weather roads which already exist in various parts of the State were maintained in good condition.

34. *Medical and Public Health.*—The State maintains eight hospitals in Sarawan, Jhalawan, Kachhi and Mekran, the hospital at Kalat formerly maintained by Government having been added to the list in the course of the year. In addition, there are hospitals at Panjgur and Mand which are maintained by the Baluchistan Government. A Church Missionary Society Hospital also exists at Mastung Road in the summer. It moves to Dhadar during the winter and (since the earthquake) receives a subsidy of Rs. 1,500 per annum from the State. During the year about 1,35,000 patients were treated in these hospitals. The services of a Government Sub-Assistant Surgeon were retained on the personal staff of His Highness.

35. Small-pox broke out in the Dhadar and Lahri Niabats but was checked by timely medical assistance and preventive measures. Malarial fever prevailed in Kachhi and Jhalawan but did not prove fatal. In some of the Niabats of Mekran also small-pox, measles in a mild form and some cases of pneumonia occurred.

36. *Education.*—There were 19 schools in the State as against 16 last year. New primary schools were opened at Zehri and Mashkai in Jhalawan and at Haji-Shahr in Kachhi, the latter by the Shawani Sardar who has since entrusted its control and management to the State.

37. The total number of students at the schools stood at 1,615. Education continues to be free and scholarships were granted liberally in deserving cases. Six students were sent to the Islamia College, Peshawar at State expense. Special care is given to the health of the students and the playing of the games is encouraged. Aid was granted to a few selected Mosque schools.

38. Keeping in view the general unemployment Technical and Industrial Education was started in the school at Surab as an experiment, which has proved successful. It is now proposed to include Technical education as part of the normal education syllabus in the State.

39. The strength of the Kalat State Force stood at 280 the same as last year. It cost the State Rs. 1,83,195 against 1,78,931 last year.

40. The strength of the State Levies was 449 as compared with 481 in the preceding year.

41. *State Stud.*—In consideration of the heavy outlay involved in the maintenance of the Stud most of the Race Horses were either sold or disposed of during the year.

42. *Mekran Levy Corps.*—The discipline and morale of the corps has been good throughout the year.

The strength of the corps was 12 Indian Officers and 427 other Ranks. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining recruits.

Great attention has been paid to Musketry with excellent results.

APPENDIX XIV.

LASBELA STATE.

1. *General and Political.*—The Malir wife of Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, C.I.E., gave birth to a son on the 17th November. A previous daughter and a son by the same wife died during the year.

2. The Jam was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 23rd June 1936.

3. A discontented party of Zikris headed by Mulla Bayan and consisting of about 1,000 souls arrived to live in the suburbs of Ormara. Their case is under the consideration of the Kalat State authorities.

4. *Administration of Lands.*—There was no change in the land taxation. The Revenue assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 48,357-7-3 against Rs. 41,177-12-9 last year. It was realized in full without resort to coercive measures.

5. *Criminal Justice Legislation and Protection.*—The number of criminal cases of all descriptions was 492 including 69 from the last year. Of these 420 were disposed of leaving 72 pending at the close of the year.

6. These cases involved the arrest of 548 men of whom 139 were found guilty and convicted, 398 released while the remaining 11 are still under trial. During the year under report, there were 4 cases of murder, 20 of adultery and 1 of suicide. The majority of other cases related to crimes of petty nature.

7. The total fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 8,407-9-4 while Rs. 7,116-02 were outstanding from the last year. Of the total, Rs. 4,607-10-10 were realized in cash, Rs. 2,601-13-4 were written off, Rs. 59-2-8 represented the amount in lieu of which sentences of imprisonment were served, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,254-14-8 due for collection at the end of the year.

8. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 4,773-14-3 of which property worth Rs. 2,274 was recovered against Rs. 3,295-14-3 in the preceding year.

9. There were 20 prisoners in the Bela Jail at the close of the year against 22 last year.

10. *Military Forces.*—The Lassi (local) army consisting of 58 men and the Military Police of 61 men continued to be maintained by the State. The Force performed its duties satisfactorily. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 25,335-1-11 against Rs. 24,466-4-9 last year.

11. The State Levies, who are entrusted with the duties of the Police as well as other miscellaneous work connected with the Revenue and Judicial Administration of the State, also performed the duties of the village watchmen. They numbered 114 as last year.

12. *Production and Distribution—Weather and Crops.*—Owing to the lack of timely rains the Kharif crops were indifferent. There was acute scarcity of fodder and consequently the condition of the cattle was very poor. Later, rains in Bela, however resulted in a slight improvement in the crop of 'Sarshaf' rape seed.

13. *Irrigation.*—The Tatian Band constructed last year was partly washed away and had to be repaired.

14. *Trade.*—Trade was far from flourishing. The duty collected amounted to Rs. 2,02,269-14-6 against Rs. 2,31,046-9-3 in the preceding year.

15. *Revenue and Finance.*—The total income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 3,41,309-2-1 against Rs. 3,70,960-5-2 in the preceding year. The expenditure including the Public works amounted to Rs. 3,55,339 against Rs. 3,36,841-15-6. The reserve fund stood at Rs. 4,83,200.

16. *Vital Statistics.*—The State maintains three civil dispensaries at Bela, Uthal and Ormara, the latter in charge of an experienced Compounder. The dispensary at Bela has a small indoor-patients ward for males and also a mid-wife. Another Ward to accommodate female patients was constructed during the year with the money returned from the Silver Jubilee contributions.

17. Small-pox and measles appeared in the State in a mild form during the year. Cases of pneumonia were also reported resulting in a few deaths among children. There was no case of plague.

18. *Education.*—The State maintains one middle, one upper, and two lower primary schools at Bela, Ormara, Uthal and Son-Miani respectively.

The total number of boys on the roll was 319 as under as against 246 last year:—

Bela	131
Ormara	117
Uthal	31
Son-Miani	40
	319

19. The Khoja community's School at Ormara continued to receive an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 from His Highness the Agha Khan.

20. The cost of maintenance of the four State schools amounted to Rs. 3,638-3-6 against Rs. 3,807-2-6 in the last year.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

APPENDIX I.

Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1936-37 with the corresponding figures for the preceding year.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Difference + increase — decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Gross Demand.			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year .	1,15,950	1,06,303	—9,647
(*b*) Current year's demand . .	11,79,086	12,64,025	+84,939
Total .	12,95,036	13,70,328	+75,292
II.—Collections.			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year .	63,184	41,235	—21,949
(*b*) Current year's demand .	7,57,085	9,97,248	+2,40,163
Total .	8,20,269	10,38,483	+2,18,214
III.—Amounts not recovered.			
(*a*) Remissions	3,36,030	2,11,808	—1,24,222
(*b*) Malikana	31,405	30,931	—474
(*c*) Suspensions	12,872	48,730	+35,858
(*d*) Grain and cash allowances .	1,017	13,077	+12,060
(*e*) Arrears	93,430	27,298	—66,132
(*f*) Miscellaneous	112	..	—112
Total .	4,74,866	3,31,844	—1,43,022

This table includes Rs. 1,842-12-1 on account of gross land revenue of the Bolan Tahsil for 1936-37 which is paid to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

APPENDIX II.

An analysis by Districts of the figures shown in Appendix I giving the results exhibited in the sub-joined table as compared with the figures of 1935-36 (increase + and decrease —).

District.	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Quetta-Pishin	-5,671	+32,932
2. Sibi	+75,421	+1,76,160
3. Loralai	+6,665	+11,437
4. Zhob	+18,151	+15,959
5. Kalat	+881	+881
6. Chagai	-20,155	—19,155
Total .	+75,292	+2,18,214

APPENDIX III.

The following are the details of the remissions and suspensions granted during the year 1936-37 :—

District.	Tahsil.	Amount remitted.	Amount suspended.
		Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta . .	8,997	..
Sibi	Nasirabad .	2,01,773	42,128
	Shahrig . .	2	..
	Sibi . .	703	..
Loralai	Duki . .	36	6,602
	Barkhan . .	188	..
Zhob	Fort Sandeman	109	..
Total .		2,11,808	48,730

APPENDIX IV.

Rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold.

Tahsil.	Rates per maund.	
	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta	Whole produce remitted on account of earthquake.	2 15 6
Chaman	2 3 6	2 4 6
Pishin	1 14 6	2 15 0
Shorarud	1 6 0	2 10 6
Bori	2 8 0	2 9 6
Barkhan	1 13 6	2 3 9
Duki	2 4 0	2 7 3
Sinjawi	2 10 0	2 10 0
Musakhel	1 12 0	2 0 0
Fort Sandeman	2 2 0	2 12 0
Killa Saifulla	2 4 0	2 8 0
Hindubagh	3 0 0	3 1 0
Sibi	2 4 0 to 2 12 3	1 15 9 to 2 8 9
Shahrig	2 1 0	2 2 0
Kohlu	2 0 3	2 3 0
Nushki	1 15 9	3 2 0
Dalbandin	1 9 9	2 10 0
Bolan	1 8 6	2 7 0

APPENDIX V.

Average retail prices at which wheat and millet were selling.

Station.	April 1936 (per rupee).			March 1937 (per rupee).		
Wheat.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	S.	Ch.
Quetta	0	12	0	0	9	0
Loralai	0	12	4	0	11	12
Fort Sandeman	0	11	8	0	10	10
Nushki	0	17	0	0	11	8
Millet (Jowari).						
Sibi	0	21	5	0	16	0

APPENDIX VI.

Rainfall in inches.

Station.	Average of 10 years from 1921-22 to 1930-31.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Quetta	8·02	5·55	Could not be recorded owing to the earthquake disaster.	7·79
Sibi	4·76	5·22	6·32	3·70
Harnai	10·72	10·12	12·42	11·85
Loralai	7·97	7·89	8·18	7·73
Fort Sandeman . . .	10·69	8·44	13·44	15·56
Nushki	4·78	2·35	12·68	4·76
Mach	4·61	5·59	11·13	4·65

APPENDIX VII.

The total advances actually made amounted to Rs. 65,750 as compared with Rs. 78,170 in the previous year as shown below :—

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Total.		Difference, increase + decrease —.
	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin .	11,620	29,650	8,610	5,350	20,230	35,000	+14,770
Sibi . .	6,000	2,800	11,300	6,540	17,300	9,340	—7,960
Loralai . .	3,110	2,350	11,680	5,940	14,790	8,290	—6,500
Zhob . .	7,220	3,220	11,450	4,650	18,670	7,870	—10,800
Chagai . .	2,850	860	4,150	4,140	7,000	5,000	—2,000
Kalat . .	..	150	180	100	180	250	+70
Total .	30,800	39,030	47,370	26,720	78,170	65,750	—12,420

APPENDIX VIII.

Municipal and Bazar Funds.

Statement showing the opening and closing balances of the Municipal, Local and Bazar Funds in Baluchistan for the year 1936-37.

Serial No.	Name of Fund.	Opening balance.			Receipts.			Total.			Expenditure.			Closing balance.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Quetta Municipal Fund . . .	*2,09,975	11	0	†3,72,543	0	9	5,82,518	11	9	4,59,720	4	11	‡1,22,798	6	10
	Total Municipal Fund .	2,09,975	11	0	3,72,543	0	9	5,82,518	11	9	4,59,720	4	11	1,22,798	6	10
2	Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.	1,02,476	13	7	2,13,189	15	7	3,15,666	13	2	1,49,579	11	4	1,66,087	1	10
3	Sibi District Bazar Fund . . .	21,170	2	7	74,595	6	2	95,765	8	9	74,422	3	7	21,343	5	2
4	Loralai Bazar Fund . . .	19,454	9	7	50,068	6	10	69,523	0	5	51,783	5	11	17,739	10	6
5	Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund . .	19,958	10	9	82,194	2	9	1,02,152	13	6	84,854	5	7	17,298	7	11
6	Nushki Bazar Fund . . .	4,920	13	1	9,675	13	9	14,596	10	10	8,543	1	9	6,053	9	1
7	Bolan Bazar Fund	6,305	12	9	3,393	12	0	9,699	8	9	5,539	2	6	4,160	6	3
	Total Bazar Funds .	1,74,286	14	4	4,33,117	9	1	6,07,404	7	5	3,74,721	14	8	2,32,682	8	9

The figures in column 7 (Closing balance) do not include the following amounts invested by these funds :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	3,10,000	0	0
2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund	3,27,400	0	0
3. Sibi District Bazar Fund	45,210	0	0
4. Loralai Bazar Fund	28,728	4	0
5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	51,493	12	0
6. Nushki Bazar Fund	7,945	0	0
7. Bolan Bazar Fund	12,298	0	0

* Includes Rs. 91,256-7-1 as Provident Fund and Security deposits.
† Includes Rs. 58,400 Stock certificates sold on 20-3-37.
‡ Includes Rs. 75,011-4-4 as Provident Fund and Security deposits.

APPENDIX IX.

Serious offences committed in 1936.

Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.									Remarks.
	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Chagai.	Kalat.	Total 1936.	Total 1935.	Total 1934.	
Rioting, 147—148	..	..	3	12	..	..	15	4	3	
Murder, 302	52	36	104	30	5	2	229	146	144	
Murder, attempt, 307	..	155	39	19	..	..	213	136	53	
Culpable homicide, 304	..	3	17	7	..	..	27	51	20	
Suicide, attempt, 309	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	10	10	
Hurt with aggravation, 325 to 331 and 333.	491	..	102	79	..	..	672	783	269	
Kidnapping, 363 to 369	51	33	..	21	..	..	105	57	23	
Rape, 376	7	3	13	8	8	..	39	27	13	
Un-natural offences, 377	4	22	1	1	1	..	29	30	9	
Theft, 379 to 382 and 401	197	2,036	427	147	38	13	2,858	2,612	1,226	
Robbery, 392—394	18	..	20	26	8	..	72	66	52	
Dacoity with murder, 396	..	..	4	1	..	..	5	..	5	
Dacoity, other cases, 395—397, 400 to 402.	..	52	..	1	..	1	54	41	33	

Receiving stolen property, 411 to 414.	40	12	8	4	..	..	64	259	60
Mischief with aggravation, 429 to 433, 435 to 440.	74	185	39	192	..	..	490	440	159
Criminal Trespass resulting in death, 459 and 460.	..	..	5	3	..	..	8	6	10
Criminal Trespass relating to other serious offences, 453 to 457.	416	33	21	30	11	..	511	128	42
Adultery, 497	34	256	..	..	..	..	290	..	92
Abduction, 498	58	..	155	..	..	..	213	154	142
Total 1936 .	1,442	2,826	971	581	71	16	5,907	..	..
Total 1935 .	1,529	2,106	858	436	3	18	..	4,950	..
Total 1934 .	..*	1,119	694	483	53	16	..	..	2,365

NOTE.—This statement includes the number of offences tried by Jirga.

*Owing to the earthquake of 31st May 1935 figures relating to the Quetta-Pishin District were not available.

APPENDIX X.

Following is the summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under regular Judicial proceedings in 1936.

—	Civil and Revenue cases and appeals.				Criminal Cases and Appeals.	
	Number of Regular Cases.	Number of Miscellaneous Cases.	Number of Regular Appeals.	Number of Miscellaneous Appeals.	Number of Cases.	Number of Appeals.
Pending from the previous year.	243	15	37	5	141	14
Instituted during the year (a)	2,645	367	146	49	5,604	155
Total	2,888	382	183	54	5,745	169
Disposed of during the year.	2,268	328	149	41	5,468	138
Transferred to Jirga Register.	224	..	..	..	13	..
Pending at the close of the year.	396	54	26	13	264	27

(a) This number includes 109 cases revived during the year.

APPENDIX XI.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return No.

Name of District.	Country spirit.			Malt liquors.			Wines and spirits [foreign liquors other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits].				Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines.		
	Duty on distillery spirits.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Duty on beer manufactured in India.	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors.	License fees for the sale of foreign liquors generally, whether imported or manufactured in India.	Total of columns 15 and 16.	Total of columns 5, 14 and 17.	License fees for medicated wines.	License fees for commercial spirits.	Total of columns 21 & 22.
1	2	4	5	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	21	22	23
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin .	1,05,985	29,977	1,35,962	...	232	232	2,848	7,301	10,149	1,46,343	100	410	510
Sibi . . .	19,598	6,040	25,638	...	...	...	...	499	499	26,137	...	60	60
Loralai . . .	11,708	4,032	15,740	...	...	...	...	386	386	16,126	...	40	40
Zhob . . .	9,832	4,828	14,660	...	..	...	525	1,194	1,719	16,379	...	90	90
Chagai . . .	4,838	713	5,551	...	...	...	...	50	50	5,601	...	10	10
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	2,894	459	3,353	...	...	...	...	160	160	3,513	..	...	...
Whole Baluchistan .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	1,54,855	46,049	2,00,904	...	232	232	3,373	9,590	12,963	2,14,099	100	610	710
Add on account of—													
(1) Sale proceeds of Excise opium supplied to Kalat State.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Duty credited by other provinces.	...	..	...	30,752	...	30,752	47,586	...	47,586	78,338	...	...	...
Grand Total .	1,54,855	46,049	2,00,904	30,752	232	30,984	50,959	9,590	60,549	92,437	100	610	710
Total of previous year.	1,20,381	37,435	1,58,316	31,243	578	31,821	61,612	11,879	73,491	2,63,628	85	450	535

NOTE.—Columns not required

XI.

I.—Revenue for 1936-37.

Sale proceeds of Excise opium		Opium.			Hemp drugs.									*Deduction*—from column.		
					Sale proceeds.											
Cost price at Rs. 13-15-0.	Duty at Rs. 41-1-0.	License fees for the sale of opium [wholesale and retail].	Fees for morphia licenses and for permits for manufacture and sale of medicinal preparations of opium [druggists' permits.]	Total receipts from opium.	Charas. Duty.	Bhang Duty.	License fees, wholesale and retail from Charas, Bhang & Ganja.	Warehouse dues.	Total receipts from hemp drugs.	License fee for the sale of manufactured drugs.	Fines and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Grand total of columns 1 to 47.	Refunds.	Expenditure as per Return II.	Total net Excise revenue in the year.
24	25	27	28	29	33	35	36, 37 & 38	40	41	42	43	47	48	49	50	51
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,394	9,526	8,742	35	22,697	...	160	16,135	...	16,295	...	180	...	1,86,025	10,654	...	1,75,371
909	1,971	1,649	...	4,529	24,929	120	5,102	16	30,167	...	8	...	60,901	129	...	60,772
757	1,643	1,710	...	4,110	...	...	2,151	...	2,151	...	...	...	22,427	...	...	22,427
606	1,314	1,344	...	3,264	...	..	2,087	...	2,087	...	.	...	21,820	...	...	21 820
189	411	137	...	737	...	...	227	...	227	...	..	...	6,575	...	...	6,575
208	452	144	...	804	...	...	450	...	450	..	...	...	4,767	...	...	4,767
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,780	—32,780
7,063	15,317	13,726	35	36,141	24,929	280	26,152	16	51,377	...	188	...	3,02,515	10,783	32,780	2,58,952
1,288	2,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4,080	...	...	4,080
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,338	...	...	78,338
8,351	18,109	13,726	35	36,141	24,929	280	26,152	16	51,377	...	188	...	3,84,933	10,783	32,780	3,44,370
8,338	16,442	13,117	55	37,952	21,875	358	23,573	17	45,823	...	137	34	3,48,109	13,710	39,716	2,94,674

for Baluchistan have been omitted.

APPENDIX XII.

Imperial Return II.

Expenditure for 1936-37 for Baluchistan District.

	Total 1936-37.	Total of previous year.
Pay of officers and establishments	22,291	21,158
Allowances other than rewards	4,558	5,583
Supplies and services other than rewards — other charges	..	11
Contingencies and special charges other than rewards	1,376	1,719
Rewards	10	45
Cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department	4,545	11,200
Total charges	32,780	39,716

APPENDIX XIII.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return III.—

Division and District.	Manufacture of liquor—	Number of wholesale licenses for the sale of—					Country liquors—
	Number of Government distilleries.	Country spirits.	Liquors other than commercial spirits imported or manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Number of shops licensed for retail sale of Spirits under distillery system (permanent).
1	3	6	7	10	11	12	14
Baluchistan.							
Quetta-Pishin . .	1	..	3	..	..	..	6
Sibi . . .	..	2	..	2	2	2	20
Loralai	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Zhob	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total .	1	2	6	2	2	2	39
Total of previous year .	..	3	11	3	5	3	44

Columns not required for

XIII.

Shops and Licenses, 1936-37.

Foreign liquors. Retail licenses—Number for sale of —						Number of shops licensed for retail sale of—				Retail licenses—Number for sale of —	
Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, Boarding houses and Clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding canteens).	Liquors in canteens.	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Rectified spirits and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits.)	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Morphia. (Special druggists' permits.)	Cocaine. (Druggists' permits.)
23	24	25	26	29	30	31	32	33	34	36	38
8	11	27	2	3	26	5	5	5	5	2	1
4	..	..	4	..	4	12	17	17	17	..	..
2	..	1	2	..	4	4	4	4	4	..	..
4	1	2	2	..	4	3	3	3	3	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	3	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	2	2	..	..
21	12	30	11	3	42	29	34	34	34	2	1
28	11	33	11	6	41	32	37	40	40	5	2

Baluchistan have been omitted.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return IV.—Consumption, Rates

Name of District.	Country Spirits. Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of 10° under proof.	At strength of 20° under proof.	At strength of 49 over proof.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 & 4.	Rates of duty.	Cost price per L. P. gallon.	Retail price per L. P. gallon.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Quetta-Pishin .	15,497	230	...	14,131·3	7 8	2 2 0	10 13 to 13 5
Sibi . . .	3,161	...	..	2,844·9	(a) 4 13 & 7 8	2 2 0	9 3 to 13 5
Loralai . .	1,330	345	..	1,473·0	7 8	2 2 0	10 13 to 13 5
Zhob . .	1,340	75	..	1,266·0	7 8	2 2 0	10 13 to 13 5
Chagai . .	690	30	..	645·0	7 8	2 2 0	10 13 to 13 5
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	440	...	..	396·0	(a) 4 13 & 7 8	2 2 0	9 3 to 13 5
Total .	22,458	680	...	20,756·2	4 13 & 7 8	2 2 0	9 3 to 13 5
Total of previous year.	16,958	1,621	21	16,590·2	4 13 & 7 8	1 13 9	9 3 to 13 5

(a) For shops in Nasirabad
(b) Includes 910 gallons of

XIV.

of Duties and Prices, year 1936-37.

Foreign liquors.					Commercial spirits.	
Imported liquors.			Liquors manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors.			
Spirits in Imperial gallons London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Spirits in Imperial gallons London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.
9	10	11	12	13	15	16
2,481	1,045	42,405	3,694	89,692	2,591	12
172	37	1,009	46	1,095	346	...
492	94	3,658	582	412	378	...
591	72	1,427	266	6,045	438	...
10	1	147	4	4	...	...
26	25	131	...	490	...	...
3,772	1,274	48,777	(b) 4,592	97,738	3,753	12
2,370	563	41,458	4,422	76,114	1,478	..

Sub-Division and at Bullpat.
Rum purchas edby troops from United Provinces.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return IV.—Consumption, Rates

Name of District.	Opium and Ch					
	Issues in seer of excise opium.	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors, per seer.		Average retail price of opium per seer.	Sales in seers.	Cost price per seer.
		Cost price.	Duty.			
1	17	19	20	21	23	24
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs.		Rs. A.
Quetta-Pishin	232	18 15	41 1	100·0	596	2 0
Sibi	48	18 15	41 1	100·0	208	2 0
Loralai	40	18 15	41 1	100·0	86	2 0
Zhob	32	18 15	41 1	100·0	81	2 0
Chagai	10	18 15	41 1	100·0	14	2 0
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	11	18 15	41 1	100·0	45	2 0
Total	373	18 15	41 1	100·0	1,030	2 0
Total of previous year.	413	20 3	39 13	100·0	981	2 4

XIV—*contd.*

of Duties and Prices, year 1936-37—*contd.*

other drugs.										
aras.		Ganja.				Bhang.				
Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales in seers.	Cost price per seer.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales in seers of bhang and its preparations.	Cost price per seer.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales of cocaine in lbs., oz. and grs.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Nil.
20	60	...	2	10	50	104	Annas 8 to Re. 1.	1	5 to 6	Nil.
20	60	...	2	10	50	175		1	5 to 6	Nil.
20	60	...	2	10	50	20		1	5 to 6	Nil.
20	60	...	2	10	50	28		1	5 to 6	Nil.
20	60	...	2	10	50	5		1	5 to 6	Nil.
20	60	...	2	10	50	9		1	5 to 6	Nil.
20	60	...	2	10	50	341	as. 8 to Re. 1	1	5 to 6	Nil.
20	60	1	2	10	50	267	as. 8 to as. 12	1	5 to 6	Nil.

APPENDIX XV.

Imperial Return IV-A.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian Provinces (a) on payment of duty and (b) in bond, year 1936-37.

Description of excisable articles.	Imports.								
	Duty-paid.						In bond.		
	From Punjab.		From United Provinces.		From Bombay.		From Punjab.	From Sindh.	Total
	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	M. s. ch.	M. s. ch.	
Beer.	Bulk. gallons. 41,002	30,752	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Indian made Foreign Spirit	L. P. Gallons. 246·8	4,319	L. P. gallons. 2,460·7	43,062	L. P. gallons. 11·7	205	..	..	
Charas	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 6 7	..	
Bhang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0 0	
Beer in bulk gallons	41,002								
Total		35,071	2,460·7	43,062	11·7	205	31 6 7	7 0 0	
Liquor in L. P. Gallons	246·8								

NOTE.—Columns 10 to 19 being blank have been omitted.

APPENDIX XVI.

APPENDIX

Imperial

1936.

Division and District.	Area in square miles.		Population (in thousands).		Number	
					Country spirit.	
	Distillery system.		Distillery system.		Distillery area.	
1	3		5		7	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Baluchistan.						
Quetta-Pishin . .	19·5	5,200·5	60,272	87,269	9·8	1,300·1
Sibi	..	3,919·0	..	87,781	..	195·95
Loralai . . .	..	7,525·0	..	86,087	..	1,881·25
Zhob . . .	..	10,315	..	57,693	..	3,438·33
Chagai . . .	..	19,622	..	24,224	..	6,540·7
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	359	..	4,688	..	119·66
Total .	19·5	46,940·5	60,272	3,48,012	9·8	1,203·6
Total of previous year	19·5	46,940·5	60,272	3,48,012	19·5	1,203·6

NOTE.—Columns 2, 4, 6 and 12

XVI.

Return V.

37.

of square miles per shop.								No. of shops per 10,000 of population.					
Opium.		Ganja.		Charas.		Bhang.		Country spirit. Distillery area.		Opium.		Ganja.	
8		9		10		11		13		14		15	
Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
	1,300·1	19·5	1,300·1	19·5	1,300·1	19·5	1,300·1	0·30	0·50	0·16	0·5	0·16	0·5
..	326·58	..	230·58	..	230·58	..	230·58	..	2·27	..	1·36	..	1·93
..	1,881·25	..	1,881·25	..	1,881·25	..	1,881·25	..	0·46	..	0·46	..	0·46
..	3,438·33	..	..	..	3,438·33	..	3,438·33	..	0·52	..	0·52	..	..
..	6,540·7	..	..	..	6,540·7	..	..	..	1·24	..	1·24	..	1·24
..	179·50	..	179·50	..	179·50	..	179·50	..	6·40	..	4·27	..	4·27
5	1,618·64	—	1,380·6	19·5	1,380·6	19·5	1,380·6	0·30	1·12	0·16	0·83	0·16	0·97
	1,676·4	5	1,303·9	19·5	1,303·9	19·5	1,303·9	0·2	1·1	0·5	0·8	0·2	1·0

being blank have been omitted.

APPENDIX

Imperial

1936-

Division and District.	Number of shops per 10,000 of population.				Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals).				Average taxation		
	Charas.		Bhang.		Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Country spirit (distillery area).		
									Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.
1	16		17		18	19	21	22	23	24	25
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.							
Baluchistan.—concld.											
Quetta-Pishin.	0·16	0·5	0·16	0·5	10·66	0·15	0·04	0·07	7·50	2·12	9·62
Sibi . .	..	1·93	..	1·93	3·60	0·05	0·23	0·19	6·85	2·13	8·98
Loralai . .	..	0·46	..	0·46	1·07	0·05	0·09	0·01	7·50	2·90	10·40
Zhob . .	..	0·52	..	0·52	2·73	0·05	0·14	0·04	7·50	3·81	11·31
Chagai .	..	1·24	..	1·24	2·67	0·04	0·06	0·02	7·50	1·31	8·81
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	4·27	..	4·27	9·30	0·25	0·95	0·19	6·85	1·04	7·89
Total .	0·16	0·97	0·16	0·97	59·61	0·11	0·29	0·09	(a)5·81 (b)7·50	2·22	9·72
Total of previous year.	0·2	1·0	0·2	1·0	4·55	·08	0·19	0·06	7·45	2·26	9·71

(a) Nasirabad and Bellpat.

(b) All areas except Nasirabad and Bellpat.

NOTE.—Column 20 being blank

Under column 26 the difference between the issue price to retail

XVI—*concld.*

Return V—*concld.*

37—*concld.*

per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals).

Opium.			Ganja.			Charas.			Bhang.			Average total Excise revenue per head of population (based on column 48 of Imperial Return I).
Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
41·06	37·68	78·74	10	..	10	20	27·07	47·07	1·0	27·07	1	1·26
41·06	34·35	75·41	10	..	10	20	13·32	33·32	1·0	13·32	..	0·69
41·06	42·75	83·81	10	..	10	20	21·51	41·51	1·0	21·51	..	0·26
41·06	42·0	83·06	10	..	10	20	25·77	45·77	1·0	25·77	..	0·38
41·06	13·70	54·76	10	..	10	20	16·21	36·21	1·0	16·21	..	0·27
41·06	13·09	54·15	10	..	10	20	10·0	30·0	1·0	10·0	1	1·02
41·06	36·79	77·85	10	..	10	20	25·39	45·39	1	25·39	1	0·94
39·81	37·16	76·97	10	..	10	20	22·47	42·47	1	22·47	1	0·85

has been omitted.

vendors and the cost price per seer is to be shown.

APPENDIX XVII.

Provincial Statement A.

Wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1936-37.

Name of District.	Licenses for wholesale vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors (including rum and beer manufactured in India).						
	Number of Licenses.	Quantity sold to the public and licensed vendors.					
		Wines.	Imported.			Made in India.	
			Spirit other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum and spirit.	Beer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quetta-Pishin . .	4	161	462	..	24,307	835	57,764
Sibi . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loralai . . .	1	..	52	..	2,067	..	80
Zhob	2	..	146	..	300	..	729
Chagai . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan Pass and Kachhi-Nushki Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1936-37 .	7	161	660	..	26,674	835	58,573
Total for 1935-36 .	11	92	599	..	19,483	482	42,723

Coulmns 9-11 being blank have been omitted.

APPENDIX XVIII.

APPENDIX

Provincial

Statement of retail vend and consumptions of foreign spirits and fermented

Name of District.	Foreign spirits and						
	Sold under						
		On fixed fees.					
		Imported.				Made in India.	
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum and spirit.	Beer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quetta-Pishin . .	8	869	2,745	12	5,394	1,643	4,347
Sibi	4	36	165	..	97	44	969
Loralai	2	73	372	..	1,236	80	193
Zhob	4	71	429	8	1,022	17	1,911
Chagai	1	1	10	..	147	4	4
Bolan Pass and Kachh Nushki Railway District.	1	4	24	..	44	14	331
Total for 1936-37 .	20	1,054	3,745	20	8,814	1,802	7,755
Total for 1935-36	29	436	1,525	14	5,189	1,001	3,772

Columns 9—15 and 31—32 being

XVIII.

Statement " B ".

liquors in Baluchistan during the year 1936-37.

fermented liquors.

shop licenses.

	Sold at railway refreshment rooms.						Sold under other sorts of licenses, *viz.*, Hotels, Dak Bungalows, Military Canteens' associated Bar licenses.							
	Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.		
No of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	..	..	..	4	..	6	39	15	321	10	12,700	788	188	27,575
2	1	7	..	38	2	126	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	20	68	..	355	72	..	139
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	1	9	..	104	..	1	3,405
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	21	2	..	87	12	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	22	9	..	130	14	265	48	36	398	10	13,159	860	189	31,119
5	5	56	..	277	7	415	51	30	176	..	16,509	152	354	29,204

blank have been omitted.

APPENDICES XIX to XXI are blank.

APPENDIX XXII.

TABLE I.

Showing number of animals treated and castrated at Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1936-37.

District.	Number of Veterinary dispensaries.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.	No. of patients treated during the year.				No. of out-patients treated during the year.				Grand Total of in & out patients treated during the year.	Total number of cases supplied with medicines but not brought to the dispensary.	Castrations performed.			
			Equines.	Bovines.	Other animals.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Other animals.	Total.			Equines.	Bovines.	Other animals.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Quetta-Pishin District	2	4	90	30	30	150	1,553	608	4,009	6,170	6,320	1,127	3	...	2	5
Sibi District	2	2	53	42	10	105	2,239	1,837	1,802	5,878	5,983	592	16	25	64	105
Loralai District	3	4	66	37	41	144	1,366	2,004	8,423	11,793	11,937	3,546	27	29	162	218
Zhob District	2	2	7	5	...	12	935	681	3,002	4,618	4,630	379	1	5	17	23
Chagai District	1	1	11	4	32	47	325	184	2,691	3,200	3,247	279	6	2	2	10
Total	10	13	227	118	113	458	6,418	5,314	19,927	31,659	32,117	5,923	53	61	247	361

APPENDIX XXIII.

APPENDIX

TABLE

Statement showing the number of deaths from contagious

District.	Equines.			Cattle.						Buffaloes		
	Anthrax.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Rinderpest.	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.	Foot & Mouth.	Black Quarter.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Anthrax.
Quetta-Pishin District .	13	1	14	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	28
Sibi District . .	...	...	...	3	5	97	36	...	141	...	...	36
Loralai District . .	...	27	27	30	...	11	223	21	285	4	4	...
hob District . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434
Chagai District . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	13	28	41	33	5	108	259	22	427	4	4	498

XXIII.

II.

diseases and other causes among animals during 1936-37.

Sheep.						Goats.					Camels	
Sheep Pox.	Pleuro Pneumonia.	Foot & Mouth.	Scab.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Pleuro Pneumonia.	Foot & Mouth.	Scab.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Pleuro Pneumonia.	Total.
...	42	...	...	96	166	1	20	30	28	79	...	260
34	...	...	...	18	88	138	11	617	15	781	10	1,020
787	...	12	132	1,768	2,699	40	...	591	...	631	...	3,646
10	...	4	31	1,001	1,480	8	...	314	5	327	..	1,807
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	21
831	42	16	163	2,883	4,433	208	31	1,552	48	1,839	10	6,754

APPENDIX XXIV.

TABLE III.

Summary of results of preventive inoculation in the Province of Baluchistan during the year 1936-37.

Province.	Name of disease against which inoculation was undertaken.	Method of inoculation.	Number of outbreaks in which inoculation was undertaken.	Source of Product.	Number of villages affected in these outbreaks.	Bovine population of affected villages.	Number of animals died uninoculated in course of outbreaks.			Number of animals inoculated.			Number of inoculated animals which died of the disease.		
							Bovines.	Equines.	Others.	Bovines.	Equines.	Others.	Bovines.	Equines.	Others.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Baluchistan.	Pleuro Pneumonia	Pleural Fluid.	2	Obtained from sick animals.	2	430 goats.	..	..	14	..	..	235	..	..	..
	Black-quarter.	Serum .	8	Muktesar Product.	24	3,900	220	..	..	2,746	..	..	..	..	..
	Athrax .	Do. .	5	Do.	5	7,080 sheep.	..	..	230	..	..	815	..	..	..
	Rinderpest	Do. .	1	Do.	1	200	30	..	..	160	..	..	..	..	..
	Sheep Pox.	Orenation .	6	Obtained from sick animals.	6	2,200	..	..	455	..	..	1,265	..	..	..

APPENDIX XXV.

TABLE IV.

Showing the number of animals treated and castrated by Veterinary Assistants on tour during the year 1936-37.

Province.	Number of villages visited.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.	Castration performed.				Treated for contagious diseases.				Treated for non-contagious diseases.				Total number of cases treated and castration performed.
			Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Quetta-Pishin District .	35	4	...	...	...	...	...	105	2,994	3,099	7	...	178	185	3,284
Sibi District . .	175	2	8	5	14	27	...	3,210	2,588	5,798	229	126	54	409	6,234
Loralai District . .	206	4	8	31	56	95	6	2,412	39,527	41,945	154	232	476	862	42,902
Zhob District . .	71	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,408	11,408	32	26	21	79	11,487
Chagai District . .	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	353	3	5	80	88	441
Total .	492	13	16	36	70	122	6	5,727	56,870	62,603	425	389	809	1,623	64,348

APPENDIX XXVI.

TABLE V.

Contagious diseases during the year 1936-37.

Name of Diseases.	Number of outbreaks.		Seizures.			Deaths.		
	Reported.	Attended.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.
Equines—								
Strangles	3	3	33	..	..	27	..	..
Rabies	1	1	13	..	..	13	..	..
Anthrax	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Bovines—								
Rinderpest	2	2	..	45	..	..	33	..
Foot and mouth disease	66	66	..	6,664	..	..	108	..
Black Quarter	12	12	..	259	..	..	259	..
Other contagious diseases	6	6	..	166	..	..	31	
Others—								
Anthrax	8	8	..	..	498	..	..	498
Sheep Pox	24	24	..	..	6,148	..	..	831
Goat and Sheep Mange	44	44	..	..	18,962	..	..	1,715
Camel Mange	3	3	..	..	183	..	..	10
Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia	12	12	..	..	929	..	..	250
Foot and mouth disease	24	24	..	..	2,696	..	..	47
Wire worm	21	21	..	..	12,985	..	..	1,872
Liver Fluke	25	25	..	..	15,854	..	..	983
Rabies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other contagious diseases	7	7	..	..	1,012	..	..	76
Total	259	259	47	7,134	57,267	41	431	6,282

APPENDIX XXVII.

TABLE VI.

Abstract of particulars regarding Horse Fairs and Shows held in Baluchishtan during the year 1936-37.

	Quetta.	Sibi.
1. Number of Horse Fairs and Shows held	1	1
Total number of animals present.		
2. Year under report	132	439
3. Previous year	253	404
Total number competing for prizes.		
4. Year under report	63	127
5. Previous year Belonging to breeders	84	155
Prize money awarded.	Rs.	Rs.
6. From Provincial Funds	769	2,600
7. From Local Funds	..	1,067
8. From other sources	..	400
Total	769	4,067
9. Amount actually paid	769	1,446
10. Number of medals awarded	..	2

APPENDIX XXVIII.

TABLE VI-A.

Abstract of particulars regarding Cattle Fairs and Shows held during the year 1936-37 in Sibi Province.

Number of Cattle Fairs and Shows held	1
Total number of present.	
Bulls	195
Bullocks	240
Cows	29
Young Stock	22
Average price of animals sold	
Bulls	250
Bullocks	225
Cows	70
Camels	100
Total number of animals that competed for prizes	137
Prize money awarded (see table No. VI.)	
Amount actually awarded	960
Number of medals awarded	1

APPENDIX XXIX.

TABLE VII.

Return of Horse, Pony and Donkey Stallions under Local Bodies for the year 1936-37.

Details.	Horse and Pony Stallions under Local Bodies.								
	Horses.			Ponies.					
	T. B. E.	T. B. I.	Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Country bred.	Kathiawaries.	Total.	Total Horses and Ponies.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Balance on 1st April	2	...	2	5	...	...	1	6	8
Increase: Purchased in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase: Received from	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	...	2	5	...	...	1	6	8
Decrease: Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease: Sold	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease: Destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Decrease: Transfeerred to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Decrease	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
Balance on 31st March	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	6

APPENDIX XXX.

TABLE VIII.

Provincial Stallions and the Mares covered by them during 1936-37.

Serial No.	Name of Stallion.	Number of mares covered. Quetta-Pishin District.	Sibi District.	Loralai District.
1.	Count Palatine T. B. E.	16	20	..
2.	Lone Doller T. B. E.	30	22	..
3.	Arabian Knight Arab	1	21	..
4.	Cicero Arab	12	6	..
5.	Meadow Arab	..	58	..
6.	Nahab Arab	19	31	..
7.	Ferson Arab	16	23	..
8.	Manak Kathiawari	..	..	57
	Total	94	181	57
	GRAND TOTAL		332	

APPENDIX XXXI.

TABLE IX.

Statement showing cost of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Province of Baluchistan during the financial year 1936-37.

Major Head.	Amount Provincial.
	Rs.
1. Superintendence	10,243
2. Veterinary Instruction	..
3. Subordinate Establishment	29,849
4. Hospitals and Dispensaries	14,065
5. Breeding Operation	9,032
6. Prizes	200
7. Fairs and Shows	...
Total	63,389

APPENDICES TO PART III.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing, for the previous year (1935-36) and the current year (1936-37), the Capital value of the Buildings, Water Supplies and Electrical Installations maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, including operation of Installations under 41—Civil Works—Central.

Capital value of—	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	62,12,716	60,61,013
Water Supply Installations	11,36,444	11,39,020
Electrical Installations	2,07,176	2,17,367
Total	75,56,336	74,17,400

Expenditure.	1935-36.		1936-37 (Approx.).	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	66,155	3,07,471	55,253	2,76,869

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing, for the previous (1935-36) and the current (1936-37) years, the Capital value of the Buildings, and Water Supply Installations maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance Head 29-A.—Frontier Watch and Ward.

Capital value of—	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	14,75,398	15,91,930
Water Supply Installations	11,997	13,997
Electrical Installions	..	7,310
Total	14,87,395	16,13,237

Expenditure.	1935-36.		1936-37 (Approx.).	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	34,268	45,008	43,110	49,272

APPENDIX C.

P. W. D. Road Statement, Baluchistan.

A=Motor roads, continuously maintained.
B=Motor tracks, put in order as required.
C=Pack tracks, cleared when required.
D=Motor tracks, maintained in fair weather only.

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	I.—Origin—Quetta.					
1	Chaman (Quetta P. O.—Chaman P. O.) Sheikh Mandah 5. Baleli 7½. Kuchlak Camp 12½. Yaru 25. Saranan 32¼. Killa-Abdulla 51¼. Shellabagh 60½. Old Chaman 70½. Chaman 77¼.	77¼ (Mile 77upto D. B.)	..	..	..	Khojak Pass M. 63½ apt to be snowbound.
	(*a*) Samungli link (Cantt. boundary—Baleli) Samungli 6. Baleli Rest House 8¼.	5¼	..	..	..	Interrupted at Lora crossing M. 4 by floods. Samungli-Baleli portion impassable owing to dangerous bridge.
	(*a*-1). Baleli—Regi. (Baleli M. 8—M. 11.)	3	..	..	..	Impassable owing to bridge collapsed in earthquake.
	(*b*) Ghazband Road (from M. 11 Baleli—Regi Road to Gulistan). Dinar Post 22½. Segi 32. Gulistan 43.	..	..	..	32	Lora crossing bad.
	(*b*-2). Kurram Branch (M. 19—Burj Aziz Khan 34. Kurram 50. Panjpai 63).	..	..	..	44	Connects with 8 (*a*).
	(*c*) Continuation from Gulistan to Spintisa.	..	..	..	16½	Levy Post.
	(*d*) Bostan Link (M. 23¾ to M. 20 Zhob Road).	7	..	..	..	Interrupted at M. 2 by floods.
	(*e*) Pishin Link (from M. 25)	6	..	..	..	
	(*f*) Continuation to Khushdil Khan Reservoir.	7½	..	..	..	Irrigation Tank.
	(*f*-2). Khushdil—Barshore	..	..	..	19	
	(*g*) Branch from M. 36 to Malozai.	6½	..	..	..	Irrigation Pumping Station.
	(*h*) Saranan link (M. 32—Pishin).	8½	..	..	..	
	(*i*) Gulistan link (M. 38¼—49½)	19	..	..	..	Gulistan is half way.
	(*j*) Bogra link (M. 55½—Chaman) Gani Oba 69½. Ting Kach 75¾. Bogra Spring 77½. Chaman 90.	..	34½	..	..	
	Carried over	140	34½	..	111½	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward	140	34½	..	111½	
	I.—Origin—Quetta—contd.					
	(*k*) Shellabagh link (M. 60—M. 64).	..	..	..	2½	Very steep 1 in 7.
	(*l*) Khojak short cut, Chaman side (M. 66¾-M. 70).	..	..	..	2	Do.
	(*m*) Continuation from Chaman to Afghan Border.	2½	..	..	..	Khandhar Approximately 68 miles on.
	(12) Chaman Roghani	..	..	..	13	
2	Zhob (M. 14 Chaman Road—Fort Sandeman). Khanai 30. Khanozai 46. Khan Mehtarzai 60. Hindubagh 75. Nisai 94. Killa Saifullah 115. Akhtarzai 124. Kallu Killa 140. Gwal Haiderzai 149. Tang Haiderzai 158. Muzafferpur 172. Badinzai 190. Fort Sandeman 205.	191	..	..	..	Khan Mehtarzai pass apt to be snow-bound. M. 30 impassable in spates. Nullah crossings M. 160—190 impassable in spates.
	(*a*) Surkhab link from M. 46 to Pishin.	23	..	..	..	
	(*a*-2). Khanai link (M. 33—M. 40 Surkhab Road)	..	..	..	8	
	(*a*-3). Saran Tangi link (M. 33 Sarantangi).	..	..	..	11	
	(*b*) Hindubagh R. S. Branch from M. 74.	..	1½	..	..	
	(*c*) Sultanzai-Ragha track, from Hindubagh to Murgha Fakirzai. [Sultanzai (Ragha) 8, Ragha Pass 11, Murgha Fakirzai 25].	..	..	..	25	Impassable immediately after rains and while snow is lying.
	(*d*) Murgha Fakirzai Road from M. 95.	36	..	..	..	Militia Post.
	(*e*) Killa Saifulla R.S. Branch from M. 115.	1½	..	..	..	
	(*f*) Maratangi link M. 146 to M. 25 Gurlama Road.	26	..	..	..	Loralai—Fort Sandeman by this. Not maintained during the spate season for the period from July to September each year.
	(*g*) Killa Saifulla Pass Road (M. 119—Loralai). Meets Speraragha Road near Chanali 136½. Sirki Jangal 148. Loralai 165.	46	..	..	..	Railhead to Loralai is 46 miles.
	Carried over	466	36	..	173	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward	466	36	..	173	
	I.—Origin—Quetta—contd.					
3	Ziarat (Quetta-Gurkha Road—Smallan junction Harnai Road). Sarantangi 21¼. Kach 30¼. Kahan 47⅛. Ziarat 63¼. Chotair 78¼. Smallan 101¾. Loralai 122.	121¾	..	..	..	Ziarat Pass snow-bound in winter, liable to spate in summer.
	(*a*) Mangi branch from Ziarat	..	..	..	21	To Railway
4	Speraragha (M. 46 Zhob Road—M. 136½ Killa Saifulla Pass Road)—Khanozai 46. Yusaf Kach 51½. Malozai 56½. Speraragha 70. Chinjan 87. Chanali 101. Killa Saifulla Pass Road 105. Loralai 130.	89	..	..	..	Speraragha Pass snow-bound in winter.
5	Urak (Quetta boundary-Urak). Hanna 7. Urak 14.	9	..	..	..	Liable to damage in spates.
	(*a*) Nar Nullah branch from M. 6½.	..	1½	..	..	Do.
6	Bolan (Quetta-Sibi) Galbraith Spinney 3. Sariab 8. Darwaza 23. Kolepur 26. Mach 41. Bibinani 55½. Kirta 68. Kundahani 76. Rindli 85. Sibi 103.	103	..	..	..	Do.
	(*a*) Mach Jail branch from M. 41½.	1¾	..	..	..	Mach River crossing becomes impassable during spate.
	(*b*) Nari Gorge branch from Sibi.	..	8	..	..	Liable to damage during rain.
7	Kalat (M. 8. Bolan Road-Mastung) Sariab 3. Mian Gundi 11. Lak Pass 18. Mastung 32.	24	..	..	..	Continued in Kalat State charge; see notes at end.
	(*a*) Mastung. R. S. Branch	1½	..	..	..	
	(*b*) Mastung Civil Lines Branch.	1	..	..	..	
	Carried over	817	45½	..	194	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	817	45½	..	194	
	I.—Origin—Quetta—contd.					
8	Chagai (M. 19. Kalat Road border at Mirjawa). Kanak 31½. Sheikh Wasil 39. Kirdgap 54½. Galongur 71½. Kishingi 79. Nushki 90½. Ahmedwal 102. Mal Chauki 121½. Dalbandin 209. Nok Kundi 313. Jazzak wells 389. Mirjawa border post 400.	..	381	..	..	Road from Nushki to Dalbandin was made up in 1930 but abandoned afterwards, *vide* Secretary, P. W. D., No. 358/E. C., dated 27th January 1933. Road from Dalbandin to Mirjawa was never made fit to pass speed traffic and is not passable.
	(*a*) Panjpai Branch from M. 43.	..	..	..	5	
	(*b*) Nushki R. S. Branch from M. 90.	..	1½	..	..	
	(*c*) Ahmedwal R. S. Branch from M. 103.	..	1½	..	..	
	(*d*) Kharan Road from Ahmedwal.	..	69	..	..	
	(*e*) Chagai Branch from M. 207.	..	32	..	..	Road abandoned *vide* Secretary, P. W. D. in Baluchistan, No. 358/E. C. of 27th January 1933.
	(*f*) Sohtegaon Road (from Nok Kundi to Grawag Road—Gwalishtap 38½. Schtegaon 73. Zawag 84. Shahana 132. Palantak 158½. Grawag Road 219. Panjgur 226.	..	219	..	..	To Gwalishtap in Chagai—remainder maintained by A. P. A. Mekran.
	(*g*) Robat branch from M. 389. Saindak 397½. Kirtaka 426. Maki 444. Kanal 451. Robat 469.	..	90	..	..	Old trade route built by Webb-Ware.
	(*h*) Kacha link from M. 427 to M. 437 of Robat Branch.	..	20½	..	..	Post H. Q. of Dyer's Force.
	Carried over .	817	860	..	199	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length Maintained. Miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	817	860	..	199	
	II.—Origin—Loralai.					
9	Harnai (Loralai-Harnai) Sinjawai 18. Smallan 20. Ashgara 31. Dilkhuna Post 39. Tokhan 43¼. Harnai 55.	55	..	..	..	
	(*a*) Loralai Civil Station link from M. 43¼ 11½	1½	..	..	..	
	(*b*) Link to Duki Road from M. 16½.	..	3	..	..	
	(*c*) Branch to Sinjawai Tehsil from M. 18¾.	..	1	..	..	
10	Gurlama (Loralai Fort Sandeman) Lahor 10½. Mara Tangi 25. Zara 43¼. Margha 58½. Ziarat 71. Lakhaband 81½. Babar 96. Kapip 104. Fort Sandeman 114.	114	..	..	..	Partly metalled usually passable during rains.
	(*a*) Musa Khel Branch from M. 58½.	..	30	..	..	Tehsil.
11	D. G. K. (M. 15 Gurlama Road Barkhan). Wahar 20¼. Tor 35½. Makhtar 49. Sra Daka 60. Kingri 82¼. Rankan 98. Rakhni 114¼. Barkhan 146.	..	131	..	..	
	(*a*) Mekhtar link from M. 49 to M. 58½. Gurlama Road.	..	20	..	..	
	(*b*) Continuation towards D. G. K. from M. 114¼.	..	3⅛	..	..	Fort Munro 122, Dera Ghazi Khan 168.
	(*c*) Vitakri Branch from Barkhan.	..	21	..	..	Not passable during rains.
	Carried over .	987½	1,048⅛	..	199	

APPENDIX C—*concld.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	987½	1,048⅛	21	199	
	II.—Origin—Loralai—contd.					
12	Duki (M. 19. Harnai Road-Barkhan). Baghoo 28. Duki 39. Duki Tehsil 40. Gumbaz 68. Hosri 86.	..	99	..	..	Distance 2 miles less by link 9 (*b*).
	(*a*) Kohlu Branch from M. 105¾.	10	..	..	..	
	III.—Origin—Fort Sandeman.					
13	Gulkach (Fort Sandeman Gomal at Gulkach). Zhob River 6½. Wala 12. Nawa Oba 18. Dargai China 24. Siri Toi 28, Sambaza 36. Gulkach post 54. Gomal 55.	55	..	..	..	Continues to Toi Khulla 67. Tanai 79. Wana 92. (1) Militia post at Siri Toi. (2) Militia Post at Sambaza. (3) Militia post at Gulkach.
14	Lower Zhob (Fort Sandeman Moghalkot). Brunj 13. Safi 23. Mir Ali Khel 35½. Moghalkot 50½.	..	50½	..	..	Old road now broken, continued to Khajuri Kach 71.
15	Dhanasar (M. 104 Gurlama Road border at Kato Dabra). Kapip 10. Manikhawa 24⅓. Dhanasar 45. Kato Dabra 47½.	..	45	2½	..	Class C beyond Dhanasar Road continues to Moghalkot 52. Draban 76. Dera Ismail Khan 114.
	(*a*) Branch to Ahmedi Durga from M. 26.	..	15½	..	..	Levy Post.
16	Shinghar. (Fort Sandeman-Shinghar). Bahlol Nadi 13. Mahansai 21. Behram Khel 26. Pasta 28. Shinghar 31.	..	28	3	..	Class C beyond Pasta.
17	Sharan Jogezai (Fort Sandeman Sheran-Jogezai) junction with Gulkach Road 8. Surkach Kotal 26, Shaigula 48. Nawa 62. Sharan Jogezai 55.	80	..	..	..	1. Continues beyond Sheran for 8 miles towards Thanishpa and Ashewat. 2. Militia post at Shaigalu & Sharan Jogezai.
	Total .	1,132½	1,286⅛	26½	199	

NOTES.

The Kalat Road item 7 continues beyond Mastung as follows:—Mastung 32. Guru 50. Mangocher 66. Kalat 88. Sorab 134.

(1) Panjghur Road beyond Sorab—Jangal 194. Nag 241. Panjghur 324 (marked Chitkan on maps).

(2) Karachi Road beyond Sorab—Khozdar 189. Vjatho Pass 245½. Link to Saruna R. H. (9 miles from road) 311½. Priport Lak Pass 318. Diwana 338. Dareji 352½. Hinadan 374½. Hab Chauki 428½. Karachi 445.

2. The Las Bela road Runs from Hab Chauki : Distances from Karachi—Hab-Chauki 16½. Naka Kharani 37½. Sonmani 52½. Uthal 72. Wyaro 100. Obara 110. Las Bela 120.

3. Panjghur-Pasni Road. Hoshap 84. Torbat 140. Pasni 139 and from Turbat there is a branch to Tump 48 miles long.

4. Mekran border defence roads maintained by Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, from civil funds:—

(a) Grawag post road 47 miles.

(b) Gar post branch from M. 40 Grawag Road 20½ M.

(c) Šar-i-parom post road from M. 16½ Panjgur Road 41½.

(d) Gar post branch from M. 29 Sar-i-parom road 13 M.

(e) Jiunri Road from Tump (116 miles) Panjgur-Tump 168. Mand post 200. Suntsar post 230. Jiunri 284.

5. Mashkai Road maintained by Kalat State is 227 miles long running from Khozdar to Hoshap.

6. Various minor roads are maintained by Kalat State in the Kalat and Karachi Area.

7. Bugti road maintained by the Bugti Nawab from Bakshapur on the Kashmor Railway 49 miles with continuation (25 miles) to Singsilla.

8. During the year 1932-33, a new road about 32 miles in length was constructed from Jangal to Garesha (Jhalawan) linking the Kalat—Panjgur Road with the Mashkai-Khozdar-Surab Road near Jangal.

GIPD—S3—137 A to GG Baluchistan—8-7-38—355.

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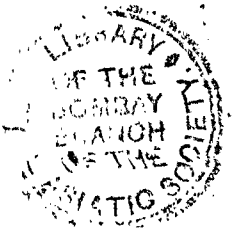

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List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1937-38.

Appointment.	Name of the officer.	Period.
Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. B. Parsons, C.B.E., D.S.O., I.A.	1st April 1937 to 19th June 1937.
	The Hon'ble Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S.	20th June 1937 to 30th October 1937.
	The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. B. Parsons, C.B.E., D.S.O., I.A.	31st October 1937 to 27th November 1937.
	The Hon'ble Mr. O. K. Caroe, C.I.E., I.C.S.	28th November 1937 to 13th March 1938.
	The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. B. Parsons, C.B.E., D.S.O., I.A.	14th March 1938 to 31st March 1938.
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S.	1st April 1937 to 19th June 1937.
	Lieutenant-Colonel C. E.U. Bremner, M.C., I.A.	20th June 1937 to 13th March 1938.
	Mr. O. K. Caroe, C.I.E., I.C.S.	14th March 1938 to 31st March 1938.
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Major I. W. Galbraith, M.C., I.A.	1st April 1937 to 22nd September 1937.
	Captain L. A. G. Pinhey, I.A.	23rd September 1937 to 31st March 1938.
Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Lieutenant D. H. Biscoe, I.A.	1st April 1937 to 18th June 1937.
	Vacant	19th June 1937 to 22nd June 1937.
	Lieutenant M. P. O'C. Tandy, I.A.	23rd June 1937 to 8th November 1937.
	Mr. G. G. V. Knight, I.C.S.	9th November 1937 to 22nd December 1937.
	Captain B. D. S. Bedi, I.A.	3rd December 1937 to 31st March 1938.
Officer in charge, Baluchistan Intelligence Bureau, Quetta.	Major N. C. O'Morchoe, I.A.	1st April 1937 to 30th September 1937.
	Major T. W. Boyce, M.C., I.A.	1st October 1937 to 26th October 1937.

Appointment.	Name of the officer.	Period.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.	Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. U. Bremner, M.C., I.A.	1st April 1937 to 18th June 1937.
	Captain A. S. B. Shah, I.A.	19th June 1937 to 13th March 1938.
	Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. U. Bremner, M.C., I.A.	14th March 1938 to 31st March 1938.
Officer on Special Duty, Quetta Agency.	Captain A. S. B. Shah, I.A.	14th March 1938 to 31st March 1938.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.	Major R. G. E. W. Alban, I.A.	1st April 1937 to 31st March 1938.
Political Agent, Loralai . .	Captain B. Woods Ballard, M.B.E., I.A.	Throughout the year.
Political Agent, Zhob . .	Major D. G. H. de la Fargue, I.A.	1st April 1937 to 23rd November 1937.
	Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S.	24th November 1937 to 31st March 1938.
Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass and of Chagai District.	Major E. H. Gastrell, O.B.E., I.A.	1st April 1937 to 7th October 1937.
Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent incharge of the Bolan Pass.	Major E. H. Gastrell, O.B.E., I.A.	8th October 1937 to 31st March 1938.
Political Agent, Chagai . .	Captain G. A. Cole, I.A. .	8th October 1937 to 31st March 1938.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.	Captain A. S. B. Shah, I.A.	1st April 1937 to 18th June 1937.
	Lieutenant D. H. Biscoe, I.A.	19th June 1937 to 31st March 1938.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	K. B. Mohd. Murtza Khan (Officiating).	Throughout the year.
Colonization Officer and Assistant Political Agent, Nasirabad (Sibi District).	Mr. B. M. Bacon, I.C.S. .	1st April 1937 to 4th January 1938.
	Mr. G. G. V. Knight, I.C.S.	5th January 1938 to 31st March 1938.
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.	Lieutenant I. S. Chopra, I.A.	1st April 1937 to 7th June 1937.
	Captain B. Woods Ballard, M.B.E., I.A. (in addition to his own duties as Political Agent).	8th June 1937 to 31st March 1938.

Appointment.	Name of the officer.	Period.
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.	Captain V. W. D. Willoughby, I.A.	1st April 1937 to 16th May 1937.
	Major D. G. H. de la Fargue, I.A. (in addition to his own duties as Political Agent).	17th May 1937 to 18th May 1937.
	Captain F. C. L. Chauncy, I.A.	19th May 1937 to 31st March 1938.
Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat and Chagai.	Captain G. A. Cole, I.A.	1st April 1937 to 7th October 1937.
Assistant Political Agent, Mekran.	Captain M. O. A. Baig, I.A.	1st April 1937 to 19th September 1937.
	Lieutenant D. G. Thornburgh, I.A.	20th September 1937 to 31st March 1938.
Political Probationer under training in Baluchistan.	Lieutenant I. S. Chopra, I.A.	8th June 1937 to 9th November 1937.
Officer on Special Duty in Nasirabad in the Sibi District.	Mr. G. G. V. Knight, I.C.S.	6th December 1937 to 4th January 1938.
Officer on Special Duty under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Mr. C. N. Sharples, I.C.S.	16th March 1938 to 31st March 1938.
Chief Medical Officer and Inspector General of Prisons in Baluchistan.	Lieutenant-Colonel B. H. Kamakaka, M.C., I.M.S.	Throughout the year.
Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Jail, Quetta.	Captain J. Guthrie, I.M.S.	1st April 1937 to 31st October 1937.
	Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Pyper, O.B.E., I.M.S.	1st November 1937 to 19th January 1938.
Civil Surgeon, Loralai and Sibi Districts.	Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Aspinall, C.I.E., I.M.S.	1st April 1937 to 8th April 1937.
	Rai Sahib Gobind Sahai Chawla, M.B., B.S.	9th April 1937 to 14th November 1937.
	Captain J. D. Grant, M.B., Ch.B., I.M.S.	15th November 1937 to 19th January 1938.
Civil Surgeon, Quetta and Sibi Districts.	Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Pyper, O.B.E., I.M.S.	20th January 1938 to 31st March 1938.
Civil Surgeon, Loralai and Zhob Districts.	Captain J. D. Grant, I.M.S.	20th January 1938 to 31st March 1938.

Appointment.	Name of the officer.	Period.
Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi, Quetta.	Mr. R. A. C. Hill, O.B.E., I.P.	1st April 1937 to 22nd November 1937.
Senior Superintendent of Police in Baluchistan.	Mr. R. A. C. Hill, O.B.E., I.P.	23rd November 1937 to 31st March 1938.
Additional Superintendent of Police, Quetta.	Mr. W. St. L. Hodder, I.P.	19th February 1938 to 31st March 1938.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai.	Vacant	1st April 1937 to 14th November 1937.
	Mr. H. C. Hallows, I.P. .	15th November 1937 to 14th February 1938.
Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai.	Mr. W. St. L. Hodder, I.P.	1st April 1937 to 18th February 1938.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai.	Mr. H. C. Hallows, I.P. .	15th February 1938 to 31st March 1938.
Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan.	Mr. J. Leitch Wilson, M.A., P.E.S.	3rd May 1937 to 31st March 1938.
Agricultural Officer in Baluchistan.	Mr. A. M. Mustafa, B.A. (Oxon).	1st April 1937 to 4th October 1937.
	Mr. H. R. Kidwai . .	5th October 1937 to 26th February 1938.
	Mr. N. A. Janjua . .	27th February 1938 to 31st March 1938.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1937-38.

PART I.

Political and General Summary.

1. The coronation of His Majesty King George VI was celebrated on 12th May 1937 with enthusiasm throughout the province.

2. A new Permanent Building Code was introduced in Quetta City in the spring of 1937. As soon as this was published, all new temporary building was forbidden. A few permanent earthquake resisting buildings were erected, but no great headway was made before the spring of 1938. Distribution of relief money from the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund was continued throughout the year including Rs. 1,49,293-1-0 as general relief to individual sufferers, and Rs. 66,070-14-0 to Government servants who were living in Quetta at the time of the Earthquake and were drawing less than Rs. 200 p. m. salary. These were each paid the equivalent of one month's pay.

3. House building grants were distributed proportionately to the different communities in Quetta. A total of Rs. 11,00,000 was allotted for this purpose and Rs. 51,690-8-0 were expended in the year 1937-38.

4. The District Levies which constitute the chief administrative machinery throughout the province were reorganised. Conditions of employment in all Agencies were assimilated and the force was redistributed adequately to fulfil their duties, particularly in providing security on the main roads.

5. The Zhob Militia was reorganised during the year and brought into line with the Frontier Corps in the North West Frontier Province. It was at the same time brought under the control of the Inspecting Officer and Secretary, Frontier Corps, Peshawar, for administrative purposes.

6. The Chagai Levy Corps was also reorganised during the year and its strength raised to 400 men to ensure more efficient patrolling and protection of the international frontier.

7. The scheme for educational reconstruction including an Intermediate College in Quetta was sanctioned by the Government of India, but owing to lack of funds was not put into effect. The new Education Code was sanctioned by the Government of India.

8. A strike affecting about 7,000 labourers was declared on 1st May 1937 in all Reconstruction Companies. A settlement was brought about through the good offices of the Politieal Agent, Quetta, and the strike was called off after a week.

9. *Iranian Border.*—There was no untoward incident on the Iranian border and the relations between the tribes on both sides were friendly.

10. *Afghan Border.*—The Afghan border was also quiet, apart from a few cases of cattle lifting along the border of the Quetta-Pishin District. The attitude of the tribes was satisfactory except for the failure on the part of Ashezai Achakzai Maliks to produce certain offenders. The Political Agent saw a representative Jirga of Achakzais at Chaman. The Maliks promised to induce the offenders to come in for the settlement of the cases against them. An informal Anglo-Afghan Joint Commission was held at Chaman from 3rd to 14th November in which three cases brought by Afghan subjects against British subjects were settled by compromise.

11. Khairak Ashezai, one of the gang involved in the kidnapping of Major Farley and Captain and Mrs. Frere, who had been at large since June 1930, was arrested in Chaman on 15th June 1937 and tried and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

12. *Zhob District.*—Pale, Khosti, an outlaw who was concerned in the attack on the mail lorry in 1935 secretly visited village Tadozai in June along with his confederates and remained there for some days. He recrossed the border taking away with him from the village a girl betrothed to his brother. For harbouring the gang a collective fine was imposed on the Maliks and the village. The general attitude of the Zhob tribes was peaceful considering the disturbed conditions prevailing in the neighbouring Waziristan Agencies. Some Wazirs lifted some camels from Sulemankhel and Minzai encampments south of the Gomal in April 1937.

In August 1937 some Sulemankhel (Minzai) carried away cattle belonging to Hurramzai from Chukhan. A pursuit party recovered the stolen animals and a Minzai was killed.

13. *Loralai District.*—The attitude of the tribes was generally satisfactory. In May 1937 two unknown offenders looted and kidnapped a Road Mistry on the Loralai-Dera Ghazi Khan Road.

On 10th January 1938 the dak lorry proceeding from Loralai to Fort Sandeman was fired at. The culprit is believed to have been Lal Khan, Nadar Kahol, a notorious outlaw.

14. *Sibi District.*—The behaviour of the Marri tribe has been good. The main event of importance was the disturbance in the Bugti country. The disinherited son of the Tumandar entered the country and placing himself at the head of certain mal-contents declared himself Tumandar. A force of Levies and Police was sent to the country for the maintenance of order and the prevention of tribal strife, and was still there at the close of the year.

15. *Chagai District.*—In October 1937 thirty camels belonging to Kharanis were stolen by Yarmuhammadzais.

16. *Kalat State.*—His Highness the Khan's only son who was born on the 18th April 1937 died on the 30th March 1938 after a short illness.

His Highness in consultation with the Sardars issued a Farman equalising the status of all his subjects and fixing an equal amount of blood compensation for all persons including Ghulams, Lohris, Jamots, etc.

Certain priests of the Zikri tribe in Mekran spread false propaganda to the effect that their co-religionists were forcibly being converted to Islam. After enquiries His Highness summoned the leading priests of the Zikri tribe and a Farman was issued to the effect that no interference would be allowed with their religious beliefs.

17. *Lasbela State.*—Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, C.I.E., was killed in a shooting accident on 5th November 1937. His minor son Jam Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan, succeeded him with an Advisory Council of Administration consisting of the Wazir and the leading Sardars of the State.

18. The Province remained free from any appreciable political unrest or subversive propaganda.

Internal Affairs.

Since the dislocation caused by the earthquake of 1935, consistent efforts have been made to reorganise and improve the agricultural conditions of the Province. In order to facilitate the marketing of fruit, temporary addition of a marketing staff has now been made to the Experimental Fruit Farm.

The well established Afghan fruit trade constitutes a serious difficulty in marketing the somewhat more inferior grades found in Baluchistan. To combat this difficulty and to encourage better culture a vineyard of 100 acres has been started at Mallezai and an almond grove laid down at Murtat Khurd near Loralai. Both projects show signs of great promise.

Experiments for the culture of various forms of foreign fruit are being carried out and types of Canadian peaches, plums and apples appear to do well. Work continues on root stocking which is however in but the early stages.

The Seed Farm for cereal crops maintained at Usta in the Sibi District is serving an useful purpose and is popular with the local zamindars.

Conditions of crops on the whole remained satisfactory but inroads of pests and fungoid diseases have continually appeared, particularly in the Nasirabad Sub-division. All efforts are, however, being made to combat these pests. In Dalbandin and Nushki Tahsils of the Chagai Agency, and Nasirabad Tahsil of the Sibi Agency, cold winds caused considerable damage to crops in February and March, whilst in the remainder of the Sibi District continued drought caused a shortage of grain, and khushkaba crops have again failed in the year under report

With the exception of Sibi, the condition of livestock has, on the whole, been good. Minor outbreaks of ovine and bovine diseases have from time to time occurred but in all cases they have been promptly and successfully dealt with.

The economic condition of the people and trade generally was satisfactory.

PART II.

Revenue and General Administration Summary, 1937-38.

Land Revenue.—In the greater part of this Province revenue is collected in kind by 'Tashkhis' (Appraisement of crops) or 'Batai' (Division of produce). The system remained unchanged during the year.

The land revenue demand of the Province for the year 1937-38 amounted to Rs. 13,85,520 against Rs. 12,64,025 for 1936-37 (see details in Appendices I-V). The total demand including arrears for the preceding year was Rs. 14,61,548 against Rs. 13,70,328 during 1936-37. The total revenue collections during the year amounted to Rs. 11,93,709 (including Rs. 1,62,302 on account of tirni) against Rs. 10,38,483 (including Rs. 1,57,076 on account of tirni) in the preceding year. The increase in the gross demand and the actual collections during the year as compared with the figures of previous year is due to larger area having been brought under cultivation, better results of crops, less remissions and suspensions and favourable prices. A sum of Rs. 1,35,375, however, remained unrecovered at the close of the year, owing to straitened circumstances of the zemindars.

The sub-joined table shows the details of area sown and successfully cropped during the year under report and the preceding year.

Year.	Area sown.			Area successfully cropped.		
	In the settled and surveyed tahsils.	In the tahsils not yet settled or surveyed.	Total.	In the settled and surveyed tahsils.	In the tahsils not yet settled or surveyed.	Total.
1936-37	3,80,710	34,854	4,15,564	2,50,192	14,185	2,64,379
1937-38	4,10,066	61,038	4,71,104	2,95,892	30,737	3,26,627

The percentage of the area harvested to the area sown during the year under report was 69·33 against 63·62 in the preceding year.

Remissions and suspensions sanctioned during the year under report amounted to Rs. 56,056 and 26,758 respectively against Rs. 2,11,808 and 48,730 in the preceding year. Details of remissions and suspensions are shown in Appendix III.

A sum of Rs. 38,346 was paid as Malikana (allowance to headmen for collection of revenue) against Rs. 30,931 in 1936-37.

The details of revenue demand and collections are given in Appendix I.

Grazing Tax collected during the year is included in the figures under the head revenue. The following table shows collections on this account for the year under report and the preceding year :—

	1936-37. Rs.	1937-38. Rs.
From Nomads	85,185	82,615
From Permanent inhabitants	71,819	79,687
Total	1,57,076	1,62,302

Weather and Crops.—The rainfall recorded at Quetta, Hurnai, Loralai, Fort Sandeman, Nushki and Mach was above the average of the decennial ended with the year 1930-31. At Sibi it was slightly, and at other rainfall recording stations, considerably below the average.

The condition of the Abi Rabi crop in the Sibi Loralai, Zhob and Chagai Districts was average while in that of the Quetta-Pishin District good and elsewhere below the average. The Khushkaba Rabi crops were however, poor throughout the province. The Kharif, both Abi and Khushkaba, in the Sibi District was bad; average in Zhob, Loralai and Chagai Districts and good in the Abi areas of the Quetta-Pishin District.

Scarcity and Famine.—The Province was not visited by Locusts or any other calamity. Tid (Black-headed cricket) however appeared as usual in the Nasirabad Tahsil where adequate measures were taken to check its inroads.

So far as Khushkaba villages of the Sibi Tahsil in the Sibi District are concerned the inhabitants have been in continual distress for the last four years owing to an insufficiency of rainfall. One or two floods came down the Talli stream but unluckily the embankments on the fields gave way and the water could not be utilised for cultivation. In view of the drought and the paucity of grazing a remission of 'tirni' amounting to Rs. 591-4-0 was sanctioned by the Administration in favour of the Zamindars concerned. The economic condition of the inhabitants of this Tahsil is generally poor.

In the Kohlu Tahsil of the Sibi District the cultivated area as a whole considerably fell below the figure of the preceding year owing to untimely rains. Fodder also ran short and many flock-owners migrated towards Barkhan in the Loralai District and Dera Ghazi Khan in the Punjab.

The financial condition of the Marri and Bugti tribes remained poor but the instalments towards the refund of the special loans of Rupees one lac granted to these tribes during 1930 were duly recovered.

The other Districts of the province call for no special remarks in this respect.

Survey and settlement.—No surveys and settlements were carried out during the year under report.

The present terms of the settlements of the various tahsils will expire on the following dates :—

Quetta	31st March 1939.
Pishin	31st March 1939.
Shahrig	31st March 1940.
Sinjawi	31st March 1940.
Nasirabad	1st July 1942.

Progress of Locust Research Work in 1973-38.

The headquarters of the Locust Research Entomologist continued to be at Karachi during the year.

Locust Survey Work.—Work was continued on the same lines as in the previous year.

I. *Locust Situation in 1937-38.*—Locust Swarm Movements : There were no reports of Locust Swarms during the year.

II. *Locust Development in 1937-38.*—Over-wintering of locusts was observed in the coastal areas of Mekran and Lasbela, where the heavy development of a second monsoon generation of the locust had been observed during the month of October-November 1936 after which they disappeared, and it is considered probable that they had migrated westwards into the Kachhi-Bolan area.

The winter rainfall of 1936-37 proved to be rather abnormal. Whereas there was little or no rainfall along the coastal areas of Mekran, fairly good falls were recorded in the areas of Lasbela, Kachhi and Upper Baluchistan. The breeding of the solitary phase type of the Desert Locust that followed, also closely corresponded with this rather peculiar distribution of rainfall. While there was no breeding along the coastal areas, hoppers were observed in varying numbers in April, May and June in the interior valleys of Mekran, in Kachhi in the Baluchistan valleys. In the Lasbela area, a case of incipient swarming was noted in cultivated fields in the neighbourhood of Sheh Lakhra as also fairly heavy breeding in parts of Kachhi and in the Bolan Valley. As a result fairly good numbers of adults of the new generation were observable in April-May in the areas of breeding, especially in Kachhi and Bolan valley.

During May and June, 1937 adult locusts of the newly developed generation were found gradually disappearing from Kachhi, Bolan and Lasbela. At Pasni and Gwadar also, the appearance of small numbers of locusts of a recently developed generation was observed in June, which could only have been due to an immigration from elsewhere owing to the total absence of local breeding.

Migration continued to be intermittently active during September, October and November, the periods of activity generally coinciding with the prevalence of north-east winds. The first indications of the arrival of the migrants from the east were noted at Ambagh in September, whereas at Rumra, Pasni and Gwadar they were observable during October. The migrants were found to have mauve or pink wing-bases as in the years previous. A fairly good population of locusts was observable in winter in the Thar-Mallani areas, where a second generation had been produced. Over-wintering was also noted in the coastal areas of Lasbela and Mekran.

Spring Breeding 1938.—Fairly good winter rainfall occurred on the coastal areas of Mekran during December 1937 and January and February 1938, and since over-wintered locusts were present in these areas in fair numbers, it is expected that somewhat extensive spring breeding may take place.

To sum up owing to the occurrence of a long break in the rains during August, there was very little further breeding except in the Thar-Mallani region. If, on the other hand, good rainfall had continued in August and September, it is possible that further multiplication might have led to the formation of large concentrations which, in the event of favourable winter rainfall in Mekran, might have brought us to the verge of a new locust cycle.

Fruit Industry and Agriculture.

Staff.—Mr. A. M. Mustafa, B.A. (Oxon.), Dip., Rur., Econ., (Oxford) remained in charge of the Department of Agriculture in Baluchistan till 4th October 1937 when he proceeded on 8 months leave. Mr. H. R. Kidwai, M.Sc., Assistant Marketing Officer officiated as Agricultural Officer till 26th February 1938 when eventually M. Nazeer Ahmed Janjua, M.Sc. (Hons.), Assistant Entomologist took over and remained in charge of the Agricultural Department throughout the year.

Fruit Experiment Station.—This station extends over 25 acres approximately out of which only 18½ acres are under cultivation, the rest being under roads and buildings. The research work at this station continued in much the same way as before. The statement showing income and expenditure of this Station for the year 1937-38 is subjoined :—

Serial No.	Head of expenditure.	Amount.			Head of Income.	Amount.		
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Pay of Establishment.	5,669	4	0	1. Income (credited into Quetta Treasury during 1937-38).	4,380	3	9
2	Leave Salary . .	792	14	0				
3	Contingencies .	7,471	3	0				
4	Petty works and repairs.	199	3	0	2. Net loss during the year (or cost of Education and Research).	11,674	5	3
5	Travelling allowance of establishment.	284	8	0				
6	House rent and other Allowance. (Compensatory allowance).	647	2	0				
7	Vegetative Propagation of Root Stock Scheme.	990	7	0				
	Total .	16,054	9	0	Total .	16,054	9	0

Pomology.—The work of testing out imported varieties of fruits was continued. Five thousand budded almond plants were supplied to the Almond Grove, Murtat-khurd, Loralai and 12,500 rooted grape cuttings of local varieties to the Mallezai Vineyard. Root Stock investigation is now well under way.

The success of the Cordon system of fruit culture was adequately demonstrated as from "Fertility". Not less than 60 lbs. of fruit was obtained from 20 Cordon plants that fruited.

Entomology.—Insect pest survey together with that of the insect fauna of the Province was continued. The identification of these was done by the Imperial Entomologist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and the Imperial Institute of Entomology, London.

In Nasirabad the 'tid' (black-headed-cricket) control work, against those coming from the 'Pat' area was done on the bridges of the Khirtar Canal by setting up oil cloth barriers, digging 5 feet wide by 2½ feet deep trenches and filling them with water having a tinge of Kerosine oil. Both in the Colony and on the bridges extensive use of poison baits, prepared from rice bran, sodium flousilicate and molasses, was made which attracted the crickets in very large numbers. These insects die within 12 hours of their eating the bait.

Extensive demonstrations of spraying with lead arsenate, Rosin Fish Oil Soap and Lime Sulphur Wash together with rat killing were given throughout the fruit growing tracts of the Province.

The codling moth survey scheme continued from June to November 1937 and its results are under publications with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Mycology.—Survey of plant diseases was continued and several new diseases like Botrytis-Rot and Rhizopus-Rot of Grapes, Fusarim-wilt of potatoes, White Rust of Rocket, Die-back of Pear (Cytosporasp), Powdery Mildew of apples and Blister Disease of Pomegranates have been recorded. Several thousand fruit plants have been sprayed throughout the Province. Old citrus Orchards at Hurnai were infested with Whithertip and other fungus diseases. In order to eradicate the diseases and to guard against it the recently imported 3,000 young citrus plants there, were sprayed extensively by Bordeaux Mixture.

Marketing.—The Marketing scheme was sanctioned in the beginning of 1937 and an Assistant Marketing Officer was appointed from 1st April to start the survey work. Baluchistan being mainly a fruit growing tract, the work was concentrated on fruits. To begin with, grape was taken in hand which is the main produce of the Province and which is exported in large quantities to all parts of India. A survey report of this important commodity showing the area under fruit, methods of cultivation, varieties grown, the trend of the trade and the system of the disposal of the fruit etc. was prepared and forwarded to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

The efforts of the Central Fruit Farm are being supplemented by schemes for a Vineyard at Mallezai in the Quetta-Pishin District and for an Almond Grove at Murtat Khurd in the Loralai District. The principle, on which these are conducted, is that Government should pay for the staff and obtain from the land-holders a certain area to be administered through Government Agency for a specified period with the aid of a taccavi loan. The staff for these ventures are still on a temporary footing.

Since the earthquake Cattle and Agricultural Shows have been organised at the Sibi and Usta Fairs. The Bhag Nari breed of cattle is famous and carried off a number of prizes at the Delhi Cattle Show in the current year. The fairs are largely attended and evoke great interest. Attempts have been made to improve the standard of cattle by distribution of 19 bulls of the best breed at various centres.

Within the funds allotted, which are strictly limited, considerable success has been achieved while more can be hoped for with wider resources.

Taccavis.—The Taccavi loans outstanding at the commencement of the year, *i.e.*, 1st April 1937, amounted to Rs. 6,13,861-9-6 against Rs. 6,88,923-0-6 on the 1st April 1936. Loans amounting to Rs. 52,640 as detailed in Appendix VII were given during 1937-38 as against Rs. 65,750 during the preceding year. Of the former a sum of Rs. 30,300 was granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 22,340 under the Agriculturists Loans Act. Recoveries during the year 1937-38 amounted to Rs. 1,24,649-11-10 including Rs. 17,469-4-1 on account of interest. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 13,312-7-0 were granted during the year under report and the recovery of instalments aggregating Rs. 54,939-3-9 was suspended. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 5,55,899-11-10.

Forest.

Area.—There has been no change in the total area of the reserves. Proposals for the reservation of olive forests in Duki Sub-division, afforesting the area around Bund Khushdil Khan lake and introduction of rotational grazing to improve the growth of grasses and condition of grazing grounds are under consideration.

Control.—Khan Sahib Qazi Hafeez-ud-Din held charge of the Division during the year. Forests of Chagai and Zhob Districts remained under the administrative control of the Political authorities. Proposals to reduce, if not to stop, the future denudation of woodlands and at the same time meet the increased demand of major Forest Produce (Timber and Firewood) were considered in respect of Zhob Forests.

Regeneration and Reproduction.

Natural.—Snow and rainfall were satisfactory resulting in natural regeneration in the reserves.

Artificial.—Dry.—Seeds sown last year germinated and the seedlings of Khanjak, Shang, Zaragh and Zarlagh survived. Growth of grass has improved. Operations similar to those of the last year were repeated on a small scale.

Irrigated.—Planting was done in Central Zarghun, Zangi Lora, Wood Cock Spinney, Band Khushdil Khan reserves and Sibi Municipal Forests. Nurseries were extended and the seeds of shade trees and hedge plants were sown as usual. The results were quite satisfactory. Several thousand mullberry and country apricot seedlings were given to Zamindars free from Forest nurseries. The demand for shade trees from other Departments was below normal and Forest nurseries are overstocked.

Taungya plantation.—A treeless plot of sandy land about 100 acres in extent lying along the outer boundary of the Nari Bank reserve forest was given for Taungya plantation. Sowing of Tamarix and Jandi (Prosepice Spicigira) was carried out along with the Jowar crop. The fields were irrigated by canal water owned by the zamindars. Seedlings of both the above mentioned species and grasses came up. Many small seedlings have died after the removal of crop and stoppage of irrigation water but the area is still stocked.

Reproduction by Choppice System.—The crop of olive coppice shoots in the part of Tomagh reserve in the area filled last year are growing satisfactorily. The Department was busy in exporting Ephedra and coupe for the year was not filled. Coppice growth in the areas filled in other forests was quite good.

Grazing in the reserves.—Out of the total area of 341 square miles of reserve forests 24 square miles remained open to the rightholders for the whole year, 217 square miles were opened for part of the year to meet the requirements of local zamindars while the balance of 100 square miles remained closed for the whole year.

The number of cattle has considerably increased. The condition of grazing grounds has deteriorated and necessity for the introduction of a scheme of rotational grazing to improve both quality and quantity of grasses is being keenly felt.

Firewood Sale Depots.—In addition to the firewood sale Depot at Sibi, two more Depots were established at Loralai to meet with the requirements of Civil and Military populations. Training is being given to locals in the systematic ways of coppicing and cutting woods.

The total sale of firewood from the three Depots during the year was 53,168 maunds 21 seers which is equal to 2,06,859 cubic feet stacked.

The amount of royalty realised on wood during the year was Rs. 13,053-11-10 as compared with Rs. 12,825-4-11 for the year 1936-37.

Minor Forest Produce.—The total value of Minor produce exploited during the year was Rs. 51,777-15-10. The notable of these was Ephedra. Collection of this drug is now being done under Departmental supervision.

Financial position.—The revenue and expenditure of the year under report and the previous year is given below :—

	1937-38.			1936-37.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p
Reveune	1,17,761	0	1	38,729	3	3
Expenditure	97,394	9	1	36,180	10	11
Surplus	20,366	7	0	2,548	8	4

The Forest Department has, since 1934-35, been showing a steady surplus owing to its increased activities in connection with the establishment of firewood sale Depots and supply of Ephedra.

Demand for Forest produce.—The total amount realised by sale of Forest produce removed from State and unreserved forests was Rs. 1,17,761-0-1 as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Timber 10,403 cft. in the shape of ballies	661	13	2
2. Firewood 23,80,224 cft.	52,493	1	1
3. Minor forest produce	52,771	6	10
4. Grass and grazing	5,899	13	0
5. Miscellaneous	5,934	14	0
Total	1,17,761	0	1

Besides Forest produce valued at Rs. 53,026-15-9 was given free to the rightholders and others in the shape of timber and grazing, etc. The corresponding figure for the previous year is Rs. 53,800.

Forest offences.—The total number of Forest offences during the year was 326 against 400 for the preceding year. Almost all of these were petty cases. The amount of compensation recovered amounted to Rs. 2,030-8-0 against Rs. 2,157-13-0 during the previous year, giving an average of Rs. 6-3-9 per case against Rs. 5-6-3 for the last year.

Big game.—Twenty-six licenses were issued to approved Shikaris by the Political Agents, Quetta-Pishin, Sibi and Loralai for shooting in the State reserves. The number of licenses issued last year was 14. The license fee realised amounted to Rs. 195 against Rs. 75 during the preceding year. Twenty-five *guds* and *markhors* were shot in all out of which five escaped. Number of horned game shot by locals from open areas is not known.

Local Funds.

Total receipts of the under noted Bazar Funds amounted to Rs. 4,44,215-10-0 against Rs. 4,33,117-9-1 in the preceding year while expenditure was Rs. 4,27,048-14-2 against Rs. 3,74,721-14-8.

1. Pishin Sadar & District Bazar Fund.
2. Sibi District Bazar Fund.

3. Loralai Bazar Fund.
4. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.
5. Nushki Bazar Fund.
6. Nasirabad Bazar Fund.
7. Bolan Bazar Fund.

2. *Quetta Municipality.*—There were 24 members of the Municipal Committee of whom 2 were officials. Out of 27 meetings, 23 were ordinary and 4 special. Attendance averaged 62·65 per cent. against 50·83 per cent. of the previous year.

Out of total closing balance of 4,46,373-4-11, investments amounting in all to Rs. 3,10,000 will eventually have to be cashed to meet capital expenditure on reconstruction due to the earthquake.

3. *Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund.*—Chaman Electrification Scheme showed a profit of Rs. 7,752. Capital expenditure is anticipated on :—

(*a*) providing permanent Earthquake proof quarters for Bazar Fund employees throughout the District.

(*b*) paying a lump sum contribution to the Medical Department towards cost of medical services in Bazar Fund areas; thus releasing Medical Department funds for use in outlying areas such as Toba Kakari and Toba Achakzai.

4. *Sibi District Bazar Fund.*—Owing to a decrease in the number of visitors from other parts, income decreased by 7,000 but this figure has been more than off-set by a earning of 16,000 in expenditure, due chiefly to auctioning the annual octroi collections on a contract basis.

5. *Loralai Bazar Fund.*—About Rs. 16,000 has been expended on public amenities, chiefly connected with sanitation.

6. *Nasirabad Bazar Fund.*—This is the first year of its functioning since separation from Sibi District Bazar Fund. There has been a deficit of Rs. 300 but it is hoped that with the development of Usta Town will adjust itself.

Trade.—All goods exported to Afghanistan are checked on arrival at the border by the Afghan Border Examiner with the permits granted by the Afghan Agent at Chaman.

Rebate of Indian Customs duty on goods re-exported to Afghanistan increased by 25·74 lakhs against the decrease of Rs. 1,99,312 in the preceding year. This abnormal increase is due mainly due to larger imports of Japanese goods, to cars, lorries and sugar.

The export trade to Afghanistan decreased towards the end of the year as a result of the fall in Afghan currency and the boycott by the Sharkat-i-Pashtun monopoly Company of Indian dealers in dry fruits.

Export of overseas goods to Afghanistan under the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention 1921, are summarised below :—

Exports.	No. of packages.	Weight.			Value.	Duty.
		Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Rs.
Japanese goods .	17,541	41,160	0	0	35,06,169	17,86,945
Non-Japanese goods .	267,539	73,024	3	23	49,92,291	18,66,237
Sugar . . .	66,188	131,430	0	22	8,44,224	11,93,503
Total .	351,258	245,615	0	17	93,42,684	48,46,685

702 packages of State Goods as shown in the attached statement, valued at Rs. 1,57,007-3-0 were exported to Afghanistan during the year under report. Similarly 30 cases of arms and ammunition were exported to Afghanistan *vide* details given in the attached statement.

Import from Iran and Afghanistan.—Towards the end of the year a limited land customs regime was established by the Government of India with stations at Nok-Kundi and Chaman. Duty is leviable on these frontiers on only the following articles :—

1. Saccharine and Saccharine tablets.
2. Tobacco, manufactured cigars and cigarettes.
3. Matches, undipped splints and veneers.
4. Silk raw, silk cocoons and silk waste and noils.
5. Fabrics containing silk, artificial silk, cotton or gold or silver thread.
6. Silver bullion and coin and silver sheets and plates.
7. Diamonds, cut.
8. Mechanical lighters.
9. Sewing machines.

The rates of duty are the same as those applicable to articles imported from foreign countries by sea. Silver is the only import article from either country.

Statement showing details of export of overseas goods to Afghanistan under the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention, 1921, for the financial year from April 1937 to March 1938.

Description of goods.	No. of packages.	Value.			Duty.			Weight.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Cwt.	qr.	lbs.
Black pepper	206	5,580	2	0	2,511	0	0	431	3	9
Brass wires	34	828	0	0	325	6	0	22	0	23
Brake Fluid	2	150	1	0	38	8	0	2	1	0
Brass and Copper Sheets	486	81,424	2	0	23,693	12	0	2,212	1	12
Boot polish	18	1,093	6	0	279	14	0	29	1	7
Buttons	78	5,178	8	0	1,391	6	0	84	2	3
Cement	1,284	872	5	0	986	0	0	1,086	3	26
Chemicals	661	10,302	3	0	3,228	15	0	739	3	26
Clocks	26	532	4	0	266	0	0	25	0	0
Cars and Lorries	258	5,11,844	11	0	1,02,008	5	0	...		
Cycles and parts	74	18,267	12	0	3,852	6	0	410	1	0
Colours and Dyes	1,036	21,143	15	0	2,317	11	0	283	2	1
Canvas shoes	50	2,368	14	0	2,156	11	0	68	1	26
Cigarettes	15	3,416	0	0	4,365	8	0	25	1	16
Cloth	20,439	65,29,183	15	0	29,74,386	11	0	65,313	2	8
Cutlery	86	5,160	7	0	1,547	2	0	85	3	21
Camp Cots	2	123	2	0	36	15	0	3	2	0
Copper Sulphate	3	38	4	0	11	7	0	2	2	19
Dry Ginger	83	1,428	12	0	428	10	0	66	0	18
Electricity	6	250	5	0	119	10	0	6	3	4
Electric Cables and Meters	59	3,393	14	0	605	9	0	60	0	17
Enamelware	311	7,042	2	0	4,572	15	0	370	1	21
French Chalk	1	19	5	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
Galvanized corrugated sheets.	39	614	1	0	167	11	0	74	0	27
Glassware	499	12,097	9	0	4,189	5	0	742	2	1
Green Tea	8,164	3,19,993	6	0	2,04,419	11	0	7,226	0	12
Hardware	1.933	28,710	12	0	6,884	8	0	1,972	0	2
Hosiery	746	1,40,223	5	0	72,454	12	0	1,331	0	20
Imitation silver and gold thread.	61	19,748	2	0	8,419	0	0	70	0	7
Instrument appliances	1	175	4	0	35	1	0	0	2	24
Lamps and Lanterns	305	14,533	3	0	4,042	2	0	362	3	13
Leatherware	2	490	3	0	146	15	0	1	0	8
Leather shoes	2	1,408	6	0	346	4	0	0	2	6
Mats	1	745	0	0	74	8	0	3	0	22
Machinery	36	16,653	13	0	4,017	4	0	405	2	11
Mosquito nets	3	154	8	0	54	2	0	5	2	25

Description of goods.	No. of packages.	Value.	Duty.	Weight.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Cwt. qr. lbs.
Motor Spirit	2,20,100 gal.	3,95,101 12 0	1,42,737 8 0	17,118 3 5
Metal and iron sheets	49	1,286 12 0	382 11 0	106 2 22
Motor accessories	14	16,639 6 0	636 0 0	62 3 18
Mobil oil	1,142	8,342 2 0	712 4 0	465 1 24
Oil (Kerosene)	31,926	36,535 9 0	22,165 7 0	7,131 2 16
Oilcloth	2	307 5 0	272 14 0	3 3 8
Old newspaper	58	1,090 9 0	272 14 0	290 0 21
Packing needle	2	67 12 0	23 2 0	3 1 0
Petroleum stove	5	291 14 0	87 9 0	3 2 7
Plywood	783	30,373 4 0	1,843 0 0	782 2 18
Press Gaugers	1	148 10 0	29 12 0	0 1 17
Porcelainware	565	14,288 5 0	6,670 1 0	1,052 1 25
Playing cards	10	353 4 0	236 10 0	11 3 0
Radio sets	5	1,331 3 0	643 11 0	6 2 25
Ropes	1	25 2 0	7 9 0	0 2 0
Rubber brush	1	11 6 0	3 7 0	0 2 0
Rubber toys	3	98 8 0	49 4 0	5 2 10
Rubber carriage tyring	7	786 8 0	196 9 0	14 0 22
Refined Tins	138	18,359 11 0	2,175 5 0	144 0 16
Sewing needles	14	646 9 0	187 4 0	18 5 8
Sewing machines	91	8,901 11 0	2,444 15 0	85 0 21
Stone Circles	100	457 12 0	181 12 0	97 1 14
Spices	169	3,745 4 0	1,659 2 0	308 0 18
Stationery	255	16,238 13 0	6,744 7 0	800 3 12
Sugar	66,188	8,44,224 12 0	11,93,502 11 0	1,31,430 0 22
Sun goggles	25	1,770 10 0	444 10 0	28 1 10
Tin Boxes	93	2,587 2 0	768 8 0	130 0 10
Thimbles	11	921 4 0	276 5 0	14 3 17
Toilet, etc.	168	7,600 13 0	3,267 12 0	275 1 26
Torches, cells, bulbs and batteries.	127	9,124 11 0	2,423 0 0	168 0 8
Tyres and tubes	1,931	1,48,727 5 0	28,884 7 0	1,132 1 14
Varnish and paint	7	147 5 0	50 3 0	9 0 0
Veener Chest	135	1,552 9 0	388 2 0	293 0 0
Walking sticks	5	346 8 0	86 10 0	7 3 20
White Paint	106	652 9 0	138 1 0	35 2 23
Weighing plate	8	3,785 1 0	757 0 0	33 1 12
Wooden Combs	3	625 7 0	187 10 0	9 1 19
GRAND TOTAL	351,268	93,42,684 12 0	48,46,684 8 0	2,45,615 0 17

Statement of state goods exported to Afghanistan from April 1937 to March 1938.

No. of packages.	Description.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.	Date of crossing.
1 Case	K/Tightening rubber	173	0	0	10-6-37
1 Bag	Starch	74	13	0	14-6-37
1 Case	Machine parts	283	14	0	1-7-37
1 Case	Installation materials	44	5	0	8-7-37
1 Case	Red lead	126	14	0	19-7-37
1 Case	Leather	1,079	11	0	19-7-37
2 Cases	Loom accessories	3,022	2	0	3-8-37
1 Case	Lamps	253	13	0	3-8-37
4 Bundles	Steel and car tools	189	15	0	6-8-37
1 Case	Electric instrument	66	14	0	27-8-37
1 Case	Electric instrument	207	2	0	28-8-37
1 Case	Electric instrument and appliances	104	11	0	6-9-37
3 Cases	Component parts of textiles machinery over 1/4 B.H.P.	940	2	0	14-9-37
3 Cases	Galvanized iron tube	360	11	0	14-9-37
1 Case	Building Hardware	1,106	13	0	3-11-37
1	Chevrolet Master Sedan Motor car Eng. No. 898820	1,523	13	0	18-10-37
2	Lorries Engine No. 912543 and 912551	3,711	2	0	19-10-37
16 Cases 18 Drums 2 Bundles	Telephone accessories, electric wires and appliances, etc.	13,834	7	0	15-11-37
93 Sheets 151 Pieces 31 Cases 56 Crates 17 Bundles	Parts of steel bridge structural material	33,668	3	0	17-1-38
4 Cases 3 Pieces 4 Cases 2 Pieces	Crossley oil engine with compressor and Receiver and foundation Bolts and Pulley.	£ 1,244	6	0	16-12-37
2 Coils 10 Cases	Electric appliances pale fittings copper wire R. R. Transmission Gear over 250 vals	911	0	0	20-11-37
3 Cases	Transmission volt pole fittings	2,874	11	0	20-11-37
1 Case	Power driver baling press	402	10	0	24-11-37
12 Barrels 18 Cases	Component parts of textile machinery	23,144	2	0	4-1-38
11 Cases 7 Bundles	Electric appliances wire rope and pole fittings	1,280	10	0	4-1-38
4 Cases 100 Pieces 10 Bundles 4 Cases	Pole fittings insulators fitter	7,717	6	0	4-1-38
1 Case	Office articles	1,183	0	0	21-1-38
56 Cases	Cotton spinning machinery (Eng.)	£ 1,650	0	0	20-1-38
12 Cases	Telephone appliances, hardware tubes, electric instruments, machines parts	15,000	0	0	10-2-38
4 Bundles	Sulphuric acid	107	6	0	10-2-38
20 Cases	Storage Batteries electric	4,163	10	0	10-2-38
4 Cases	Telephone appliances	859	12	0	10-3-38
702	GRAND TOTAL	Rs. 1,18,416 8 0 + £2,894-6-0 or Rs. 1,18,416-8-0 + £38,590-11-0 = Rs. 1,57,007-3-0.			

List of ammunition exported to Afghanistan during the year 1937-38.

		Date of crossing border.
2 Cases	Pellets Air Rifle	23-12-37
25 Cases	Cartridges 12,500	29-1-38
3 Cases	Hammer Shot Gun	20-1-38

Administration of the Indian Factories Act (1937-38).

Thirteen factories, all situated in the Quetta-Pishin District, were subject to the control of the Indian Factories Act.

Crown.	1. Arsenal factory	One
	2. Bakery	One
	3. Concrete pipe works	One
	4. Crushing rubble stone and sawing timber	One
	5. Dairy	One
	6. Distillery	One
	7. Electrical engineering works	One
	8. Miscellaneous engineering work	One
	9. Ditto.	One
Private.	10. Miscellaneous work in connection with mechanical transport and repairs	One
	11. Manufacture of steel windows	One
	12. Salvage of material from demolition of buildings and miscellaneous petty works connected with reconstruction	One
	13. Wool baling press and flour mills	One
	Total	13

Total daily employed averaged 1,966.

All factories were inspected by the Factories Inspector during the year under report and found to conform with the provisions of the Act.

There were 93 accidents of which 86 were minor and did not warrant any enquiries being made. The remaining 7 were serious and were all investigated and reported to the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, for grant of compensation under the Workmens' Compensation Act.

No prosecution was made under the Act.

Administration of the Boilers Act (1937-38).

Records of 94 boilers are kept, of which there were 31 working boilers on the list of this office during the year under report. Out of these 20 belong to Military Authorities, 2 Quetta Municipality and 9 privately owned. All these boilers were thoroughly inspected except a few military Road Rollers which were not available for inspection on any of the inspection tour arranged by this office, the reason being that they were required for urgent road work in the Zhob Area. Only steam tests could have been carried out and this was not considered sufficient to warrant the expense of travelling involved.

A sum of Rs. 985 on account of inspection fee of boilers realized during year was duly credited to the Central Government under head XXXVI—Miscellaneous Department—'Inspection fee of boilers'.

Administration of the Indian Electricity Act (1937-38).

The following five licensees supply electric energy to the public :—

(1) Quetta Electric Supply Company, Quetta. A limited concern which is in its 9th year of working.

(2) Chaman Power House, Chaman. Owned by Bazar Fund authorities and is in its 7th year of working.

(3) Mach Jail Power House, Mach. A Government concern run by M. E. S. Baluchistan. It is in its 7th year of working.

(4) Sibi Railway Power House, Sibi. A Government concern run by North Western Railway authorities, and

(5) Power House, Fort Sandeman. A Government concern run by M. E. S. Zhob Independent Brigade Area.

All the above Power Houses were duly inspected and found to conform with the Indian Electricity Act.

Electrical inspections were also carried out in various parts of Quetta during the year under report.

An examination for grant of certificates of competency to wiremen was held but the examination fees were credited in the year 1936-37 for the examination which took place in April 1937.

The following amounts were credited to Government :—

XXXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Sale of proceeds of publications and renewal wiremen's license fee	773	2	0
(2) Electrical Contractors, Foremen and wiremen license fees	631	0	0
XLV.—Sale of Government publications	6	10	0

One prosecution was made for breach of rule 48 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, during the year.

Mines and Minerals.

(*a*) *Asbestos, Chromite and Coal.*—The Indian Mines Act, 1923, and Regulations and Rules framed thereunder apply to mines situated in the British and Agency territories of Baluchistan. They were also taken as a guide in the working of coal mines situated in the Bolan Pass and the Satakzai tribal area.

Four fresh coal mining leases were granted and three have expired. Thus at the close of the year the following leases were in force :—

Mineral.	No. of leases.	Area covered. Acres.
(*i*) *Subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923—*		
(*a*) Asbestos	1	20·00
(*b*) Chromite	103	3,303·00
(*c*) Coal	38	4,624·53
(*ii*) *Not subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923—*		
(*a*) Coal	21	2,006·20

The output and export of coal and chromite are compared below :—

Year.	Coal. Tons.	Chromite. Tons.
(a) Output—		
1936	8,103·0	21,089·0
1937	17,496·0	27,209·0
(b) Export—		
1936	7,972·5	20,110·5
1937	17,428·0	24,408·0

The supply of labour was sufficient. On an average 798 males were employed in the industry. No female was employed. Labour was paid on contract system based on output, wages averaging from annas 12 to Re. 1.

Revenue realised was Rs. 24,105-12-0 against Rs. 31,885-11-2 in the previous year.

Four accidents, one fatal and three serious were reported.

Explosives were used to the following extent :—

Mines.	Blasting powder. lbs.	Gelignite. lbs.	Detonators. No.
Chromite	..	6,980	30,386
Coal	6	..	..

Both coal and chromite mines were fairly extensively worked throughout the year. A few mines were inspected by an officer of the Government of India, Department of Mines and a large number by the Sub-Inspector of Mines in Baluchistan.

No Mining Advisory Board exists in Baluchistan.

(*b*) *Lesser Minerals.*—Limestone and clay were extracted in Mekran.

Workmen's Compensation.

A total of 1,908 adults and 70 minors was employed in the various mines and workshops in Baluchistan. The total number of accidents was 62 of which one fatal accident occurred in the chromite mines at Hindubagh. Of the remaining 61 accidents which resulted in temporary disablements, 59 occurred in the Quetta Arsenal and 2 in chromite mines, Hindubagh.

A total sum of Rs. 1,312-14-0 was paid during the year as compensation.

Judicial.

Civil suits and Criminal trials in which the parties are not indigenous to Baluchistan are disposed of by regular courts.

Details as regards these cases are given in the appendices IX and X.

Cases in which either or any of the parties belong to a frontier tribe are usually decided by reference to a Council of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation (Regulation III of 1901). These do not fall within the purview of this report.

Civil Suits.—The number of regular Civil Suits instituted during the year under report was 3,315, excluding 66 cases revived during the year.

The number of execution applications filed in the regular Courts during the year 1937 was 2,747 against 2,283 in 1936, valued at Rs. 17,04,416 in the aggregate as against Rs. 20,06,463 during the previous year. Realisations amounted to Rs. 2,68,833 or 15·8 per cent. as against Rs. 2,13,112 or 10·6 per cent. during the preceding year.

159 Civil Appeals and Revision applications were instituted during the year under report as against 138 in 1936.

The average duration of Civil Appeals and Revision Applications was 61 days.

Criminal Cases.—The number of criminal cases instituted during the year increased from 5,604 in 1936 to 8,345.

The total number of undertrial persons was 9,752 against 6,461 in 1936 : of these 3,791 were acquitted or discharged, 5,327 were convicted, 110 died, escaped, etc., and 524 remained under trial at the close of the year. 268 persons were imprisoned, 5,017 were fined and 76 were required to furnish security for keeping the peace or to be of good behaviour.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 28,584 of which Rs. 25,969 were realised. Sums paid by way of compensation amounted to Rs. 819.

Registration.

992 documents were registered during 1937, against 750 during 1936, of these 13 were registered as optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 6,004-10-0 against Rs. 4,720-4-0 realized in the preceding year, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,051-7-0 against Rs. 2,147-15-0.

2. One new Joint Stock Company was registered, the number of Companies at the close of the year was, therefore, 4 against 3 in the preceding year.

3. The fees collected under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 amounted to Rs. 77 against Rs. 76 of the previous year.

4. Twenty Firms were registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, and Rs. 60 were realized against Rs. 87 of the preceding year.

Excise.

The following table shows that the financial results of the Excise Aministration during the year under report as compared with those of the previous two years :—

	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Total gross income	3,48,109	3,84,933	4,51,986
2. Price paid for the purchase of Excise opium	11,200	4,545	9,330
3. Refunds	13,719	10,783	Nil.
4. Net income, *i.e.*, difference between item 1 and total of items 2 and 3	3,23,190	3,69,605	4,42,656
5. Actual cost of Excise Administration	28,516	28,235	29,735
6. *Net profit*	2,94,674	3,41,370	4,12,921

The increase of Rs. 0·72 lakhs in nett profits is due to the reconstruction of Quetta.

22,737·3 L. P. gallons of country spirit were issued from the Quetta Distillery during the year under report. The duty recovered during 1937-38 was Rs. 1,66,184 against Rs. 1,54,855 during 1936-37.

The following table shows the financial result of the Abkari system introduced in 1909-10 :—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Receipts (excluding Distillery Rents) . .	1,15,812	1,07,467	1,57,816	2,00,904	2,36,512
Expenditure (excluding cost of stills and improvements to the Distillery building) . . .	960	5,192	28,516	28,235	29,735

The issue of Indian-made coloured rum from the Quetta Distillery for consumption in Baluchistan was 26·25 L. P. gallons, the still head duty on which at the rate of Rs. 17-8-0 amounted to Rs. 459-6-0. Out of this 3·75 L. P. gallons were issued to the licensees and 22·50 L. P. gallons were issued to troops.

There was no Brewery in Baluchistan during the year under report.

During the year under report 44,723 Imperial gallons of beer were imported from the Punjab, the duty on which at the rate of 0-12-0 and amounting to Rs. 33,542 was recovered by book adjustment.

The quantity in L. P. gallons of Indian made foreign spirit imported from other provinces during the last two years was as follows :—

	1936-37.	1937-38.
From United Provinces	2,460·7	2,885·0
From the Punjab	246·8	494·36
From Bombay	1	Nil.

The consumption of foreign liquor during the last two years was as follows :—

Description.	1936-37. Imperial gallons.	1937-38. Imperial gallons.
1. Foreign liquors—		
(a) Wines imported	1,274	1,580
(b) Spirits imported	3,772	5,129
(c) Spirits (made in India)	4,592	4,287
	9,638	10,996
2. Fermented liquors (beer)—		
(a) Indian-made	97,738	50,383
(b) Imported	48,777	43,356
	1,46,515	93,739

Rs. 915 were realised during the year as license fee for the sale of denatured spirit, the total consumption of which amounted to Rs. 5,167 Imperial gallons.

During the year under report 50 gallons of duty free rectified spirit were imported into Baluchistan from the United Provinces by the Church Mission Hospital, Quetta.

The following table shows the figures of issues of Excise opium, in seers, during the last three years :—

1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
413 seers.	373 seers.	411 seers.

The issue price of the opium from the Treasury remained at Rs. 60 per seer, and the maximum retail price was Rs. 1-4-0 per tola.

The consumption of opium for Civil Veterinary use in Baluchistan during 1937-38 was as follows :—

	Lbs.	Oz.	Dr.	Grs.	M.
Tincture opium	6	8	5	0	10
Tincture Camphor Co.	7	2	4	0	0
Various Ipecac	0	1	6	0	0
Camphorodyne	0	1	1	0	0
Morphia	0	0	0	6	0
Liquor Morphia Hydro	0	1	0	0	0

The consumption of Charas during the year under report was 1,025 seers as compared with 1,030 seers in the year 1936-37. The imports of Charas from the Punjab during the year under report amounted to 1,275 seers against 1,246 seers in the year 1936-37. The duty recovered amounted to Rs. 25,505 against Rs. 24,929 recovered during 1936-37.

The consumption of bhang during the year under report amounted to 336 seers against 341 seers during 1936-37.

The bhang was imported from Sind. The quantity imported during the year under report was 280 seers against a similar quantity for last year. The duty realised during 1936-37 and 1937-38 was Rs. 280 in each case.

The consumption of Ganja was nil.

The license fee recovered for the sale of hemp drugs (Charas, Bhang and Ganja) amounted to Rs. 37,264 during the year 1937-38 against Rs. 26,152 during 1936-37.

The licit consumption of Cocaine during the year was 328 grains.

The following table shows the number of Excise offences detected during the year under report :—

	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium.	Country liquor.	Denatured spirit.
Quetta-Pishin	1	..	3	..	3
Sibi	..	..	1	2	..
Bolan Pass	..	..	..	6	..
Zhob	..	..	1	..	..

The quantity of acticles seized was as under :—

	Seers.	Tolas.
Charas	4	0
Opium	4	8
Illicit country liquor	7 gallons and bottle.	

The following table shows the number of persons convicted for drunkenness in the Municipal area during the last three years :—

1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
5	19	Nil.

Six Imperial Excise forms prescribed by the Government of India, and Provincial forms A and B, showing the wholesale, retail sale, of foreign liquors in Baluchistan form appendices to this report.

The evil effects of administering opium to children are constantly being brought to the notice of the people through the agency of the Revenue and Levy Staff. No instance of this vicious practice has come to light during the year 1937-38, although there are reasons for thinking that it is occasionally indulged in by the lower working classes.

Salt.—During the year under report no change was made in the Salt Administration of the Province.

Veterinary.

Khan Sahib N. K. Vacha, G.B.V.C., who was Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department throughout the year, inspected all the dispensaries except the one at Nushki and also supervised the Sibi and Usta Mohd. Shows, covering 6,577 miles by rail and 2,114 by road. In addition he attended the Sheep and Wool Committee at Simla and Cattle Conference at Delhi.

Subordinate establishment.—He had under him at the close of the year:

Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in charge of Dispensaries	10
Veterinary Assistant Surgeons attached to Zhob Militia (Up to September 1937, thereafter to leave reserve)	1
Veterinary Assistant Surgeons on leave reserve at Quetta, Loralai and Fort Sandeman	3
Total	14

Dispensaries . . . . . Number 10

Treatment.	1937.	1938.
At dispensaries	32,117	38,030
Outpatients	5,923	13,647
Castration performed	361	591
Contagious outbreaks	259	185 including Anthrax . 14 Blackquarters 21
Villages visited as a result	492	411
No. of animals treated as a result	62,603	43,562
Inoculations	5,221	6,028
Seizures	64,448	43,562
Deaths	6,754	6,835
Treatments on tour besides above	1,623	891
Castration	122	12

Anthrax and Blackquarters caused considerable mortality amongst cattle and sheep in Zhob and Loralai.

Fairs and Shows.

(1) At Sibi during February 1938—

	1937.	1938.
Entries horses	440	304
cattle	486	819

One silver medal for each *plus* Rs. 999 for horses and Rs. 1,170 for cattle as prizes were awarded.

(2) At Usta Mohd. during March 1938—

	1937.	1938.
Entries horses	269	76
cattle	315	64

One silver medal for each *plus* Rs. 193 for horses and Rs. 243 for cattle as prizes were awarded.

Cattle Breeding.—At the end of March 1937, 20 bulls were purchased at a cost of Rs. 5,400 out of the 1936-37 budget and placed out at stands supervised by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. One died of Anthrax. 686 cows were covered and the progeny is superior in quality to their dams. Zamindars are bringing in cows for covering from considerable distances and it is hoped soon to give them bulls on the subsidy system.

Live Stock Slaughtered.

	1937.	1938.
Sheep and goats	1,06,889	1,08,139
Cattle	1,867	1,834

Expenditure.

	1937.	1938.
(1) On breeding operations	9,032 (cost of bulls included).	4,481
(2) Total of the Department	63,389	60,062

General.—Horse breeding has been dropped altogether. Only 10 dispensaries exist in a very large area. Owing to increasing demands on the Department the question of expansion will shortly have to be considered.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadans employed in the Ministerial appointments, both English and Vernacular, during the year 1937-38 as compared with the preceding year was 70·17 against 69·72 in the lower ranks; 77·70 against 75·69 in the appointments of vernacular Assistants I and II on pay varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120; 50·93 against 53.13 in the appointments of Junior Assistants including Sub-Treasurers and Treasury Accountants on pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 120; 39·65 against 41.67 in the appointments of Senior Assistants on pay varying from Rs. 125 to Rs. 175 and 47·61 against 38·09 in the appointments of Superintendents on pay from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350.

Income-tax.—Income-tax and Super-tax for 1937-38 was levied and collected by the new administration under which Baluchistan was amalgamated with Sind, on the incomes earned in 1936-37. This was the first financial year following that of the catastrophic earthquake of May 1935. Business conditions in Baluchistan during the period were far from normal.

The total demand for the year under Income-tax and Super-tax was Rs. 1,27,942 and Rs. 14,986 respectively against Rs. 44,318 and Rs. 4,453 in the preceding year.

PART III.

Administration Report in respect of Public Works, 1937-38.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

Excluding Railway works generally and Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tehsil, the administration of all Public Works in the Province is under the control of the Chief Engineer, Western Command, Army in India, who also performs the duties of the Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. The charge was held during the year by Brigadier E. F. S. Dawson, M.C.

Irrigation is controlled by the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, who in addition as Joint Secretary, P. W. D., was in charge of Civil Reconstruction, during the period.

II.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

(1) Executive.

All works in connection with buildings and roads are carried out by the M. E. S. under the Chief Engineer and Secretary, P. W. D., except in a few out-lying areas, where the work is executed by Political Officers. Works on the few buildings occupied by the Irrigation and Political Departments and all P. W. D. works previously in charge of the M.E.S. in the Nasirabad Area, have been entrusted to the Irrigation Officer in Baluchistan. Departmental charges on works carried out by the M. E. S. and Irrigation Department are levied at the rate of 21½ per cent. for establishment and 1½ per cent. for tools and plant. Audit charges are levied at the rate of 1½ per cent. for works carried out through M. E. S. No audit charges are levied by the Irrigation Department which came under the Audit control of the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi, with effect from 1st April 1935.

At the end of 1936-37, it was hoped to close down the Temporary Earthquake Division at Quetta. This could not, however, be done because several works were still outstanding from the previous year. The division was, therefore, continued with a reduced staff and a reduced working programme. The post of the Executive Engineer, Earthquake Division was combined with that of Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, Baluchistan, Irrigation, and Joint Secretary, P. W. D., in Baluchistan, and with that of Municipal Engineer to Quetta Municipality.

(2) GENERAL.

During 1937-38, the following works were carried out in connection with the Quetta Earthquake of 1935 :—

Quetta City—

1. Repairing and extending drains. The expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 51,877.

2. Disposal of the greater portion of the machinery purchased for clearance of the City.

Quetta Civil Lines.

	Approximate cost. Rs.
1. Erection of huts for officers	42,000
2. Improvements to certain officers' huts at Quetta and Mastung	7,500
3. Erection of and additions to huts (other than officers' huts)	4,000
4. Removal and re-erection of certain huts (other than officers' huts) by reason of the requirements of the reconstruction programme	3,500
Mastung—	
1. Erection of and additions to huts (other than officers' huts)	6,000
Approximately Rs. 3,500 were realized on account of disposal of hutting materials.	
Pishin—	
The semi-permanent hutting for the School at Pishin was completed at a total cost of Rs. 47,200.	

Reconstruction Works.

Civil Lines—

		Approximate expenditure. Rs.
1. Erection of fencing and replacement of flagstaff at Quetta Residency		2,500
2. External services—Roads		7,700
3. Acquisition of land for the following		61,050
	Rs.	
(a) For District Jail at Quetta	45,815	
(b) For Police Headquarters Line, Quetta	7,120	
(c) For Agricultural Department, Quetta	8,115	
	61,050	
4. (a) Constructing sub-soil drains		68,139

In the Quetta Civil Station, the sub-soil level rose within about 5 feet from the ground level. This constituted a great menace to the Civil Station, and therefore it was proposed to construct sub-soil drains in order to keep the sub-soil level as low as possible. Accordingly in the year 1937, 4 sub-soil drains Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 9 were constructed.

Observations are being made to learn the effect of the sub-soil drains. The discharge at the outfall of the sub-soil drains is about 1 cusec, and the sub-soil level has appreciably gone down in the localities where the sub-soil drains were constructed.

	Approximate expenditure.
	Rs.
(b) Gurna Karez	1,906
It was proposed to open out this karez and refill it properly to avoid any subsidence later on.	
(c) Carrying out surveys in connection with remodelling Irrigation Channels, Quetta Civil Station . . .	37
The new layout plan necessitated several changes in Irrigation channels, therefore a survey was carried out for preparation of necessary plans and estimates.	
Bridges outside Quetta, damaged by the Earthquake of 1935.	
1. Reconstruction of small bridge near M. S. 24, Mastung road and of one abutment of small bridge on Brewery road near Quetta	7,000
2. Reconstruction of Baleli bridge	8,535
3. Reconstruction of Regi Bridge at mile 9, Regi Road .	10,300
4. Reconstruction of Bridge at mile 8 Samungli Regi Road	7,480

(3) CIVIL WORKS 50 ORDINARY AND XXXIX REVENUES.

1. The revenue realised amounted to approximately, Rs. 62,688.

2. The following works in progress were completed during the year :—

	Rs.
(a) Tehsil officials' quarters at Killa Saifulla . .	44,557
(b) Hospital accommodation at Killa Saifulla . .	26,000
(c) Electrification of Civil Buildings at Fort Sandeman	39,200

3. The table in Appendix "A" shows the capital value of the buildings, water supply and electrical installations maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance including operation of installations.

(4) 34-TRIBAL AREAS—"BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS".

1. The following works in progress were completed during the year :—

	Rs.
(a) Construction of a Vibro pile bridge over the Zhob river at mile 6½ Fort Sandeman-Gulkach Road.—	
Estimated cost	2,80,000
Expenditure to end of 1937-38	2,52,130
(b) Strengthening and improving the road from Loralai to Harnai—	
Estimated cost	1,51,500
Expenditure to end of 1937-38	1,44,475
(c). Strengthening and improving the road from Smallan through Duki and Hosri to Kohlu—	
Estimated cost	76,800
Expenditure to end of 1937-38	76,269
(d) Electrification of Zhob Militial buildings at Fort Sandeman—	
Estimated cost	17,200
Expenditure to end of 1937-38	2,200

2. The table in Appendix "B" furnishes information regarding minor works and maintenance of buildings.

3. The expenditure on maintenance of roads is divided between the Heads 34—Tribal Area and 8—M. E. S. The grants (Minor works and maintenance) amounted to Rs. 6,05,090 as against Rs. 6,00,500 in the previous year under 34—Tribal Areas and the grant under 8—M. E. S. remained at Rs. 3,00,000 as against Rs. 2,85,000. The control over roads is vested in the Local Road Board which comprises the following :—

(1) The Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

(2) The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command.

(3) The Chief Engineer, Western Command, and Secretary, P. W. D. in Baluchistan.

A list of roads maintained is given in Appendix "C.".

4. The more important improvements carried out during the year were :—

	Rs.
(a) Consolidating 3" Metal on the existing surface and covering with a semi Grout 2 coat H. X. Bitumals between miles 41 to 45, Khojak Road	36,000
(b) Widening, draining and constructing culverts on Dhanasar Road (including expenditure of 1936-37 Rs. 92,427)	1,57,231
(c) An experimental stretch of a 2" premix carpet half of H. R. M. and half of W. R. M. Bitumal between miles 48 to 49, Khojak Road	7,000
(d) Widening road and providing culverts from mile 55 to 59 on Zhob Road	8,482
(e) Widening road between mile 45-50, Zhob Road . .	6,069
(f) Providing culverts at mile 52-53 on Zhob Road . .	4,047
(g) Remetalling Loralai Zara Road, 5 miles (Mile 2 to 7) .	32,909
(h) Providing two additional culverts of 20 ft. span each and re-roofing of existing culverts mile 18, Zara Road .	6,843
(i) Surfacing 2 miles, metalling 3 miles, resurfacing 9 miles and remetalling 2 miles Quetta-Sibi Road . . .	79,200
(j) Constructing protective crate bunds downstream crate drop walls and spurs at crossings, improving road surface and shingling, Sariab-Mastung Road . . .	10,100
(k) Constructing downstream crate drop walls and spurs at crossings, shingling, raising portion of road above flood level and improving and constructing side and catch water drains, Lakpass Nushki Road. . . .	13,300
(l) Resurfacing ½ mile, Quetta Civil Station Roads . .	4,300
(m) Realignment of Shaighalu Sharan Road, mile 75—80 .	5,000

III.—IRRIGATION.

1. *Executive.*—Irrigation works, except in the Nasirabad Tehsil, are carried out by the Provincial Irrigation Department, under the administrative control of the Secretary, Public Works Department and the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, and under the executive control of the Assistant Executive Engineer, whose charge extends over the whole of Baluchistan.

2. NON-PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—HEADS "XVII" AND "19"—

(*a*) The length of open canals was the same as for the previous year, *viz.*, 80·5 miles (9 miles canal, and 71·5 miles distributaries). A further length of 15·76 miles of concrete lined water channels (*viz.*, Zandra ·5 mile, Nushki 2·72 miles, Siliaza 9·44 miles and Duki water course 3·1 miles) was also maintained during the year.

—	Main lines.	Distributaries.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Nari. . .	2·5	12	14·5
Khushdil Khan	1·5	26	27·5
Shebo Canals .	5	19	24·0
Shebo Feeder .	..	14·5	14·5
Total .	9·0	71·5	80·5

(*b*) The capital outlay to end of the year amounted to Rs. 35,96,249.

(*c*) The expenditure on minor works on the existing canals amounted to Rs. 5,701.

(*d*) *Rabi 1936-37 and Kharif 1937.*—There was sufficient water both in Khushdil Khan Reservoir and Shebo Canals, but the area irrigated was less, by 134 acres than during the previous year, from the Pishin canals. There has been an increase in the area irrigated in Nari canals by 1,237 acres as compared with last year.

(*e*) The annexed table indicates the areas irrigated in acres.

Particulars.	Average areas of the 3 years ending		During	
	1933-34.	1936-37.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Pishin Canals	4,708	4,963	5,337	5,203
Nari Canals	16,261	15,857	15,732	16,969
Total .	20,969	20,820	21,069	22,172

(*f*) The annexed table indicates the areas of the principal crops irrigated.

Particulars.	Rabi, 1936-37. Kharif, 1937.		Rabi, 1935-36. Kharif, 1936.		+ Increase or — Decrease.	
	Pishin Canal.	Nari Canal.	Pishin Canal.	Nari Canal.	Pishin Canal.	Nari Canal.
Rabi Crops.						
Wheat	4,094	9,975	4,246	9,543	—152	+432
Barley	323	77	455	71	—132	+6
Miscellaneous	45	348	17	306	+28	+42
Total Rabi	4,462	10,400	4,718	9,920	—256	+480
Kharif Crops.						
Lucerne	77	..	63	..	+14	..
Melons	535	..	465	26	+70	—26
Indian corn	..	4,810	..	4,174	..	+636
Miscellaneous	113	1,737	82	1,584	+31	+153
Til	..	20	..	26	..	—6
Garden	16	2	9	2	+7	..
Total Kharif	741	6,569	619	5,812	+122	+757
Total for the year	5,203	16,969	5,337	15,732	—134	+1,237

(*g*) The area on which Irrigation charges were remitted was 4,452 acres as compared with 7,145 acres in 1936-37, *i.e.*, 20 per cent. of the area sown as compared with 33·9 per cent. in 1936-37.

A further area of 1,537 acres was remitted in Kurak, Dehpal and Luni villages on the Nari Canals.

6,17,71,517 gallons of water were supplied free from the Khushdil Khan Canals for filling village tanks and the cost of this, although not to be recovered amounted to Rs. 3,861.

(*h*) The annexed table indicates the working expenses and revenue receipts based on the Kharif season of 1937 and Rabi season of 1936-37.

Particulars.	Average of 3 years ending		During the year	
	1933-34.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	34,932	45,517	40,148	75,121
Working expenses	75,174	70,187	63,066	73,068
Net Revenue	—40,242	—24,670	—22,918	+2,053
Percentage on Capital outlay	—1·1	—·69	—·61	+·06

The gross receipts per acre matured amounted to Rs. 4-11-0.

(i) The annexed table indicates the rate of expenditure per acre irrigated.

Particulars.	Area irrigated average of 1935-36 to 1937-38.	Maintenance and repairs including extension and improvements inclusive of establishment.		Establishment charges.	
		Average of 3 years 1935-36 to 1937-38.	Rate per acre irrigated.	Average of 3 years 1935-36 to 1937-38.	Rate per acre irrigated.
Unproductive works.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pishin Canals . .	5,052	53,921	10·7	9,457	1·9
Nari Canals . .	16,314	12,097	·47	3,077	·19
Total . .	21,366	66,018	3·0	12,534	·58

(j) The estimated value of crops matured amounted to Rs. 4,15,776 against Rs. 2,84,198 in the previous year. Deducting canal revenue amounting to Rs. 72,428 and Land Revenue Rs. 36,328 a sum of Rs. 3,07,020 was left for the agriculturists.

The detail of the produce according to Canals is given below :—

Name of canal.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pishin canals	85,374	1,77,820
2. Nari canals	*1,98,824	2,37,956
Total .	2,84,198	4,15,776
3. Revenue paid	37,125	72,428
4. Land revenue paid in case of Nari canals to the Civil Department	27,612	36,328
5. Net for the zamindars	2,19,461	3,07,020

*Includes maufi produce in Nari Canals.

(3) NON-PRODUCTIVE WORKS FOR WHICH NO CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—HEADS "XVIII" AND "18".

(a) *Quetta Storm water drainage and Embankment project.*—Total outlay to end of the year was Rs. 2,38,194 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,43,287. The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 32,476. The final part of the project, namely "Constructing Durrani Outfall and connected works" was taken in hand last year. Due to the late arrival of the sluice gate the work was not completed during the year as anticipated.

(b) The expenditure on minor works both under 18-A and B amounted to Rs. 2,254. Establishment and other charges, including maintenance, tools and Plant and suspense, amounted to Rs. 87,910.

(c) A sum of Rs. 7,040 was realized from Major Head XVIII—Revenue Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which no Capital Accounts are kept, A Irrigation Works.

(4) WORKS CARRIED OUT BY THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT FROM FUNDS OTHER THAN THE BALUCHISTAN IRRIGATION FUNDS.

(i) *Spin Karez Reservoir project.*—The work was suspended on account of the need for technical examination of a larger project by the Government of India. An expenditure of Rs. 99,528, exclusive of Departmental charges, was incurred during the year on this project and total outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 2,43,642.

(ii) *Quetta Water Logging problem in Civil Station.*—The work of construction of drains was completed in September 1937. Total outlay to end of the year was Rs. 68,139.

(iii) *Nasirabad Tahsil.*—The sandy portion of Mamal Mohabatpur Road was improved at a cost of Rs. 13,865.

5. *Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tehsil.*—In this area, the work is carried out by the Sind Irrigation Department and Water is supplied through distributaries *ex* the Desert and Begari Canals.

DESERT CANAL SYSTEM.

New Cut Desert Canal.—Desert canal was opened on 25th May 1937, with a corresponding gauge of 7·6 at Mithankot and 10·2 at Sarhad against last year's gauge of 8·3 of Mithankot and 10·8 of Sarhad on 31st May 1936. As the old head Desert canal invariably failed towards the end of abkalani causing a great deal of failure of crop which needed last watering, new head Desert canal was utilized this year for feeding both Adiowah and Desert canal. This gave a higher level of

about 3·5 feet than the old head Desert canal. Thus even though the water level in the river was comparatively much lower the Desert canal flowed with a marked success right to the end and had ultimately to be closed to prevent silting up. Whereas old head Desert canal had ceased flowing of its own accord on 12th October during last abkalani, the new head continued to flow and was with difficulty given a bunda on 15th October 1937, during this abkalani. The leakage water however flowed on up to 27th November 1937, with a depth of 1·2 feet water. The prolonged season, therefore, not only brought crops on the entire system to maturity but gave a great redress even to individual cases of hardships arising out of poor soil, late cultivation and zamindari neglect. Both the Kharif and rabi crops have increased in quantity as well as in quality and cases of remissions on account of deficiency of water supply, if at all, should be extremely few and far between.

Begari Canal.—The same head was used this year also. It worked exceptionally well throughout the season. Tree groynes were constructed where necessary and no repairs of any sort were done to the supply channel. A manguli was constructed in mile 1/0 on the left bank of supply channel where the bank was threatened to be eroded. The toe wall continued to be bunded up as last year.

The bye-river was running opposite Begari mouth this year up to 12th September but all of a sudden a ghara which had already begun to form widened and the course of the river switched on from left to right bank opposite Begari mouth. The main river met the bye-river at its D/S end and its main current ran exactly along the right edge opposite the Begari mouth. The main river has again receded to the left side in the month of November leaving a bye-river on the right side near the mouth of Begari, where a slow scour is occurring. It has left a very low katcha between the main and bye-river.

There has been no silt deposit in the supply channel.

Begari Canal was opened on 1st June 1937, with the G. R. of 9·6, at Sarhad on the previous day. This gave a G. R. of 16·3/4·7 at the new head regulator Begari Canal on the next morning. The maximum gauge reading let down in the canal was 12·5 and the maximum discharge left was 7,394 cusecs. Except on seven different dates on account of transplantation the discharge left was restricted to 7,300 cusecs. Despite restriction higher gauge of 12·5 on D/S of Begari Canal Head regulator had to be left because of silt deposit in the Begari Canal.

As the river did not rise high this year, Gounspur loop compartment was filled up to a level of 7·8 ft. only against 10 ft. previously. The supply was supplemented in Begari from the 11th September 1937 onwards. During the latter part of the season Extatious were resorted to due to low river. The canal was finally closed on 10th October 1937.

Kharif was matured cent. per cent. and the area under rabi has been unusually large.

Nurwah.—Nurwah up to its tail worked very well this year also. Inter rotations were however necessary to distribute water equitably and ensure tail also to get its legitimate share of water. Some of the tail lands (near Jhatpat) which have remained uncultivated from time immemorial have been brought under crops and the crops matured.

Idan, Sir and Lund Minor.—These tail channels started flowing on 3rd June. There was usual deficiency in the channels in the beginning thereof inter rotations of karias were enforced from 16th June to 22nd July after which the supply was quite adequate. At the end of August the tail channels did not take F. S. L. and to reduce pressure the gauge at 38 mile D/S was lowered. This may have caused the karias between 38 to 43 specially big karias to suffer a little.

KHIRTAR CANAL, *ex*-LLOYD BARRAGE SYSTEM.

Kharif.—As usual there was an outbreak of black headed cricket known locally as "Tid" during June and July and though some precautionery measures were adopted ahead of their anticipated appearance, yet a great deal of damage was done to early sown kharif crop. The supply of water was abundant and practically all the modules were able to get their designed discharge or even more.

On Piral Minor there continues to be a tendency amongst khatedars to try to irrigate lift lands by flow by raising the water level by bunding watercourses. Such artificial raising in most of the cases drowns the standing wave in the module and reduces its discharge besides causing the water courses to silt heavily. The same trouble existed along Sahiti Minor too which has since been remedied by giving direct outlets from Khirtar Branch now.

All other channels in this Division functioned very satisfactorily and a little suffering here and there is due to either raising cultivation in excess of the prescribed limit or negligence of khatedars towards proper maintenance of water courses banks or poor quality of soil.

Rabi.—All the distributaries and Minors worked very satisfactorily and all the water courses obtained designed discharge and there have been practically no complaints about deficiency of water. Nominal suffering in stray cases is due to excess cultivation or negligence on the part of khatedars to keep the banks of the watercourses in fit state of repairs. Rabi cultivation outside the flood protective bund also received adequate supply of water and did not suffer and damage from the cold weather hill floods.

IV.—NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

(QUETTA DIVISION).

The Division consists of 847·41 route miles of broad-gauge and 173·84 route miles of narrow gauge line.

Permanent Way.—The following track renewals were carried out during the year :—

Broad Gauge.

(*a*) 39·84 miles of complete track renewal (75 lbs. with 90 lbs./R) on main line.

(*b*) 5·63 miles of complete track renewal (60 lbs. with 75 lbs./87 S. S.) on branch line.

(*c*) 21·55 miles sleeper renewals on branch line.

Narrow Gauge.

(*d*) 1·157 miles complete track renewal on Z. V. Section.

Improvement in operation and service.—The following important works, which were in progress during 1936-37, were completed during the year :—

(i) Additions and alterations to Sibi and Quetta Yards.

(ii) Improvements to water supply at Sibi (about 5 per cent. of the work was outstanding at the close of the financial year).

(iii) Relaying Bolan Chord Line.

2. The work on the "Diversion Cut at Mudgorge" was suspended due to Contractor's failure.

3. In connection with the M. E. S. Reconstruction Programme the lay-out of the new arsenal was designed and the work consisting of about a mile of siding and 13 platforms was completed.

4. On the Z. V. Railway near Toraghbargi, during 1933, when three major bridges were washed away, the damage was extensive and a temporary diversion of the line was made to restore communication.

A diversion cut of the Kundel Nullah is now being made and with the close of the year the work was nearing completion.

5. To replace the Railway property which collapsed during the historic Earthquake of 1935, staff quarters and station buildings were built during the year on the following stations :—

Quetta,

Kuchlak,

Beleli,

Sheikh Mandah,

Sariab,

Spezand and

Mastung Road.

An Officers' Rest House was built at Sibi.

Flood and Breaches.—Breaches to the line on the Division are of only minor importance took place during the year.

APPENDICES TO PART I.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

APPENDIX I.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

1. *General Conduct and Attitude of Tribes.*—The attitude of the tribes has been on the whole satisfactory.

The following is the brief resume of the more important incidents:

An informal Anglo-Afghan Joint Commission was held at Chaman from 4th to 12th November 1937 at which three cases against British tribesmen were settled by means of compromise.

Six murders were reported amongst the tribesmen in the district of which one was due to an old feud, three to Siahkari or dispute over women and in two the motive of the crime could not be ascertained.

On the 19th July 1937, one Yakub Tokhi a Havildar of the Afghan post at Tor Kach who it is alleged had illicit connection with the wife of Wahid Alezai was shot at and wounded by the latter near Paiwar in the Chaman Sub-Division, while returning from Kadni in Toba Achakzai where he was a guest for the night with Haji Faiz Mohd. Yakub who survived the injury was carried away from the scene of offence by the Afghan Khassadars of Torkach post.

On the 14th July 1937, a flock of 60 sheep was lifted from Simzai village in the Pishin Sub-Division by Ashezais who were expelled from Sanzala and live across the border, The levies and local Chigha who turned out in pursuit exchanged shots with the raiders and succeeded in bringing back two shepherds who had been carried off by the raiders. The raiders made good their escape with the flocks. The outrage was obviously meant to draw the attention of the authorities to the grievance of the Ashezais of Sanzala who were made to leave their habitations and whose houses and trees were set on fire by the Tarins and Syeds. One Akhtarzai, Ghaibzai a notorious outlaw who was fined in case of a raid by the Anglo-Afghan Commission of 1936 was reported to be one of the raiders.

On the 16th August 1937, one Fateh Khan Brahimkhel of Afghanistan galloped off with a horse belonging to the Irrigation Overseer from Band Khushdil Khan. He was pursued by Levies, arrested and convicted for the offence.

On the 17th November 1937, two camels belonging to one Shahsowar Matkhanzai Alezai were lifted from Srokanr near Borchah post by unknown persons belonging to the Islami tribe across the border. The offence is attributed to the enmity between the Islamis and Alezais over the case of a woman.

As a sequel to a dispute over a woman one Nur Mohd. Alezai is reported to have lifted a camel belonging to one Fazal Alezai near Borchah Levy Post in the Chaman Sub-Division in December 1937.

District Levies.—The total strength of District Levies as it stood on 31st March 1938 was 440 excluding Individual Service allowance holders and the total expenditure on their maintenance amounts to Rs. 1,95,550-14-0 per annum.

The working of the Levies throughout the year has been satisfactory.

Posts and Telegraphs.—One new Post Office, *i.e.*, Quetta Islamabad was opened.

APPENDIX II.

SIBI DISTRICT.

1. *General Attitude and Conduct of Tribes.*—On the whole the tribes were peaceful and with minor exceptions there were no inter-tribal clashes.

2. *Marris.*—As in the past year, their behaviour has been good. A large amount of decrees and taccavis outstanding against them for a long time have been realised. The services of a teacher engaged last year for the minor Tumandar have now been dispensed with.

3. *Bugtis.*—As a result of mischievous propaganda carried on by Mir Abdur Rahman elder son of the Bugti Nawab a certain amount of trouble arose between the Kalpar Bugtis and the Nawab over the possession of various Khushkaba lands situated in the southern Bugti tribal area in which two men were killed and 2 seriously wounded.

Events of interest which occurred in the District during the year are given below:—

1. Mir Hamza Khan, Khiazai Bugti was shot dead by certain Massori Bugtis at Loti on the 4th November 1937. Some of the accused have been arrested and put in jail while others are still absconding.

2. Bacha and Khanu who were transferred from the Sukkur Jail on the 22nd June 1937 to be tried at Jhatpat by Jirga in a dacoity case which had taken place in Kot Lashari, Jhatpat Tahsil, absconded on the night of 24/25th December 1937 from the Jhatpat Sub-jail. Bacha was subsequently arrested by the Shikarpur Police on the morning of 6th April 1938.

3. On the 1st March 1938 a fight took place between the Sheikhs and Aspanis of the Harnai Tahsil. The local officers succeeded, with the help of the Police, in maintaining peace.

4. *Levies.*—The number of Levies employed at the close of the year in the Sibi District was 430.

5. The expenditure on Levies for the year under report was Rs. 2,84,936-9-0 as against Rs. 3,13,788-7-6 in the previous year.

6. The conduct of the Levies remained good throughout the year and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

APPENDIX III.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of Tribes.—1. The attitude of the tribes has generally been satisfactory.

2. 57 murders and 2 suicides were reported during the year.

3. Events of interest which occurred during the year:—

(1) At about 10-30 A.M. on the 10th January 1938 seven shots were fired between miles 41 and 42 at the Dak lorry proceeding from Loralai to Fort Sandeman. No damage was caused beyond a burst tyre. A pursuit Party was organized and the tracks were taken towards Inzarwah in the Nishpah hills where they were lost on stony ground in the limits of village Sper Nali. Subsequent enquiries showed that Lal Khan son of Saadullah Nadarkahol was responsible for the offence. He is still at large.

(2) The boundary of the tribal limits of the Kibzais of the Zhob District and the Hamzazais of the Bori Tehsil of this District was demarcated in the locality known as Chichelo during the year. There have been constant disputes between the two tribes over grazing rights in this locality since 1932. Boundary pillars were erected at a cost of approximately Rs. 1,000. The demarcation will help in the speedy settlement of various outstanding cases between the two tribes.

(3) Mohd. Baksh, Levy Moharrir of the Duki Tehsil, absconded towards the end of January 1938, when both the Tehsildar and Naib Tehsildar were absent from Headquarters on tour, with a large sum of Government money (Rs. 3,187-6-3) consisting mostly of the undisbursed pay of Levies and of money belonging to a minor Mohd. Yusuf. All efforts to trace him have so far met with no success.

(4) The following incidents gave cause for suspicion that two notorious outlaws Dedai and Pekai had returned to the District:—

(a) On the 25th May 1937 at about 11 A.M. one Boga Ram, a mistri of the M. E. S., was kidnapped between miles 41 and 42 on the Dera Ghazi Khan —Loralai Road by two persons. He was relieved of all articles of value in his possession and released again in the evening.

(b) A party of 6 bad characters clad in Khaki was seen on the 1st June 1937 by one Rahim Nahar of Watgam at Patao in the Bori Musakhel Sub-Division. Later a shepherd boy also came across two of them at Khaggi Khadi near Yawa in the same Sub-Division.

(c) A coolie camp on the Fort Sandeman Road not far from Loralai was looted early in September 1937.

(d) About the same time, *viz.*, September 1937 a man and his wife proceeding towards Fort Sandeman were robbed by four unknown bad characters in the Tor Khezai defile.

(e) Three minor incidents of beating took place. Every effort was made to arrest them but without success.

(5) In August 1937 a few households of Sheranis entered a pasturage known as Leva Ghozha near Toisar in the Musakhel Tehsil which was claimed by Marghazans. Since a breach of the peace was apprehended, adequate securities were taken from both tribes.

(6) Alizais and Salarzais exchanged shots over grazing rights near Aghbarg in the Mekhtar Circle of the Bori Tehsil on the 14th December 1937. No loss of life occurred. Peace securities were taken.

(7) On the 27th February 1938 some Sulemankhels kidnapped one Rahimdad Nasir with 8 camels from Jadda near Kingri in the Musakhel Tehsil. Through the efforts of the levies the stolen camels and Rahimdad were brought back. The incident was alleged to be connected with the murder of Malik Gul Khan Manzai by Nasirs in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

(8) As a result of a fight amongst Sadozai Lehrzais two men were killed. Steps were taken to prevent further fighting.

(9) Gulzar Jan, a prostitute of the Loralai Bazar, was stabbed to death by one Johar son of Fateh Mohd. Satorezai of Zara in the Bori Tehsil on the 17th June 1937. The case was tried judicially and the murderer sentenced to transportation for life.

(10) One Ahmed Khan Chacha, a long-term convict, responsible for three murders who was undergoing sentence in the Mach Jail and had been transferred to Rakhni to give evidence in a case before an inter-District Jirga, escaped from custody on his way back to Loralai about two miles from Loralai on the Dera Ghazi Khan Road on the 3rd July 1937. Every effort was made to trace and arrest him but without success. The Police escort from whose custody the prisoner escaped are being tried judicially.

District Levies.—The total number of permanent levies at the close of the year under report stood at 434. The expenditure on account of their pay including individual service allowances amounted to Rs. 1,93,462-10-0 against Rs. 1,82,172-11-0 in the preceding year. Out of the total amount, the expenditure on Postal Levies amounted to Rs. 8,561 against Rs. 13,859-11-0 in the last year. The Travelling Allowance of Levy Muharrirs etc., was Rs. 2,396-1-9 (including contingencies) against Rs. 602-12-0 in the preceding year. This is due to Levies having to move prisoners about to Jirgas, etc., a duty that was performed by the police in the past.

General.—The year has generally been a normal one. The Rabi crop was average and some damage was caused by *surkhi.* The condition of the Kharif was, however, poor owing to lack of timely rains.

The health of the people was good. The condition of livestock was satisfactory except for sporadic outbreaks of minor contagious diseases.

APPENDIX IV.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of the tribes.—The attitude of the tribes was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Levies.—The total number of permanent levies and Scouts at the close of the year was 768. Expenditure on their maintenance was Rs. 2,77,954/9/6 against Rs. 2,57,161/1/- during the previous financial year. The increase is due to the reorganization of levies which was brought into operation with effect from the 1st April 1937. Of the total expenditure a sum of Rs. 1,610 was spent on the postal levies.

Zhob Militia.

The Zhob Militia was reorganised during the year and brought into line with the Corps of Militia and Scouts in the N. W. F. Province, in the matter of internal administration. Its composition on 31st March 1938 was as under:—

Sanctioned.

6 British Officers.

1,288 infantry including 18 Wireless Personnel, and 9 M. T. Establishment.

125 Mounted Infantry.

Actual.

5 British Officers.

1,246 Infantry.

122 Mounted Infantry.

The Corps remained under strength throughout the year owing to the non-enlistment of the Masuds.

The Militia was placed under the administrative charge of the Inspecting Officer and Secretary, Frontier Corps, North-West Frontier Province, and under the audit circle of the Comptroller, North-West Frontier Province.

Previously the Zhob Militia was directly under the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, and a regular intermediary inspectorate, such as the one existing at present, was wanting.

The Platoon System with its adjuncts, such as Platoon Messing System, and the substitution of ration allowance, on the lines of the Corps of Militia and Scouts in the N.-W. F. Province was brought into force.

The Chowdrie's contract for the supply of rations was revised with a view to ensure the supply of rations to all posts at a common rate. The cost of carriage of rations for animals and men was introduced as an additional item of expenditure.

The chowdrie was granted pay of Rs. 100 p. m. for maintenance of shopkeepers at various posts.

The contract for water supply was abolished and Bhistis were entertained for this purpose.

The allowances of Mechanical Transport drivers were reduced to bring them into line with those admissible in the Corps of Militia and Scouts in the N.-W. F. Province.

Sepoy cleaners were abolished.

Two Albion Lorries at a total cost of Rs. 12,384 were added to the already existing fleet of 4 Chevrolet lorries in the Zhob Militia.

The system of quarterly inspection of the Zhob Militia lorries by an Army Mechanical Transport expert was introduced with the sanction of the Government of India.

The sanction of the Government of India was also obtained to the issue, on payment, by the R. I. A. S. C. of petrol, oil, and lubricants for use of the M. T. vehicles on charge of the Zhob Militia. The previous arrangements regarding these supplies from the bazar were considered most unsatisfactory.

No regular law existed for the regulation of the Zhob Militia prior to its reorganisation. The Corps was governed, as regards discipline and other details of administration, by certain instructions laid down by a former A. G. G. in 1891. Last year the Government of India approved the extension of the Frontier Constabulary Act, 1915, applicable to the Corps of Militia and Scouts in the N.-W. F. Province, to the Zhob Militia. The introduction of a Zhob Militia Law, based on the Frontier Constabulary Act, 1915, is under consideration.

The clerical establishment was reorganised. This establishment was, prior to reorganisation, borne on a common cadre with the other ministerial establishment in Baluchistan. It has now been removed from this cadre.

Minor alterations in the pay and ration allowance of the personnel of the Zhob Militia were sanctioned.

The posts of Indian Officers were divided into two grades to increase their efficiency.

The addition of two platoons and one British Officer to the strength of the Zhob Militia was sanctioned. It was, however, not possible either to appoint the additional British Officer, owing to his non-availability, or to recruit two platoons to their full strength, during the year under review, owing to disturbances in Waziristan.

Ammunition to the value of Rs. 20,000 was purchased during the year 1937-38 to partially make up a deficiency in the authorised scale.

The number of animals in the Zhob Militia was reduced from 321 to 190 bringing about a recurring saving of Rs. 36,000 per annum in their feeding charges.

A British Officers' mess was started for the first time. The Government of India sanctioned a repayable advance of Rs. 5,000 and a recurring mess allowance at the rate of Rs. 120 p. m. for this purpose.

Corps classes of Instructions and examinations for promotion, were started.

Vacancies at Indian Army Schools of Instruction were obtained for the personnel of the Zhob Militia.

The reorganisation was not only carried out on a no-cost basis, but it was actually possible to surrender a sum of Rs. 44,000 out of the allotment sanctioned for the maintenance of the Zhob Militia during the year 1937-38.

Recruiting on the whole has been satisfactory. 223 recruits were enlisted during 1937-38 against 83 during the previous year.

Platoon training has been started for the first time, and its results will be watched with keen interest.

Discipline has been maintained at a high standard.

The general health of the Corps during the year under review has been very good.

Accommodation of the Militia lines in Fort Sandeman and in the outposts except Gul Kach is inadequate. The Government of India have recognised in principle the necessity for the improvement of accommodation. It has not been possible so far to allot funds for the necessary projects owing to financial stringency.

APPENDIX V.

Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency.

District Levies.—The total number of levies employed at the close of the year was 165 against 144 last year. They were distributed as follows:—

1. Bolan Pass and Railway Levies	118
2. Quetta-Nushki Railway Levies	28
3. Kachhi Railway Levies	19
Total .	165

The total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 63,694 against Rs. 56,108 last year.

They performed their duties satisfactorily.

Tribes.—The attitude of the tribes continued to be generally satisfactory.

APPENDIX VI.

CHAGAI DISTRICT.

Political.—Chagai was reconstituted as a separate Agency with effect from the 8th October 1937.

General attitude and conduct of the tribes.—The attitude of the tribes towards Government has remained consistently loyal.

The relations of the four principal tribes of the district towards each other have been good, many old feuds have been settled, and litigation reduced.

Levies.—Six posts of Levy Moharrirs and one Jemadar, one Dafadar and six sowars of the Assistant Political Agent's personal escort and two sowars of Miscellaneous Levies for secret service were brought under reduction in the reorganisation scheme of the Chagai Agency.

The tribal responsibility scheme of the Frontier and District continued to work satisfactorily.

Chagai Levy Corps.—The Chagai Levy Corps has been reorganised during the past year into 3 Camel Troops and 9 Platoons as follows:—

1 Camel Troop of Mengals.
1 Camel Troop of Sanjeranis.
1 Camel Troop of Samalaris.
2 Platoons of Mengals.
2 Platoons of Jamaldinis.
2 Platoons of Badinis.
2 Platoons of Sanjeranis.
1 Platoon Samalari Mashwani.
2 Sections of Rekis.
2 Sections of Ismailzais.
1 Transport Section of 4 lorries.
1 Signal Section.

The Camel troops are organised into 2 Sections each of 1 Naik, 1 Lance Naik and 9 Sepoys under the Command of a Havildar.

The Platoons consist of 1 Indian Officer in Command, 1 Havaldar and two Sections each of 1 Naik, 1 Lance Naik and 11 Sepoys.

The Reki and Ismailzai Sections consist of Havaldar, 1 Naik and 7 Sepoys.

The Transport Section consists of—

1 Artificer Mechanic.
1 Havaldar.
4 Drivers.
4 Cleaners.

The Signal Section is composed of 1 Havaldar and 18 Sepoys. This has been the most successful feature of reorganisation and the Sepoys none of whom knew Roman Characters can now send and receive in English by flags, helio, lamp and buzzer.

The Administration of the Corps has been brought into line with other Frontier Corps, in the matters of followers, Rations, Allowances and Pay, and Deductions from pay.

General Remarks.—A good Rabi harvest and plentiful grazing produced a general sense of content throughout the District. This as much as anything has contributed to the very satisfactory attitude of the tribes towards Government and each other, and left less time for litigation.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the results of the operations of Frontier Crimes Regulation in Baluchistan, during the year 1937.

District.	Jirga Cases.								Fines in Jirga Cases.			
	Pending at the end of 1936.		Instituted during 1937.		Disposed of during 1937.		Pending at the end of 1937.		Outstanding at the end of 1936.	Imposed during 1937.	Collected during 1937.	Outstanding at the end of 1937.
	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.				
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Quetta-Pishin	177	295	658	1,272	672	1,292	163	275	12,479 8 0	20,314 8 0	9,180 7 8	23,613 8 4
Bolan . .	10	11	19	18	25	29	4	...	1,782 4 6	5,920 0 0	496 0 0	7,206 4 6
Loralai . .	370	469	670	1,178	911	1,287	129	360	1,33,157 10 4	91,615 15 0	99,148 11 2	1,25,624 14 2
Sibi . .	698	1,898*a*	770	2,020	1,005	2,833	463	1,085	83,203 6 7*b*	63,320 14 0	57,640 3 7	88,884 1 0
Zhob . .	121	330	472	719	430	789	163	260	23,919 4 0	36,020 1 2	28,251 14 6	31,687 6 8
Chagai . .	74	49	176	81	240	122	10	8	6,352 12 0*c*	3,721 9 0	3,331 13 0	6,742 8 0
Total .	1,450	3,052	2,765	5,288	3,283	6,352	932	1,988	2,60,894 13 5	2,20,912 15 2	1,98,049 1 11	2,83,758 10 8

a Figure 1,885 given in last year's statement was wrong.
b Figures 83,206-6-7 shown in last year's statement were wrong. Correct figures are as shown now.
c Includes Rs. 85-8 written off during 1937.

APPENDIX VIII.

EDUCATION.

1. *Administration and Control.*—After the death of Sh. Abdus Samad the post of Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan was held by Mr. Niamat Rai Headmaster, of the Sandeman High School, until the 3rd of May when he was succeeded by J. Leitch Wilson, Esqr.

In accordance with the recommendations made by the Educational Adviser the post of Assistant Inspector was abolished and three posts of District Inspectors were created. One post was filled by the previous Assistant Inspector and the other two were filled by Mr. W. A. A. Solick, and S. Anwar Ali Shah, B.A., B.T., who were obtained on deputation from the Punjab. They took over their duties in January 1938 and for this reason the results of these new appointments are not reflected in the present report.

The year was spent largely in formulating plans for the reconstruction and development of Education in the Province and in preparing plans and estimates for the reconstruction of buildings destroyed during the earthquake and for new buildings to replace unsatisfactory rented ones. The scheme of educational reconstruction and development which received the sanction of the Government of India and which is being put into effect from next year may be described briefly as follows:—

(*a*) The provision of an Intermediate College and Middle School for boys, in Quetta.

(*b*) The provision of a Government High School for Girls in Quetta.

(*c*) The improvement and expansion of the existing schools in the semi-urban areas outside Quetta.

(*d*) The introduction of a scheme of Central Primary Schools in rural areas to supersede, as far as possible the unsatisfactory one-teacher village schools.

(*e*) The abolition of Primary Scholarships and the grant of free materials in village primary schools.

(*f*) The introduction of Refresher Courses for village teachers, with a view to the introduction of modern syllabuses in these schools, in which emphasis will be placed on the development of the power of thinking rather than on the acquisition of book knowledge.

The scheme will naturally have to be introduced gradually and it is expected that not less than five years *will* elapse before the scheme as a whole can function.

2. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(*i*) *Boys.*—Secondary Education in Quetta itself continued to be hampered by the fact that all the schools were housed in unsatisfactory temporary buildings and that the Government School continued to be held in temporary huts at Pishin instead of at Quetta. This state of affairs is likely to continue for some time as the private schools cannot erect permanent buildings without considerable financial assistance from Government and it is uncertain when assistance will become possible in view of the very large building programme to be carried out by Government. The number of Secondary schools remained unaltered during the year under review; there were 6 maintained by Government and 4 by private bodies. The number of scholars in the Government Secondary Schools was 1,513 and in private school 841. The number of Local Mohammadans in these ten

schools was 430 against 507 in the preceding year. The Matriculation School Leaving Certificate examination results continued to be satisfactory as will be seen from the following table:—

School.	1937.		1938.	
	No. appeared.	No. Passed.	No. appeared.	No. Passed.
(a) Government High School, Pishin.	13 + 9 S. L. C.	9 + 6 S. L. C.	18 + 10 S. L. C.	15 + 9 S. L. C.
(b) Government High School, Sibi.	13	9	20	14
(c) Government High School, Loralai.	10	9	16	14
(d) Khalsa High School, Quetta .	..	..	37	37
(e) Islamia High School, Quetta .	..	..	19	16

During the year under review the Departmental Middle Examination was re-introduced. All high School scholarships were awarded on the results of this examination, which are as follows:—

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
(a) Pishin	14	7
(b) Sibi	21	6
(c) Loralai	17	10
(d) Fort Sandeman	11	8
(e) Nushki	6	3
(f) Chaman	6	6
(g) D. A. V.	11	8
(h) Islamia	15	13
(i) Khalsa	33	24
(j) S. D.	7	5

A matter of considerable importance to all the schools in the Province was the drafting of the new education Code. This was long overdue but was at last completed and has now received the sanction of the Government of India.

(ii) *Girls.*—There are 4 secondary schools for girls, all situated in Quetta and maintained by private bodies; two are high schools and two Anglo-Vernacular Middle. The number of pupils in these 4 schools is 841.

3. Primary Education.

(i) *Boys.*—The total number of Primary schools for boys decreased from 94 to 91 and the number of scholars decreased from 2,765 to 2,458. During the year under review much was done to eliminate small unsatisfactory schools, some of which were transferred to other villages which gave greater promise

of success, while a few were amalgamated with other schools which were sufficiently near to cater for the villages in which the schools were closed down. It is somewhat early to judge the results of this re-organisation and a great deal of propaganda work will have to be done if the enrolment and attendance in the existing schools is to improve. A hopeful, feature, however, is the fact that in a number of large villages, which have in the past had no schools, applications have been received from people for the opening of schools and temporary buildings have been promised both for the school and the teachers. If additional posts can be obtained there is no reason why the number of schools and the number of scholars in Baluchistan should not increase to a considerable extent in the near future. With better trained teachers and greater supervision by the District Inspecting staff, a considerable improvement in enrolment and decrease in leakage may be expected within the next few years.

Not the least important item in the scheme for educational development in Baluchistan is the provision of Refresher Courses for village teachers. It has been found by experience that the village teacher with his comparatively low qualifications finds it extremely difficult to maintain either his academic or technical knowledge, isolated as he is in the village both from sources of reading and from personal contact with those in his own profession. Unless the village teacher is at frequent intervals brought into close contact with other teachers and given an opportunity to revive his academic and technical knowledge he rapidly becomes inefficient, no matter how efficient he may have been when he issued from the Normal School. The Refresher Course gives him an opportunity to read and put into practice the latest methods of teaching and to revive his interest in his work by personal contact with other teachers. The first Refresher Course was held during the year under review in the months of January and February at Sibi and was attended by 30 village teachers. The course consisted in practice of teaching according to the latest methods employed at Moga and elsewhere, talks on these methods and how to apply them in the solution of problems which arise in the class room; a course in Physical Training with special emphasis on games suitable for children in village schools; and a Cub Masters' training course. The results of this Refresher Course have exceeded our most genuine expectations. Not only did the teachers display considerable enthusiasm and interest in all that they learnt there but the majority have attempted to the best of their ability to carry out in their schools what they learnt at the Refresher Course. A display of Physical Training was given during Sibi Week by the teachers and a class of school boys and was greatly appreciated by all the spectators. There is already considerable evidence to show that when the work in the school is interesting, both the pupil and the parent are likely to become more interested in the school. Old ideas die hard, but even in Baluchistan there is evidence that new ideas are not unwelcome and there is no reason to doubt but that with perseverance and continued enthusiasm on the part of the Inspecting Staff and the teachers the school will become a centre of interest and a factor of great importance in the life of the villagers, instead of being, as in the past, merely a source of income in the form of scholarships.

The Departmental Primary School examination was reintroduced, on the results of which all Middle School scholarships were awarded. The examination on the whole was a success but it is matter for regret that a larger number of locals did not appear in the examination. With the increase in the Inspecting Staff it will be possible to hold the examination at a much larger number of centres and it is hoped that this will lead to a considerable increase in the number of locals appearing in the examination.

(*ii*) *Girls.*—The number of Primary schools for girls was maintained at 5, one in Quetta and 4 in semi-urban centres outside Quetta. The number of scholars in these Primary Schools was 421 against 480 in the preceding year. Girls education continues to suffer from lack of suitably trained teachers; they are obtainable but cannot be appointed until the present untrained incumbents retire. The situation is rendered less hopeful by the

fact that these schools also suffer from the multiplicity of scripts which are taught. As a first step towards an increase in the efficiency of these schools all pupils now in Government schools must learn Urdu, which is the medium of instruction, although provision is made for the teaching of a second script as well. This innovation is proving exceedingly unpopular with the Hindu and Sikh communities who are apparently not interested in the standard of education which their girls receive; but it is hoped that as time passes better counsels will prevail and they will realise that the new order of things is for their benefit. The introduction of the above rules has led to the opening of a number of un-recognised schools in which Hindi and Gurmukhi are taught but it is hoped that they will soon be closed.

4. *Mosque Schools.*—The schools are of two kinds. There is the mosque school in which a Mulla trained at the old Normal School at Quetta is supposed to teach not only the Quran Sharif but the 3 Rs. These schools are small in number and as no Mullas are now trained, the number of trained Mullas is gradually decreasing. The other mosque schools are schools in which the village Mulla teaches pupils the Quran Sharif and receives an honorarium from the Political Agent of the district in which he works. The educational value of these institutions is probably nil. An endeavour is being made to persuade these Mullas to work in the Government Primary Schools so that not only may those pupils who have been studying the Quran Sharif in the mosque be brought to school and learn the 3 Rs., but that the pupils in the Government schools may read the Quran in addition to the 3 Rs. If the Quran Sharif is taught in school, the school will undoubtedly become more popular with the villagers. The trained Mullas in particular could be of great assistance in this respect as they would be able to help the school-teacher in teaching the 3 Rs. and thereby reduce the number of one-teacher schools. This is a movement which cannot be forced; but already a number of Mullas have expressed their willingness to transfer their activities from the mosque to the Government school. The results of this experiment will be watched with considerable interest.

5. *European Education.*—St. Francis School which was re-opened in 1936 has continued to function with a fair degree of success. The enrolment, however, suffered from the opening of an Army Primary School in the cantonment, with the result that the number of pupils decreased from 133 to 84. The school is still housed in a temporary building, has now seven classes and offers candidates for the Cambridge Preliminary and Cambridge Junior examinations. There is every reason to hope that when the new school-building is erected the enrolment, particularly in the upper classes, will increase.

6. *Scouting.*—The year under review has been a welcome revival in scouting activities. The Baluchistan Association, which prior to the earthquake functioned largely as a local Association for Quetta only, was reorganised a new constitution was drawn up, a very strong Provincial Council and Executive Committee elected. Under the energetic guidance of Mr. D. H. Biscoe, District Commissioner for Quetta, the troops are being brought to a greater state of efficiency, a feature of the programme being week-end camps which are held in a well watered valley close to Quetta itself. In districts outside Quetta the movement is advancing more slowly but it is hoped that Local Associations will be brought into existence at an early date in each district and that gradually the movement will spread to villages. A number of village teachers have been trained as Cub Masters and Cub Packs are now being organised. An event of considerable satisfaction and pleasure to all those connected with scouting in Baluchistan was the award by the world Chief Scout of the Bronze Cross for Gallantry to Scout Master Mohd. Hussain Jan of Fort Sandeman, who at considerable risk to his own life attempted to save the lives of those involved in a tragic explosion which took place in a lorry in the Fort Sandeman bazar. Scout Master Mohd. Hussain Jan has set an example of service which will be an inspiration to his fellow scouters in this province.

Statement showing the income and expenditure for the year 1936-37 and 1937-38 as shown below:—

Income.	1936-37. Rs. a. p.	1937-38. Rs. a. p.
1. Contribution from Municipality	..	..
2. Contribution from Cantonment	..	..
3. Contribution from Local Fund	16,246 5 0	15,125 6 0
4. Fees	16,022 12 0	15,212 6 0
Total	32,269 1 0	30,337 12 0
Expenditure.		
1. Provincial Revenues	2,95,587 2 6	2,97,533 13 0
2. Municipal Fund	..	5,245 7 0
3. Local Funds	39,925 11 11	34,245 4 3
4. Fees	16,472 15 0	41,864 14 9
5. Subscription and others	10,339 12 0	42,036 15 0
6. Building grants to non-Government Secondary Schools	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
7. Public Works Department Expenditure on Buildings	5,901 0 0	27,001 0 0
8. Expenditure on building from Public bodies	34,334 2 3	43,567 0 3
Total	4,12,560 11 8	6,01,494 6 3

Statement showing the number of Schools and Scholars during 1937-38.

	1937-38. No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
A.—Government schools for boys—		
Secondary	6	1,513
Primary	91	2,458
Private schools for boys—		
Secondary	4	1,649
Primary	..	..
Government schools for girls—		
Secondary	..	..
Primary	5	421
Private schools for girls—		
Secondary	4	841
Primary	..	..
European Schools for boys and girls	1	84

All Secondary Schools have Primary Departments attached to them.

	No. of Scholars.
B.—Statement showing distribution of scholars according to caste and creed—	
1. European and Anglo-Indians	84
2. Indian Christians	34
3. Muslims	3,600
4. Hindus	2,798
5. Sikhs	449
6. Parsis	1
7. Others	..

APPENDIX IX.

FINANCE.

Receipts.—The receipts for the year 1937-38 excluding receipts under "LI-Extraordinary Receipts—Due to Quetta Earthquake" amounted to Rs.19,31,207 (*vide* details attached) against Rs. 15,64,363 for the preceding year thus showing a net increase of Rs. 3,66,844. Increases appear chiefly under the following heads of Accounts:—

	Rs.
Customs	9,997
Land Revenue	1,52,832
Provincial Excise	56,159
Stamps	18,965
Forest	79,032
Works for which capital accounts are kept	32,252
Administration of Justice	11,446
Jai's and Convict Settlements	5,932
Police	22,684
On the decrease side, the noticeable items are :—	
Interest	13,725
Miscellaneous	6,273

The increase under Land Revenue is due to good crops and favourable rates for grain. In other cases except Forest the increases are mainly due to the fact that most of the sources of income which were affected by the Quetta Earthquake have to a great extent recovered from its effects. The increase under Forest is due to supply of firewood to the Military Department and Ephedra Shrub to the public by Departmental arrangements which bring in more revenue than the expenditure involved. The decrease under Interest is due to the fact that the loans outstanding against the Quetta Municipality have been written off.

The main sources of income were "Land Revenue", "Excise", "Stamps" and "Forests" which contributed 44·9, 22·3, 8·8 and 6·1 per cent., respectively, of the total revenue, excluding Extraordinary receipts. The extraordinary receipts amount to Rs. 27,627 against Rs. 66,899 for the preceding year.

Receipts.

Major Heads	Sanctioned Estimates for 1937-38.	Actual (Provisional) for 1937-38.	Actuals for 1936-37.	Difference in columns 3 and 4	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Customs	2,000	15,303	5,306	9,997	..
V.—Salt	..	192	294	..	102
VII.—Land Revenue	6,64,000	8,66,273	7,13,450	1,52,823	..
VIII.—Provincial Excise	4,03,000	4,30,392	3,74,233	56,159	..
IX.—Stamps	1,62,000	1,70,718	1,51,753	18,965	..
X.—Forest	33,000	1,17,761	38,729	79,032	..
XI.—Registration	5,000	6,475	4,725	1,750	..
XVII.—Works for which capital accounts are kept	45,000	72,400	40,148	32,252	..
XVIII.—Works for which no capital accounts are kept	3,000	6,500	3,924	2,576	..
XX.—Interest	24,000	14,282	28,007	..	13,725
XXI.—Administration of Justice	35,000	52,191	40,745	11,446	..
XXII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	17,000	22,071	16,139	5,932	..

XXIII.—Police	7,000	14,933	(—) 7,751	22,684	..
XXVI.—Education	31,000	30,299	29,323	976	..
XXVII.—Medical	5,000	5,391	5,444	..	53
XXVIII.—Public Health	..	158	42	116	..
XXIX.—Agriculture	10,000	7,180	9,756	..	2,576
XXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	2,000	3,868	4,054	..	186
XXXIX.—Civil Works	39,000	46,718	47,722	..	1,004
XLIV.—Receipts-in-aid of Superannuation	11,000	7,745	11,639	..	3,894
XLV.—Stationery and Printing	4,000	4,836	4,887	..	51
XLVI.—Miscellaneous	32,000	35,521	41,794	..	6,273
LI.—Extraordinary Receipts	10,000	27,627	66,899	..	39,272
Total	15,44,000	19,58,834	16,31,262	3,94,708	67,136

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the year 1937-38 excluding expenditure under the heads "Account X-Civil Works-Expenditure on Reconstruction of Quetta" and "Account-XII-Extraordinary Charges-Expenditure due to Earthquake" amounted to Rs. 84,35,557 (*vide* details attached) against Rs. 85,80,666 for the preceding year thus showing a net decrease of Rs. 1,45,109. The decreases appear chiefly under the following heads of Accounts:—

Area Demand :—	
General Administration	4,53,009
Police	8,841
Agriculture—Seed Farm Establishment	8,481
Agriculture—Veterinary Charges	4,659
Miscellaneous	9,788
Other Demands :—	
Irrigation	31,933
Tribal Areas :—	
Buildings and Communications	2,47,293
Miscellaneous	6,766
External Affairs—Refugees and State Prisoners	6,448
Civil Works	92,491

On the increase side, the noticeable items are :—

Area Demands :—	
Excise	6,363
Forest	61,365
Administration of Justice	15,367
Jails and Convict Settlements	13,658
Medical and Public Health	70,582
Agriculture :—	
Agricultural experiments	5,061
Charges in England	1,02,910
Other Demands :—	
Customs	14,121
Payment to Crown Representative	2,00,000
Tribal Areas :—	
Frontier Constabulary and Militia	62,720
Share of Charges of Baluchistan Administration pertaining to Tribal Areas	1,50,000
External Affairs :—	
Charges in England	15,129

The increases under (1) Medical and Public Health, (2) Payment to Crown Representative and (3) Share of charges of Baluchistan Administration pertaining to Tribal Areas mainly account for decrease under General Administration as a result of reclassification of Expenditure consequent on the introduction of new constitution.

These figures are not final as the Exchange Accounts for March (Final) are still to be adjusted by the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi.

The following table shows the principal heads of Expenditure together with percentage of the total represented by each excluding Accounts Nos. X & XII, *viz.*, Expenditure on reconstruction of Quetta and Extraordinary Expenditure due to Earthquake:—

Area Demand :—	
1. Land Revenue	4·5
2. General Administration	12·3
3. Jails etc.	2·1
4. Police	13·4
5. Education	3·6
6. Medical and Public Health	4·1
7. Miscellaneous	2·9
8. Charges in England	1·7
Other Demands :—	
9. Irrigation	4·1
10. Interests	3·1
11. Payment to Crown Representative	2·4
12. Tribal Areas :—	
Frontier Constabulary and Militia	20·2
Buildings and Communications	10·7
13. Share of Charges of Baluchistan Administration pertaining to Tribal Areas	1·8
14. Civil Works	5·4
15. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1·9

The figures of Expenditure under the Heads "Account-X-Civil Works-Expenditure on Reconstruction of Quetta" and "Account XII-Extraordinary Charges-Expenditure due to Earthquake" amount to Rs. 8,61,645 against 30,88,035 for the preceding year. Further expenditure on this account will continue to be incurred for some years to come.

Expenditure.

Account He ds.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1937-38.	Actual Provisional for 1937-38.	Actuals for 1936-37.	Difference in columns 3 and 4. Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Area Demand.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Direct Demands on the Revenue—Land Revenue	3,97,000	3,80,061	3,80,133	..	72
II.—Other Direct Demands on the Revenue—					
A.—Excise	37,000	39,055	32,692	6,363	..
B.—Stamps	3,000	3,050	2,866	184	..
C.—Forest	29,000	97,505	36,140	61,365	..
D.—Registration	2,000	3,153	2,496	657	..
III.—General Administration	10,65,000	10,36,553	14,89,562	..	4,53,009
IV.—Administration of Justice	1,15,000	88,143	72,776	15,367	..
V.—Jails and Convict Settlements	1,78,000	1,79,395	1,65,737	13,658	..
VI.—Police	9,81,000	11,26,700	11,35,541	..	8,841
VII.—Education	2,91,000	3,00,363	3,02,067	..	1,704
VIII.—Medical and Public Health	3,64,000	3,49,139	2,78,557	70,582	..
IX.—Agricultural, Scientific Departments, Miscellaneous Departments, etc :—					
A.—Agriculture—Experimental Farms	13,800	17,053	15,566	1,487	..
B.—Agriculture—Agricultural Experiments	26,400	23,212	18,151	5,061	..
C.—Agriculture—Entomological Research	6,400	7,418	7,972	..	554
D.—Agriculture—Seed Farm Establishment	6,000	7,179	15,660	..	8,481
E.—Agriculture—Public xhibition and Fairs	3,400	2,900	3,374	..	474
F.—Veterinary Charges	69,000	63,508	68,167	..	4,659
FF.—Co-operative Credit	..	120	110	10	..
G.—Museum	..	..	86	..	86
H.—Exploration of Coal, Petroleum and Minerals.	4,000	3,818	3,365	453	..
I.—Miscellaneous Departments	8,000	8,299	8,236	63	..

X.—Civil Works	25,00,000	5,49,151	12,07,948	..	6,58,797
XI.—Miscellaneous	2,65,000	2,41,349	2,51,137	..	9 788
XII.—Extraordi ary Charges	1,04,000	3,12,494	18,80,087	..	15,67,593
XIII.—Charges in England	26,000	1,39,545	36,635	1,02,910	..
Expenditure included in other Demands—					
1. Customs	23,000	22,400	8,279	14,'21	..
2. Irrigation	4,23,000	3,42,303	3.74,236	..	31,933
3. Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	2,45,000	2,59,888	2,58,353	1,535	..
4. Ecclesiastical	32,000	31,240	33,495	..	2,255
5. Payments to Crown Representative	2,00,000	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	..
6. Tribal Areas :—					
Account I.—Frontier Watch and Ward :—					
A—Frontier Constabulary and Militia	17,20,700	17,02,600	16,39,880	62,720	..
B—Buildings and Communications	9,10,000	9,03,488	11,53,781	..	2,47,293
C—Miscellaneous	58,800	49,333	56,099	..	6,766
Account II.—Other charges :—					
A—Political and Administrative Charges	2,500	1,550	..	1,550	..
C—Miscellaneous Expenditure	6,000	6,000	6,000	..	..
H—Share of charges of Baluchistan Administration pertaining to Tribal Areas	1,50,000	1,50,000	..	1,50,000	..
Accout III.—Charges in England	..	2,690	..	2,690	..
7. External Affairs :—					
H—Refugees and State Prisoners	15,000	8,389	14,837	..	6,448
J—Charges in England	..	15,129	..	15,129	..
8. Miscellaneous Departments	1,000	99	80	19	..
9. Civil Works	6,95,000	4,59,230	5,51,721	..	92,491
10. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,52,000	1,59,500	1,55 728	3,772	..
11. Stationery and Printing	1,000	1,200	1,151	49	..
Total	1,11,29,000	92,97,202	1,16,68,701	7,29,745	31,01 244

APPENDIX X.

Medical.

In the beginning of the year the total number of Hospitals and Dispensaries was as shown below:—

	Urban.	Rural.
1. State Public	7	24
2. State Special	2	..
3. Private Aided	3	..
4. Private Non-aided	3	2
5. Railways	3	5
	18	31=49

The Kalat State Dispensary at Mastung was taken over by Government with effect from 1st September 1937. The Civil Hospital at Quetta continued to function in the temporary huts constructed in 1935 on its old site.

Re-organisation of the Department was carried out during the year. The appointment of the Civil Surgeon, Quetta, which had been held in abeyance since the earthquake of 1935 and its charge held by the Chief Medical Officer, in addition to his own duties, was restored. As a further improvement over the old arrangements the Civil Surgeon, Quetta was placed incharge of the Sibi District as well which was formerly under Civil Surgeon, Loralai. The Civil Surgeon, Loralai, was put in joint charge of the Loralai and Zhob Districts including the medical charge of the Zhob Militia with Headquarters at Fort Sandeman. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Chaman, was replaced by an Assistant Surgeon and the services of part-time Civil Surgeons at Fort Sandeman and Chaman as also that of Medical Officer, Zhob Militia Hospital, Fort Sandeman were dispensed with.

6,67,279 patients were treated in all during the year against 6,72,880 last year and the total number of operations performed was 14,257 against 15,570 last year.

There were no epidemics during the year and the unusually high incidence of Oriental Sore in Quetta in 1936 was considerably reduced.

Due to the outbreaks of cholera, plague and small-pox in Sind, inspection posts were established at Mach and Quetta Railway Stations and all the incoming trains were inspected till the danger of imported cases of infectious diseases from down countries was over—all incoming labourers were vaccinated and anti-cholera and anti-plague serums were kept ready for use in case of necessity.

Anti-fly and anti-malarial measures were continued in urban areas during the year. A large number of drains and roads were constructed in Quetta, the old ones were repaired, where necessary and the Habib Nullah was brick lined. The measures enabled high standard of sanitation being kept.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The year under report opened with 49 Hospitals and Dispensaries and closed with the same number as shown in statement A.

During the acute financial stringency of 1931 the various sections of the Department were reviewed and certain appointments and allowances were reduced. Conditions materially changed in the Province especially after the

disastrous earthquake of 1935. With a view to put the Department on proper basis and to ensure its efficient working compatible with least minimum expenditure, the re-organization of the Department was carried out during the year. As a result of this the appointment of the Civil Surgeon, Quetta, was revived with effect from the 9th March 1937 and redistribution of the charge of the two Civil Surgeons was carried out from 20th January 1938. One Civil Surgeon was placed incharge of the Quetta and Sibi Districts with Headquarters at Quetta and the other incharge of the Loralai and Zhob Districts including the medical charge of the Zhob Militia with headquarters at Fort Sandeman. As a result of this change the services of the part time Civil Surgeon at Chaman, Fort Sandeman and Medical Officer Incharge, Zhob Militia Hospital, at Fort Sandeman were dispensed with. The Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer was styled "The Chief Medical Officer and Inspector General of Prisons in Baluchistan".

The arrangements under which a Military Medical Officer performed the duties of the part-time Civil Surgeon at Chaman on a small allowance also did not work well and he was replaced by an Assistant Surgeon who works under the direct control of the Civil Surgeon, Quetta/Sibi. As a result of the re-organization the old arrangements under which a Military Assistant Surgeon was in subcharge of the Civil Hospital at Quetta was again restored.

There are two Mission Hospitals at Quetta—one belonging to the C. M. S. Society and the other to the Church of England Zenana Mission. These hospitals in all treated 67,905 patients out of which the number of inpatients was 2,729. The total number of minor as well as major operations performed during the year in these hospitals was 3,405. In addition to this the C. M. S. Dispensary working at Mastung during the Summer and at Dhadher during Winter treated one inpatient and 17,162 outpatients respectively. The total number of minor operations performed was 138.

The Municipal Dispensary which ceased to function after the earthquake was not revived, and its work was continued to be done by the Government dispensary temporarily established at Nichari.

Works.—Residential quarters for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Jhatpat and a new dispensary with residential quarters for the staff at Killa Saifulla were constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,981 and 25,746 respectively. Minor works costing about Rs. 1,000 and over were carried out to hospitals and dispensaries during the year. The undermentioned works could not be sanctioned during the year for want of the Funds:—

	Rs.
1. Construction of a new Dispensary with residential quarters for the staff at Smallen	18,000
2. Construction of 2 quarters at Ziarat for the clerical establishment of the Chief Medical Officer . .	3,700
3. Construction of new dispensary at Usta . . .	72,043

Two special wards for paying patients were built from the Silver Jubilee Fund and attached to Civil Hospital Fort Sandeman.

Attendance in Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The total number of cases treated in all classes of hospitals and dispensaries in the Province excluding the Mission hospitals was 6,67,279 against 6,72,880 during the last year. Number of indoor patients treated in all classes of hospitals and dispensaries was 10,563 against 11,263 during the last year.

Number of beds available.—There were 682 beds available, *viz.*, 527 for males and 155 for females in all classes of hospitals and dispensaries in Baluchistan, out of which 279·56 were occupied daily on the average throughout the year against 312·69 during the last year.

Diseases.—The principal diseases for which treatment was sought during the year and their geographical distribution is shown below:—

Name of disease.	Quetta-Pishin District.	Sibi District.	Loralai District.	Zhob District.	Kalat and Chagai Districts.	Total.
Malaria—						
Treated . . .	25,137	27,812	17,226	15,028	28,001	1,13,204
Deaths . . .	5	1	1	..	1	8
Dysentery—						
Treated . . .	1,130	320	160	76	806	2,492
Deaths . . .	2	..	1	1	..	4
Diarrhœa—						
Treated . . .	2,621	2,108	876	948	2,687	9,240
Deaths . . .	1	2	..	..	..	3
Ulcerative Inflammation—						
Treated . . .	16,330	16,036	15,476	9,464	16,175	73,481
Deaths . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumatic fever—						
Treated . . .	145	230	14	61	107	557
Deaths . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Respiratory system other than Pneumonia and Tuberculosis—						
Treated . . .	10,184	11,071	7,210	5,741	17,057	51,263
Deaths	4	..	1	..	..	5
Other diseases of the Digestive system excluding Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Tumours						
Treated . . .	24,441	22,584	15,447	11,913	28,334	1,02,719
Deaths	1	1	..	..	1	3

There were 1,13,204 cases of malaria with 8 deaths against 1,10,649 cases and 11 deaths in the previous year. Anti-malaria measures continued to be adopted in the urban areas as usual, which resulted in the improvement of the sanitary conditions and general health of the people. A special supply of quinine issued by the Government of India as an anti-malarial measure was made to all the hospital and dispensaries in Baluchistan as usual. There was an increase of 2,555 malaria cases as compared to 1,936 but this increase is negligible having regard to the very large number of labourers employed in Quetta in 1937 as compared to 1936. On the other hand the deaths by malaria fell from 11 in 1936 to 8 in 1937.

A small dispensary for treating malaria patients was opened at Fort Sandeman during the malaria season in a village named Appozai about one mile from Fort Sandeman. The dispensary was financed by the Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.

There were 423 cases of poisoning against 393 in the previous year and out of these two cases were by opium with no death and 421 by other means with 1 death.

The Province remained immune from infectious diseases. The sub-joined table shows cases of small-pox, pneumonia, tuberculosis, influenza and relapsing fever registered in various hospitals.

Name of Diseases.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.
Small-pox	15	89	2	14
Pneumonia	1,800	1,658	129	87
Tuberculosis of lungs	228	240	13	10
Influenza	1,724	661	..	..
Relapsing Fever	4	..	..	..

Surgical Operations.—During the year under report 14,257 operations with 21 deaths were performed in all kinds of hospitals and dispensaries including Mission Hospital against 15,570 operations and 37 deaths in the previous year. Their geographical distribution will be found at the end of Statement D.

Expenditure.—The total income of Hospitals and dispensaries including contributions from provincial revenues amounted to Rs. 3,26,067 against Rs. 2,01,495 and the total expenditure was Rs. 2,64,209 against Rs. 2,34,409 in the previous year. The increase in expenditure is mainly due to the appointment of the Civil Surgeon, Quetta, having been revived from March 1937, and to the re-opening of Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital, Quetta, which ceased to function after the earthquake.

Vaccination.—Nine Vaccinators were employed in the Province and the total number of vaccinations performed during the year was (excluding compulsory vaccination at Quetta during 1937) 58,319 against 53,371 in the previous year.

	1936.	1937.
Quetta-Pishin District (excluding Quetta City Cantonment)	5,933	8,290
Sibi District	6,373	12,420
Loralai District	926	9,989
Zhob District	8,673	6,315
Lasbela State	1,133	2,184
Quetta City	18,795	5,957
Quetta Cantonment	6,384	7,886
Kalat State	5,154	5,278

Vaccination is not compulsory in Baluchistan and the people are still therefore not very willing to accept it in the absence of an epidemic.

The appointment of Chief Medical Officer and Inspector General of Prisons in Baluchistan was held by Lieut.-Col. J. Rodger, M.C., O.B.E., I.M.S.

up to the 31st March 1937 and thereafter by Lieut.-Col. B. H. Kamakaka, M.C., I.M.S. The appointments of the Civil Surgeon, Quetta, Loralai/Sibi, Fort Sandeman, and Chaman were held by—

Quetta—

Captain J. Guthrie, I.M.S., from 9th March 1937 to 31st October 1937.

Lieut.-Col. John Clark Pyper, O.B.E., I.M.S., from 1st November 1937 to 31st December 1937.

Loralai/Sibi—

Lieut.-Col. R. S. Aspinall, C.I.E., I.M.S., from 1st January 1937 to 8th April 1937.

R. S. Doctor Gobind Sahai Chawla, M.B., B.S., from 9th April 1937 to 14th November 1937.

Captain J. D. Grant, I.M.S., from 15th November 1937 to 31st December 1937.

Chaman—

Captain G. P. Charlewood, I.M.S., from 1st January 1937 to 31st December 1937.

Fort Sandeman—

Captain S. G. O'Neill, I.M.S., from 1st January 1937 to 31st May 1937.

Captain D. G. P. Parker, from 1st June 1937 to 10th October 1937.

Captain B. de Burea, I.M.S., from 11th October 1937 to 31st December 1937.

General.—With the passing of the Quetta Municipal Building Code to regulate the construction of private buildings of a permanent nature in Quetta, all the Wards in the city were opened for rebuilding on permanent basis with effect from 1st February 1938, and some buildings of permanent nature including a Cinema sprang up during the year.

The underground Hazara camps were abolished and the population was made to vacate them.

Medical aid in the rural areas.—No separate medical aid has been started for rural area. The reason of this is that this Province is, to a large extent populated by nomads who move from place to place with the change of the season. There are very few villages having some permanent population owing to their being the seats of local Sardars or any of the influential Maliks and Motabirs. These villages are generally situated close to the District or Tahsil Headquarters where medical aid is available. Anti-malarial measures are however undertaken in villages round about Quetta for which a sum of Rs. 1,000 is being incurred by the Government annually. The expenses on anti-malarial work in other parts are being incurred by the Bazar Fund.

Housing of Labourers.—There was a great influx of labourers and workmen in Quetta due to extensive building operations in Quetta Cantonment and Railway. Most of the labourers preferred to live in the City instead of the labour camp in the Cantonment. For the effective sanitary control and the prevention of overcrowding adequate steps were taken. The Agent to the Governor General personally visited the town several times to investigate the sanitary and other problems connected with the housing and control of labourers and other matters connected with the welfare of the new town.

Drainage and Construction of New Roads.—Drainage of undrained areas in the Quetta City was taken up during the year and a large number of drains were laid while the existing drains were repaired and improved wherever necessary. Many of the old roads were repaired and new Mecadamised roads were constructed. All the water courses such as Habib Nulla, Karezes and spring water channels were canalised and all stagnant collections of spring water in and around Quetta were drained. The position of Habib Nulla area was also filled up into a uniform width and brick lined.

Review on Rural and Urban Housing Conditions, etc.—Some pucca buildings were erected in the Quetta City according to the Quetta Building Code. The public mostly built houses of type No. 7 owing to that type being the cheapest. Every care was taken regarding light, ventilation and drainage of these houses before the plans for building were passed by the Municipal Committee.

The temporary houses in existence in the city were frequently inspected by Medical Staff and necessary sanitary improvements were carried out.

As regards rural area there is no rural work in Baluchistan.

There are no industrial housing, building societies, co-operative schemes and improvement trusts etc., in Baluchistan.

Epidemic Diseases and their Prevention.—There were no epidemic diseases in the province during the year. In view of the outbreak of cholera, smallpox and plague in Sind, Inspection Posts for the inspection of passengers were established at Mach and Quetta railway stations in which the railway authorities co-operated. All the incoming trains were inspected until the epidemic died in Sind. All the suspected cases were detected and detained at Mach. Anti-cholera and anti-plague vaccines were kept in stock to meet emergencies while vaccination was carried out on a large scale.

There were a few cases of typhoid fever in the city in sporadic form. To combat the disease the Quetta Municipality arranged to get anti-typhoid vaccine for free inoculation through various hospitals and private medical practitioners. Propaganda against the disease was carried out in the town by means of posters which were freely distributed. Oriental sore which appeared in severe epidemic form in the years 1935 and 1936 continued during the year but with much less intensity. Patients were properly treated in all the hospitals with the result that the incidence of the disease was very much reduced by the end of the year.

The Statements A, B, B(i), (ii), C, D, F, and G are enclosed.

STATEMENT A.

Showing the number of dispensaries in Baluchistan during the year 1937.

1	2		3		4		5		6
Class of dispensary.	Number opened on the 31st December 1936.		Number opened during the year.		Number closed during the year.		Number opened on the last day of the year.		Remarks.
	Urban	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	
I.—State-Public .	7	24	*1	..	..	..	8	24	*The Kalat State Dispensary at Mastung was taken over by Government from 1st September 1937.
II.—State-Special . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
III.—Others . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
IV.—Local Fund . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
V.—Private aided . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
VI.—Private non-aided .	3	2	..	..	1*	..	2	2	
VII.—Railways . .	3	5	..	..	..	..	3	5	
Total .	18	31	1	..	1	..	18	31	

STATEMENT B.

Table showing maternity and child welfare centres, Health Visitors and trained midwives in Rural and Urban areas in Baluchistan during the year 1937, in Quetta-Pishin District.

Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by agency other than Government or Local and Municipal	1
Trained Visitors-Urban	1
Trained Dais-Urban	1
Trained midwives	*Nil.*

STATE

Table showing services in Rural and Urban

Rural Areas.

District.	Medical Officers of Health.		Epidemic Staff.	Sanitary and Health Inspector.	Vaccinators.		School Medical Officer.	Other Health Staff.
	Health Licentiates.							
	D. P. H.	L.P.H.S.			Males.	Females.		
Quetta-Pishin	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Sibi and Loralai	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Fort Sandeman	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kalat and Chagai	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
					7*	..	..	..

* Work both in Rural

MENT'B (I).

Areas in Baluchistan during the year 1937.

Urban Areas.									
Medical Officers of Health.				Sanitary and Health Inspector.	Vaccinators.		School Medical Officer.	Inspectors of vaccination.	Other Health Staff.
Holding Licentiate D. P. H. (L. P. H. S.).					Males.	Females.			
Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.						
1	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	7	1				

and Urban Areas.

STATEMENT B (II).

Statement showing the distribution of Medical Personnel in Baluchistan during the year 1937.

—	Provincial Headquarters, Hospitals and Dispensaries.					District Headquartes and Other Urban Areas.					Rural Areas.					Total.	Remarks.
	State Public.	State special.	Local and Municipal Fund.	Private aided.	Private non-aided.	State Public.	State special.	Local and Municipal Fund.	Private aided.	Private non-aided.	State Public.	State special.	Local and Municipal Fund.	Private aided.	Private Non-aided.		
I. M. S. Officers	1	..	..	..	..	4*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	*One whole time Civil Surgeon and three part-time at Chaman and Fort Sandeman (2).
I. M. D. Salaries, Graduate or Assistant Surgeons.	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	
I. M. D. Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	1	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	25	
Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	15	
Nurses	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Compounders	8	..	..	..	2	18	5	..	..	3	16	..	..	..	2	54	
Women.																	
Women Medical Service	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Salaried Graduate or Assistant Surgeons.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Salaried Licentiate or Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Midwives	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	3	†1	..	..	..	5	13	† Also work in Urban areas.
Dais	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Nurses	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Compounders	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	

STATEMENT C.

STATE

Showing the number of In-door and Out-door patients treated in State, Province during

District.	Of what class.	In-door											
		Total treated during the year.				Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated.	No. of beds available.		Average number.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Quetta-Pishin District .	..	3,124	216	135	3,475	2,791	287	290	107	17·02	156	31	83·57
Sibi District . .	..	1,421	394	229	2,044	1,694	140	167	43	13·26	83	41	39·44
Loralai District . .	..	1,200	504	268	1,972	1,509	305	124	34	8·36	48	34	28·15
Zhob District . .	..	1,145	255	65	1,465	1,269	90	69	37	10·05	92	18	32·95
Kalat and Chagai District.	..	1,344	169	94	1,607	1,316	96	169	26	30·21	148	31	38·35
GRAND TOTAL .	..	8,234	1,538	791	10,563	8,579	918	819	247	78·90	527	155	222·46

MENT C.

Public, Local Fund, Private-aided and Subsidized Dispensaries of the Baluchistan the year 1937.

patients.			Out-door patients.								
of patients.			Number treated. Total treated.				Daily average attendance.				Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
6·24	3·21	93·02	89,916	21,182	38,525	149,623	473·21	119·59	186·22	779·02	153,098
11·74	5·31	56·49	75,968	24,702	42,600	143,270	387·07	124·18	218·11	729·36	145,314
11·13	5·97	45·25	64,267	11,077	18,604	93,948	260·69	51·58	79·72	391·99	95,920
7·63	2·22	42·80	46,460	14,427	18,130	79,017	233·42	73·50	99·47	406·39	80,482
5·24	2·57	46·16	109,249	27,853	53,756	190,858	596·37	145·25	272·42	1,014·04	192,465
41·98	19·28	283·72	385,860	99,241	171,615	656,716	1,950·76	514·10	855·94	3,320·80	667,279

STATEMENT D.

Showing number of beds, number of In-door and Out-door patients and number of Surgical operations and the geographical distribution of infectious and other diseases treated in all classes of medical institutions in Baluchistan Province during the year 1937.

	Provincial Total.		Name of District.				
	Treated.	Deaths.	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Kalat & Chagai.
Number of beds.							
For Males . . .	527	...	156	83	48	92	148
For Females . . .	155	...	31	41	34	18	31
Number of In-door patients treated.							
Males	8,697	...	3,234	1,567	1,319	1,177	1,400
Females	1,866	...	241	477	653	288	207
Number of Out-door patients treated.							
Males	477,837	..	112,338	101,288	75,403	53,971	134,837
Females	178,879	..	37,285	41,982	18,545	25,046	56,021
Grand Total, Treated .	667,279	..	153,098	145,314	95,920	80,482	192,465
Grand Total, Deaths .	...	247	107	43	34	37	26
Surgical Operations.							
Total treated	14,257	...	4,066	3,069	2,138	1,309	3,675
Deaths	..	21	5	6	5	2	3

STATEMENT F.

Showing the Income and Expenditure of State-Public, Local Fund and Private-aided Dispensaries of the Baluchistan Province in the year 1937.

Districts.	Name of Dispensary.	Income.							Expenditure.													
			Contributions.						Establishment.													
		Cash balance.	From Government.	From Local and Municipal funds.	From subscriptions, donations and collections.	Fees and contributions from patients.	Miscellaneous receipts, including interest and commission.	Total receipts.	Medical officers.	Nurses.	Labelling servants.	Medicines.	Diet.	Immediate repairs and upkeep.	New buildings, additions to existing and other capital outlay.	Rent of buildings.	Miscellaneous charges.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance (including stock, equipment, furniture, etc.).	Average cost of diet per in-patient.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Quetta-Pishin	State Public, Male Hospital and Dispensaries.	2,205	9,40,219	1,300	...	...	1,064	9,44,779	74,527	2,040	12,957	32,104	8,558	2,871	41,157	12,147	12,559	4,42,473	2,905	...
	Lady Sanderson Dufferin Hospital.	4,608	8,120	4,300	255	...	2,613	20,241	219	...	1,605	2,730	1,575	...	3,000	...	240	8,669	14,175	...
Fort	McIver Female Hospital, Fort.	10,949	4,543	1,300	...	...	744	43,539	2,056	...	1,984	175	15	...	...	109	64	5,303	47,185	1 15 6
	State Public.																			
Loralai	Female Dispensary, Loralai.	20	4,435	...	...	...	...	4,455	7,246	...	1,979	986	781	2	...	...	187	4,435	20	2 2 2
	Private-aided.																			
Ziarat	Lady Dufferin Hospital, Fort Sandeman.	9,811	4,008	...	...	...	436	14,255	1,401	...	1,512	727	18	91	320	1,299	215	6,082	8,073	0 1 8
	TOTAL FEMALE HOSPITAL	48,515	13,947	7,356	255	...	4,204	91,529	7,165	...	6,649	1,912	1	91	1,379	...	1,066	21,799	55,653	...
	GRAND TOTAL	51,720	2,94,166	8,756	255	...	9,148	3,29,067	81,712	1,530	30,193	14,202	7,915	4,519	35,874	14,110	13,921	2,64,259	61,848	...

STATEMENT G.

Account of invested capital of the dispensaries in Baluchistan, for the year 1937.

No.	Name of dispensary.	Balance on 1st January 1937.	Invested during the year.	Total.	Securities sold.	Deposits withdrawn.	Balance on 31st December 1937.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital, Quetta.	80,000 0 0	5,000 0 0 150 0 0	85,150 0 0	..	..	85,150 0 0
2	McIvor Female Dispensary, Sibi	35,047 1 5	..	35,047 1 5	..	..	35,047 1 5
3	Zenana Dufferin Hospital, Fort Sandeman.	5,970 7 6	..	5,970 7 6	..	1,067 5 6	4,903 2 0

APPENDIX XI.

POLICE.

Strength and Cost.—The strength and cost of Police was as under:—

	1936.		1937.	
	Actual strength.	Cost.	Actual strength.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
Quetta-Pishin including Nushki, Bolan and Sibi	1,548	7,78,560	1,575	8,16,220
Zhob-Loralai	672	3,48,760	504	2,95,340
Total .	2,220	11.27,320	2,079	11,11,560

The increase in expenditure is partly due to the following reasons:—

(*a*) Increase in rents of Railway buildings both temporary and earthquake-proof.

(*b*) Rise in prices of coal and fire wood.

(*c*) Debit of cost of compensatory allowance to the Head "29—Regular Police".

(*d*) Increase in expenditure under Arms and accoutrements owing to C. C. M. A.'s inspection and turn over to old ammunition under orders of the Government of India.

(*e*) Transfer of expenses under "34—Tribal areas" to this office.

Additional Police.—The following Additional Police were employed during the year in the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts:—

For Labour Camp, Quetta.—

Inspector	1
Sub-Inspector	1
Head Constables	9
Foot Constables	70

For Labour Camp, Shelabagh.—

From 1st April 1937 to 30th November 1937.

Sub-Inspector	1
Head Constables	2
Foot Constables	20

For S. P. C. A.—

Head Constable	1

The number of Additional Police paid by the Railway was 22 as in the previous year.

Crimes.—The number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with during the year was 4,899 as against 3,220 in the previous year. The distribution of cases by Districts was as follows:—

District	1936.	1937.	Class VI.
Quetta-Pishin	2,515	4,051	3,486
Sibi	233	238	176
Loralai	342 (110)	424	302
Zhob	342 (256)		
Kalat	50	86	34
Chagai	56	100	87
Total	3,196	4,899	4,085

Eliminating 4,085 cases in Class VI (Petty Offences and public nuisance) the number of cognizable cases in Classes I—V (Offences under the Indian Penal Code) totalled 814 against 860 of the previous year. The subjoined table gives the results of the Police working during the year under report.

District.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
							Rs.	Rs.	
Quetta-Pishin	4,051	3,514	87	4,025	3,604	90	55,196	26,736	48
Sibi	238	182	76	212	191	90	2,567	238	9
Zhob and Loralai	424	307	72	356	309	87	4,417	1,696	38
Kalat	86	40	47	54	42	78	2,041	592	29
Chagai	100	92	92	108	105	97	793	723	91
Total	4,899	4,135	84	4,755	4,251	89	65,014	29,985	46

Health.—The total number of men admitted into hospital during the course of the year was 752 against 1,580 in the previous year.

Resignations.—The percentage of resignations accepted was 1·08 against 1·12 in the previous year.

Punishments.—The number of men punished judicially and departmentally was 2 and 73 respectively against 4 and 197 in the previous year. The number of men dismissed was 4 against 5 in the previous year.

Rewards.—Rewards aggregating Rs. 699 were paid to 64 men during the year.

Denomination.—The percentage of Hindus (including Sikhs) and Muhammadans employed in the Force was 23 and 77 against 18 and 82 in the previous year.

Education.—Literary in the Force was 34·4 per cent. as compared with 31 per cent. in the previous year.

Shortage of Officers and Men.—The number of vacancies among Inspectors, European sergeants, Head Constables and constables was 1, 1, 9 and 89 respectively.

Conduct and Discipline.—The general conduct and discipline of the force was satisfactory.

Recruiting.—No difficulty was experienced in recruiting.

APPENDIX XII.

JAILS.

The daily average number of prisoners of all classes was 839·68 against 835·01 in the preceding year. The number of prisoners received during the year under report was six thousand four hundred and eighty-seven against six thousand, two hundred and twenty-seven in the previous year.

The table below gives the salient figures for the jails and lockups in the various districts for the year under report:—

	Daily average number of prisoners of all classes.	Dieting cost per head per annum.	Daily average number of sick prisoners.	Percentage of daily sick to daily average.
Mach Jail	496·16	43·75	6·63	1·34
Quetta Jail	63·85	56·35	4·82	7·55
Sibi Jail	91·82	48·36	1·97	2·15
Quetta-Pishin District . .	29·23	78·67	·09	·31
Sibi District	56·16	50·66	..	..
Loralai District . . .	67·44	41·60	1·02	1·51
Zhob District	27·52	63·42	·31	1·13
Kalat District . . .	2·61	49·42	..	..
Chagai District . . .	4·89	50·90	..	..
Total for 1937 . .	839·68	46·28	14·84	1·77
Total for 1936 . .	835·01	42·69	10·56	1·26

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 1,58,086 against Rs. 1,53,656 in the preceding year, the cost per head being Rs. 188·27 against Rs. 184·02 in the previous year.

There were 9 deaths during the year under report against 14 in the past year. On the whole the health of the prisoners was good.

The discipline maintained in all the jails during the year was satisfactory. The factories which are maintained in the Central Jail, Mach, are manufacturing durries (plain, striped, granite pattern and floral and tapestry), dasuti and garah dusters, newars of all sorts, silken, cotton and woollen materials, furnitures, etc. Arrangements for the sale of output of the jail products have been made and an agent has been appointed in Quetta to sell these articles on commission basis. The durri shed referred to in the previous report has not yet been constructed owing to lack of funds.

The re-organization scheme was enforced from 1st July 1937, which reduced the expenditure by Rs. 25,053 per annum. The post of I. M. D. Officer holding charge of the Jail and the posts of Assistant Superintendent and Textile Master were abolished. The police was replaced by warders. The factory accounts showed a loss of Rs. 8,231 against the profit of Rs. 512 in the last year. This is accounted for by the fact that the cost of raw material purchased at the end of year 1936, was paid for in 1937 while the value of the material was taken as an asset in the accounts of the year 1936 which resulted in a profit for that year and loss during the year under report.

District Jail, Quetta, is still accommodated in temporary huts but it is hoped that a new jail with ample accommodation for the prisoners will be built very shortly.

APPENDIX XIII.

REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

Kalat State.

1. *General and Political.*—His Highness the Khan has been making attempts to ameliorate the condition of his subjects. He has, in consultation with the Sardars, stopped the recovery of Mali from the people of Jhalawan which the Sardars used to recover from their subjects.

2. His Highness the Khan in consultation with the Sardars by a Farman equalized the status of all his subjects and fixed an equal amount of blood compensation for all alike including Ghulams, Lohris, Jamots, etc.

3. On the 12th May 1937 the Coronation day of Their Imperial Majesties the King and Queen was celebrated by appropriate festivities throughout the State. Elaborate arrangements were especially made at Kalat under the patronage of His Highness the Khan, to which about 500 leading personages and officials were invited. Poor and prisoners were fed and about Rs. 3,000 were expended.

4. A scuffle occurred in the month of May 1937 between the Mohdshahi and Shoranzai tribesmen over theft of crop by the latter as a result of which certain men were wounded. The situation was promptly controlled. A similar skirmish took place between the Lehri and Qalandrani tribesmen at village Karez Aman Ullah in the Mastung Niabat in May 1937. The aggressors were arrested and further danger was averted.

5. Mir Rahim Dad, Langav Sardarkhel, was murdered on 25th July 1937, near Mangochar by Mehar Ullah Khan brother of the Langav Sardar as a result of their long standing enmity. The murderers were arrested and inquiries are in progress. The murderer surrendered himself to the Mastaufi at Kalat.

6. His Highness the Khan of Kalat visited Delhi from 15th January to 18th February breaking his journey for two days at Lahore. He had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy.

7. His Highness the Khan's son and heir Shahzada Mir Abdur Razzaq Khan who was born on the 18th April 1937 died at Dhadar on the 30th March 1938 after a short illness.

8. Towards the end of January 1938, a party of ten dacoits attempted to commit a dacoity in village Jalal Khan in Bhag Niabat. The Chowkidars on duty opened fire and four dacoits were arrested on the spot and the remaining six got away.

9. On the 9th February 1938, near village Jhok, Gul Mohd. in Bhag Niabat, two Jats with two camels loaded with four bales of Pasni cloth were attacked by some unknown thieves who tied them down and carried off the goods and camels. Three of the thieves were arrested and the stolen property was recovered.

10. A boy named Abdur Rahman, son of Ghulam Hyder of Sukkur, was kidnapped and kept in wrongful confinement by a gang which has been operating in Dhadar, Bhag and Mastung illaqas for the last 4 years. The boy escaped from their custody and reported to the Naib at Dhadar, who sent him up to the Mastaufi Bhag. About ten culprits have so far been arrested and it has been ascertained that Resaldar Mohd. Umar, Bangulzai, Sardarkhel, headed the gang which is responsible for this case.

11. During the year under report 560 huts were built in the earthquake area from Relief funds. Twenty sewing machines were also distributed among deserving cases and a sum of Rs. 20,000 was allotted to the reconstruction of religious institutions in the earthquake zone.

12. The Kalat State buildings at Mastung which were left incomplete last year were completed this year for an additional expenditure of Rs. 15,000.

13. The State offices at Kalat were firstly located in the outer compound of fort-residential place of His Highness the Khan. In June 1937 His Highness desired the place to be vacated for his guests and private staff. The site for offices was selected in Manzil Bagh and the work was entrusted to contractors who completed the buildings at the close of November last. A sum of Rs. 46,000 was spent on these buildings, which are of modern earthquake proof design.

14. During the year under report, certain priests of Zikri tribes in Mekran spread false propaganda to the effect that their co-religionists were forcibly being converted to Islam. From the enquiries made it transpired that those who had embraced Islam had done so of their own accord. His Highness the Khan summoned the head of the Muslim Mission and the leading priests of the Zikris tribe to Kalat and a Farman was issued to the effect that no interference would be allowed with their religious sentiments.

15. The State remained free from any political unrest or subversive propaganda within its limits.

16. *Financial Review.*—The income of the State during the year from all sources including subsidies, quit rents and revenue from Mekran amounted to Rs. 15,72,307 against Rs. 15,16,199 and the total expenditure to Rs. 12,53,950 against Rs. 12,25,851, respectively, for the preceding year. There was a surplus balance of Rs. 3,18,357 at the end of the year.

17. The credit balance held by the State at the close of the year was Rs. 27,61,900 as against Rs. 36,17,323-11-2 in the preceding year. Of this amount Rs. 24,61,900 are invested in Government loans and Rs. 3,00,000 in share of the Quetta Electric Supply Company. In addition to the above the State holds Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 41,50,000 of the year 1865 yielding a fixed interest of Rs. 1,45,250 per annum.

18. *Legislation.*—Four hundred and eighteen criminal and civil cases, including 18 appeals, were decided during the year by the Wazir-i-Azam and 1,091 were decided by the Naib Wazirs, Kachhi, Jhalawan, Sarawan and Mekran. These cases were, as usual, decided by jirga, arbitration, shariat and compromise.

19. The total number of convicts and under-trial prisoners confined in the Kalat State Jail and in various Niabat lockups, including Mekran, was 302 and 179, respectively.

20. State Council meetings were held at Kalat and Dhadar on the 19th August 1937 and 12th March 1938, respectively. Nine important cases were referred to it.

21. *Administration of Land and Water.*—As a preliminary to further development an Agricultural Farm was introduced in Gandawa proper where a large area of land was brought under cultivation. At the beginning some difficulty was experienced in finding suitable tenants to carry out the project, but when the Batai rates were revised, this difficulty was solved. It is expected that the income of the present rabi crop for the year would bring in an income of about Rs. 10,000.

In addition to this another Farm has been started during the year at Kalat in the private jagir of His Highness the Khan, which is being supervised by a Mukaddam, whose services were secured through the Principal of the Lyallpur College. In addition to this the services of 3 more Mukaddams were obtained from the same College with a view to extending gardens and stimulating agricultural development.

22. *Weather and Crops.*—In May 1937 rain accompanied by hailstones seriously damaged the standing wheat crop in Tiri and Paringabad Circles. In order to relieve people from disaster a remission of Rs. 2,000 in revenue was granted to deserving cases. In addition to this Taccavi advances were given in that locality.

23. Due to adequate rains the condition of crops in Sarawan was above the average. In other parts of the State the crops were moderate.

24. In order to improve the Agricultural Development a total sum of Rs. 22,000 was paid to the Zamindars of Kachhi Niabats as Taccavi advance in order to strengthen their Gandas and to purchase bullocks and seeds.

25. It is reported that most of the Gandas in Bhag Niabat have been repaired. The Shori Ganda which had broken several years ago and on which the whole Shori circle chiefly depends was rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 7,000. Of this Rs. 1,500 were given by the State as aid to the Zamindars. Some of the Karezes in Mastung Niabat which unfortunately could not get relief from the earthquake fund are now being repaired. A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been given for Murgha Karez as aid from the State.

26. The actual collections on account of land revenue amounted to Rs. 3,62,392 as against the budgetted figures of Rs. 2,98,000. The increase under this head is mostly due to the adequate rainfall and floods.

27. *Irrigation.*—The existing scheme of irrigation continued to function and no trouble has been experienced. The Dombki Sardar has been receiving his proper share of flood water, but has not paid any share towards the expenditure for several years past. A sum of Rs. 16,000 on this account is outstanding against him. A total sum of Rs. 6,000 was incurred on the scheme during the year under report. The work performed by the Zamindars would have cost Rs. 7,000 if carried out on payment.

28. During the year under report a new spring was discovered by the officer incharge of Surab Niabat and was found to contain a large quantity of water. It is expected that the water is sufficient to irrigate about 2,000 acres of land.

29. *Trade.*—The income from customs duty from all ports amounted to Rs. 3,02,791 as against Rs. 3,25,123 in the preceding year. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that certain restrictions have been imposed on people living across the Iranian border.

The State fully co-operated with the British Government and all efforts were made to stop smuggling of prohibited goods into British territory.

30. *Communications.*—The fair-weather-roads which already exist in various parts of the State were maintained in good condition. Apart from the permanent gangs employed on Mastung-Kalat road a sum of about Rs. 3,000 was spent on this road to restore it to its original condition.

31. The rains which fell during July and August 1937 caused considerable damage to roads in Jhallawan and action was taken to make them accessible for trade lorries.

32. The roads in Mekran were also repaired this year at a cost of about Rs. 5,000.

33. *Medical and Public Health.*—Small-pox had broken out at Kalat, Dhadar, Bhag and seriously in Panjgur and there were some deaths but medical aid was provided in time and preventive measures were adopted to combat the disease.

34. Malarial fever also prevailed in Sarawan and Jhallawan but did not prove fatal. Measles also appeared in Turbat (Mekran) and Dhadar but was not serious. The general health of the public in the Kalat State remained normal.

35. The State maintains 10 hospitals in Sarawan, Jhallawan, Kachhi and Mekran. In addition to this hospitals at Panjgur and Mand are purely run by the Government. A Church Missionary Society Hospital also exists at Mastung Road in Summer and at Dhadar in winter.

36. The hospital at Mastung which was previously maintained by the Kalat State was transferred to the Baluchistan Medical Cadre with effect from 1st September 1937. Under this arrangement the old employees of the hospital who were turned out of employment were provided elsewhere in the State dispensaries. The State has to contribute a greater part of the expenditure on this hospital.

37. Dispensaries have been opened at Surab and Mashkai during the year under report. These dispensaries have been put in charge of two retired experienced Assistant Surgeons of the Baluchistan Medical Department.

38. Out of rupees thirty-five thousands donated by His Highness the Khan for the moral and material progress of the State Rs. 10,000 were contributed towards the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund and the balance was spent on education and medical development. About 1,40,000 patients were treated in these hospitals. According to the scheme laid out by the Local Government, Committees were formed at important places of the State to raise subscriptions for the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. A sum of Rs. 2,000 has so far been collected.

39. *Kalat State Force.*—The strength of the Kalat State Force as it stood on the 31st March 1938 was 267 as against 285 of the last year. The Force remained under the personal charge of His Highness the Khan and was posted on general duty at various important stations in the State. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of this Force amounted to Rs. 1,75,255 during the year.

40. The number of Levy Force as it stood on the 31st March 1936 was 370 (three hundred and seventy).

41. *Education.*—The backwardness, poverty and nomadic mode of living of a vast portion of the people are serious obstacles in the path of education but the progress made during the year 1937-38 was above normal.

42. The increase in the number and elevation of the standard of certain schools and consequent responsibilities of the Inspector of Schools made it necessary to raise the status of the head of the department, and the designation and salary of the Inspector of Schools were changed, in April 1937, to that of 'Naib Wazir Talim' at a monthly salary of Rs. 250. In the later part of the year it was found difficult for the Naib Wazir Talim to cope with all the work and the post of the Inspector of Schools was revived. The detached position and the post means of communications with Mekran necessitated the creation of a local Inspecting Officer for Mekran Schools. For this purpose the Head Master of the Middle School, Turbat, was made Assistant Inspector of Schools in Mekran in addition to his ordinary duties. Last year there were 19 schools in the State. The following new schools were started during the year under report raising the total upto 22 in all:—

1. Tump.
2. Nasirabad.
3. Kolwah (in Mekran).

43. The Middle Schools, Mastung, was raised to the Matriculation Standard and the question of its affiliation with the Punjab University was taken up. The school is named 'Ahmad Yar Khan High School'. The school has been accommodated in earthquake proof building which was constructed last year for the Kalat State Office. All other equipments which are absolutely necessary for a High school have been provided and it is hoped that it will be affiliated soon. The school library and other science apparatus will be provided during the current year. Two lower middle schools at Kalat and Dhadar were raised to the Middle standard during the year; and the two Primary schools at Lehri and Khozdar to the Lower Middle School standard. These schools are progressing fairly well.

44. In Mekran, three schools—Turbat, Chitkan (Panjgur) and Pasni—were raised to the Middle standard on account of very promising attendance and growing population.

45. The total number of students on rolls is about 1,900 as against 1,615 of the preceding year.

46. In addition to above a school was started at village Haji (Bhag Niabat) at the expense of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohd. Khan, Shahwani, O.B.E., and another at Kosh Kalat in Turbat Niabat at the expense of Sardar Bahadur Nawab Bai Khan Gichki.

47. Scholarships were given by the State to 3 local students who are receiving education in the Islamia College, Peshawar. In addition to this a lump sum of Rs. 8,000 was awarded for stipends, etc., for poor and destitute children.

48. Apart from the budgetted figures a sum of Rs. 15,000 out of Rs. 35,000 donated by His Highness the Khan has been utilized towards the cause of education.

49. No school fee is charged by the State from the students who are receiving education. Books and stationery articles are supplied free with a view to stimulating education throughout the State.

50. *Stud.*—On the occasion of the Sibi Horse and Cattle Show, 1937-38, the stud horses won stakes aggregating Rs. 220. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 12,477 during the year.

51. *Exhibition.*—Six bulls and 3 cows of the Nari breed were sent to take part in the All-India Show held at Delhi in February last. This breed has been considered to be of the highest pedigree. The animals won a challenge cup and Rs. 350 in cash. The Kalat State incurred a sum of Rs. 1,500 to defray all expenses.

MEKRAN LEVY CORPS.

52. *Discipline.*—The discipline and morale of the Corps has been good throughout the year.

53. *Strength.*—The strength of the Corps was 12 Indian Officers and 432 other ranks. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining recruits from the tribes enlisted in the Mekran Levy Corps.

54. *Health.*—The health of the Mekran Levy Corps was generally satisfactory.

55. *Training.*—Great attention has been paid to musketry with good results.

APPENDIX XIV.

LAS BELA STATE.

1. *General and Political.*—Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, C.I.E., met with an accidental death on 5th November 1937 at Danda at the hands of Haji Allah Rakha while out shooting. His successor and son Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan being a minor was persuaded to continue his studies in the Aitchison College, Lahore, and the work of Administration of the State entrusted to the Wazir Khan Bahadur Sheikh Nabi Baksh as an administrator assisted by an advisory Council consisting of the leading Sardars of the country. The late Jam's Malir wife gave birth to a son on 4th October 1937 while the former's two daughters from a deceased Gichki wife were married to two brothers, Khan Bahadur Sardar Rasul Baksh Khan and Mir Imam Baksh Khan, the Mengals on 15th August 1937.

2. Colonel A. E. B. Parsons, C.B.E., D.S.O., the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, accompanied by Major Gastrell, I.A., O.B.E., Political Agent, Kalat, paid a visit to Bela on 14th March 1938 and returned back to Karachi the next day.

3. *Administration of Land.*—There was no change in land taxation. The revenue assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 65,006 against Rs. 48,357-7-3 last year, which was realised in full without having any resort to coercive measures.

4. *Criminal Justice, Legislation and Protection.*—The number of criminal cases of all descriptions amounted to 583 which included 72 from the last year. Of these 504 were disposed of before the close of the year, leaving a balance of 79. These cases involved the arrest of 635 men of whom 134 were found guilty and convicted, 492 released while the remaining 9 were placed on the list of under-trials. During the year under report, 7 cases related to murder, 10 to adultery and 2 to sulcide. The majority of other cases pertain to petty thefts and pilfery, etc.

5. The total fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 8,154-14-3 *plus* a sum of Rs. 8,254-14-8 which was left outstanding since the last year. Out of the said total of Rs. 16,409-12-11 a sum of Rs. 6,234-6-3 was realised in cash and Rs. 2,525-8-0 were written off and Rs. 48 represented the amount in lieu of which sentences of imprisonment were served, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,601-14-8 due for collection at the end of the year.

6. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 4,653-14-0 of which a portion worth Rs. 1,940-5-6 was recovered against Rs. 4,773-14-3 in the preceding year.

There were 19 prisoners in the Bela Jail at the close of the year against 20 last year.

7. *Military Forces.*—The Lassi (Local) Army consisting of 58 men and the Military Police of 61 men continued to be maintained by the State. The Force performed its duties satisfactorily. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 25,261 against Rs. 25,335-1-11 last year.

8. The State Levies, who are entrusted with the duties of the Police as well as other miscellaneous work connected with the Revenue and Judicial administration of the State, also performed the duties of the village watchmen. They numbered 114 as last year.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

9. *Weather and Crops.*—Fortunately the Purali river upon which the maintenance of a major portion of the State depends, was generous during the year with the result that the kharif crop assessments increased beyond expectations.

10. *Irrigation.*—The Tatian Band repaired last year was again washed away and will be reconstructed as soon as funds permit.

11. *Trade and Manufacture.*—Export consisted chiefly of dried fish, mustard seeds, hides, corriander, saddlehags, gogal and jowar. Wool and ghee are generally supplied from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The chief imports are cloth, rice, kerosene oil, tobacco, wheat, dates, dwarf-palm leaves and ropes.

12. The duty collected amounted to Rs. 2,03,320 against Rs. 2,02,269-14-6 in the preceding year.

13. *Revenue and Finance.*—The total income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 3,62,847 against Rs. 3,41,309 in the preceding year. The expenditure including the Public Works amounted to Rs. 3,41,907 against Rs. 3,55,339. The reserve fund stood at Rs. 4,83,200.

14. *Vital Statistics.*—The State maintains three Civil Dispensaries at Bela, Uthal and Ormara, the latter in charge of an experienced compounder. The dispensary at Bela has a small in-door patients ward for males and also a midwife and a female ward.

15. Small-pox and measles appeared in the State in a mild form during the year resulting in two deaths. There was no case of plague.

16. *Education.*—The State maintains one Middle, one Upper and two Lower Primary Schools at Bela, Ormara, Uthal and Sonmiani, respectively.

The total number of boys on the roll on 31st March 1938 was 337 as under as against 319 last year:—

Bela	121
Ormara	121
Uthal	36
Sonmiani	59
	337

17. The Khoja community's school at Ormara continued to receive an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 from His Highness the Agha Khan.

18. The cost of maintenance of the four State Schools amounted to Rs. 4,038 against Rs. 3,638-3-6 in the last year.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

APPENDIX I.

Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1937-38 with the corresponding figures for the preceding year :—

Particulars.	1936-37.	1937-38.	Difference + increase — decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Gross Demand.			
(a) Arrears for previous year . .	1,06,303	76,028	—30,275
(b) Current year's demand . . .	12,64,025	13,85,520	+1,21,495
Total . .	13,70,328	14,61,548	+91,220
II.—Collections.			
(a) Arrears for previous year . . .	41,235	29,244	—11,991
(b) Current year's demand . .	9,97,248	11,64,465	+1,67,217
Total .	10,38,483	11,93,709*	+1,55,226*
III.—Amounts not recovered.			
(a) Remissions	2,11,808	56,056	—1,55,752
(b) Malikana	30,931	38,346	+7,415
(c) Suspensions	48,730	26,758	—21,972
(d) Grain and cash allowances . .	13,077	12,539	—538
(e) Arrears	27,298	1,35,375	+1,08,077
Total .	3,31,844	2,69,074	—62,770

This table includes the sum of Rs. 2,636 on account of gross land revenue of the Bolan Tahsil for 1937-38 which is paid to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

*Both these amounts include Rs. 1,235 excess recovered.

APPENDIX II.

An analysis by Districts of the figures shown in Appendix I giving the result exhibited in the sub-joined table as compared with the figures of 1936-37 (increase + and decrease —).

District.	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Quetta-Pishin	+27,420	+36,537
2. Sibi	−40,842	+20,176
3. Loralai	+48,301	+47,950
4. Zhob	+16,032	+16,740
5. Chagai	+39,515	+33,029
6. Bolan	+794	+794
Total	+91,220	+1,55,226

APPENDIX III.

Following are the details of the remissions and suspensions granted during the year 1937-38 :—

District.	Tahsil.	Amount remitted.	Amount suspended.
		Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta	500	..
Sibi	Nasirabad	54,050	18,210
	Shahrig	10	..
	Sibi	591	..
Loralai	Barkhan	344	1
	Duki	466	4,047
Zhob	Killa Saifulla	95	..
Chagai	Nushki	..	4,500
Total		56,056	26,758

APPENDIX IV.

Rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold.

Tahsil.	Rates per maund. 1936-37.	Rates per maund. 1937-38.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Quetta	2 15 6	3 15 0
2. Chaman	2 4 6	3 6 0
3. Shorarud	2 10 0	3 7 0
4. Pishin	2 15 0	3 9 0
5. Sibi	1 15 9 to 2 8 9	3 1 0 to 3 8 6
6. Shahrig	2 2 0	2 12 0
7. Kohlu	2 3 0	2 11 0
8. Bori	2 9 6	2 13 6
9. Barkhan	2 3 9	2 4 6
10. Duki	2 7 3	2 11 9
11. Sinjawi	2 10 0	3 2 6
12. Musakhel	2 0 0	2 0 0
13. Fort Sandeman	2 12 0	2 14 0
14. Hindubagh	3 1 0	3 3 0
15. Killa Saifulla	2 8 0	2 12 0
16. Nushki	3 2 0	3 6 0
17. Dalbandin	2 10 0	3 1 0
18. Bolan	2 7 0	3 4 6

APPENDIX V.

Average retail prices at which wheat and millet were selling.

Station.	April 1937 (per rupee).			March 1938 (per rupee).		
	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Wheat.						
Quetta	0	8	4	0	8	12
Loralai	0	10	4	0	13	8
Fort Sandeman	0	10	0	0	10	8
Nushki	0	10	8	0	12	8
Millet (Jowari).						
Sibi	0	13	10	0	17	12

APPENDIX VI.

Rainfall in inches.

Station.	Average of 10 years from 1921-22 to 1930-31.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Quetta	8·02	Could not be recorded owing to earthquake.	7·79	13·35
Sibi	4·76	6·32	3·70	4·35
Harnai	10·72	12·42	11·85	19·90
Loralai	7·97	8·18	7·73	9·26
Fort Sandeman	10·69	13·44	15·56	12·81
Nushki	4·78	12·68	4·76	9·43
Mach	4·61	11·13	4·65	7·34

APPENDIX VII.

The total advances actually made amounted to Rs. 52,640 as compared with Rs. 65,750 in the preceding year as shown below :—

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Total.		Variations increase + decrease —.
	1936-37.	1937-38.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1936-37.	1937-38.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Quetta-Pishin	29,650	6,100	5,350	2,100	35,000	8,200	—26,800
2. Sibi	2,800	2,300	6,540	9,450	9,340	11,750	+2,410
3. Loralai	2,350	17,000	5,940	4,330	8,290	21,330	+13,040
4. Zhob	3,220	3,250	4,650	3,410	7,870	6,660	—1,210
5. Chagai	860	1,500	4,140	2,800	5,000	4,300	—700
6. Kalat	150	150	100	250	250	400	+150
Total	39,030	30,300	26,720	22,340	65,750	52,640	—13,110

APPENDIX VIII.

Municipal and Bazar Funds.

Statement showing the opening and closing balances of the Municipal, Local and Bazar Funds in Baluchistan for the year 1937-38.

Serial No.	Name of Fund.	Opening balance.			Receipts.			Total.			Expenditure.			Closing balance.			Remarks.
					MUNICIPAL FUND.												
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	*Includes Rs. 75,011-4-4 and† 89,527-7-5 as Provident Fund and Security Deposits.
1	Quetta Municipal Fund	*1,22,798	6	10	6,71,200	15	3	7,93,999	6	1	6,57,626	1	2	†1,36,373	4	11	
	Total Municipal Fund .	1,22,798	6	10	6,71,200	15	3	7,93,999	6	1	6,57,626	1	2	1,36,373	4	11	
					BAZAR FUNDS.												
1	Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund. . .	(a) 1,65,828	9	10	2,08,618	6	1	3,74,446	15	11	2,02,532	6	10	1,71,914	9	1	
2	Sibi District Bazar Fund	19,131	1	2	73,796	4	11	92,927	6	1	63,296	9	3	29,630	12	10	(a) These figures are the latest though they do not agree with those shown in last years statement.
3	Loralai Bazar Fund	17,739	10	6	55,373	11	6	73,113	6	0	54,480	5	4	18,633	0	8	
4	Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund . . .	17,298	7	11	88,451	13	3	1,05,750	5	2	87,230	9	6	18,519	11	8	
5	Nushki Bazar Fund	(a) 6,057	1	1	11,646	6	3	17,703	7	4	9,852	10	0	7,850	13	4	
6	Nasirabad Bazar Fund .	2,212	4	0	3,059	0	0	5,271	4	0	3,352	10	6	1,918	9	6	
7	Bolan Bazar Fund .	4,160	6	3	3,270	0	0	7,430	6	3	6,303	10	9	1,126	11	6	
	Total Bazar Funds .	2,32,427	8	9	4,44,215	10	0	6,76,643	2	9	4,27,048	14	2	2,49,594	4	7	

The figures in column 7 (Closing balance) with the exception of Nasirabad Bazar Fund, do not include the following amounts invested by these funds :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	3,10,000	0	0
2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund	3,78,400	0	0
3. Sibi District Bazar Fund	45,210	0	0
4. Loralai Bazar Fund	28,764	7	0
5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	51,868	12	0
6. Nushki Bazar Fund	11,298	12	6
7. Bolan Bazar Fund	16,173	10	8

APPENDIX IX.

Serious offences committed in 1937.

Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.									Remarks.
	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Chagai.	Kalat.	Total 1937.	Total 1936.	Total 1935.	
Rioting, 147—148	..	3	8	1	2	..	14	15	4	
Murder, 302	17	54	43	24	5	1	144	229	146	
Murder, attempt, 307	3	39	20	7	..	..	69	213	136	
Culpable homicide, 304	5	9	15	14	..	1	44	27	51	
Suicide, attempt, 309	..	2	4	..	..	..	6	13	10	
Hurt with aggravation, 325, 331 and 333.	448	77	21	83	..	2	631	672	783	
Kidnapping, 363 to 369	33	40	2	4	5	..	84	105	57	
Rape, 376	8	8	7	3	..	..	26	39	27	
Un-natural offences, 377	4	8	1	1	1	..	15	29	30	
Theft, 379 to 382 and 401	274	657	355	45	17	18	1,366	2,858	2,612	
Robbery, 392—394	32	..	14	54	2	..	102	72	66	
Dacoity with murder, 396	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	
Dacoity, other cases, 395—397, 400 to 402.	..	21	2	..	2	2	27	54	41	

APPENDIX IX—*contd.*

Serious offences committed in 1937—*contd.*

Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.									Remarks.
	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Chagai.	Kalat.	Total 1937.	Total 1936.	Total 1935.	
Receiving stolen property, 411 to414 .	27	13	4	2	..	2	48	64	259	
Mischief with aggravation, 429 to 433, 435 to 440.	83	69	50	99	1	..	302	490	440	
Criminal Trespass resulting in death, 459 and 460.	..	..	6	1	..	..	7	8	6	
Criminal Trespass relating to other serious offences, 453 to 457.	483	8	3	3	..	..	497	511	128	
Adultery, 497	16	37	..	..	..	..	53	290	..	
Abduction, 498	29	..	42	..	..	..	71	213	154	
Total 1937 .	1,462	1,046	597	341	35	26	3,507	..	..	
Total 1936 .	1,442	2,826	971	581	71	16	..	5,907	..	
Total 1935 .	1,529	2,106	858	436	3	18	..	..	4,950	

NOTE.—This statement includes the number of offences tried by Jirga.

APPENDIX X.

Following is the summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under regular Judicial proceedings in 1937.

—	Civil and Revenue cases and appeals.				Criminal Cases and Appeals.	
	Number of Regular Cases.	Number of Miscellaneous Cases.	Number of Regular Appeals.	Number of Miscellaneous Appeals.	Number of Cases.	Number of Appeals.
Pending from the previous year.	396	54	26	13	264	27
Instituted during the year .	(a) 3,381	325	159	119	8,345	179
Total .	3,777	379	185	132	8,609	206
Disposed of during the year.	2,985	292	138	115	8,081	174
Transferred to Jirga Register.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pending at the close of the year.	792	87	47	17	528	32

(a) This includes 66 cases revived during the year.

APPENDIX XI.

APPENDIX.

Imperial Return No

Name of District.	Country spirits.				Malt liquors.			Wines and spirits [foreign liquors other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits].				Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines.		
	Duty on distillery spirits.	Fees from distilleries.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Duty on beer manufactured in India.	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors.	License fees for the sale of foreign liquors generally, whether imported or manufactured in India.	Total of columns 15 and 16.	Total of columns 5, 14 and 17.	License fees for medicated wines.	License fees for commercial spirits.	Total of columns 21 & 22.
1	2	3	4	5	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	21	22	23
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	1,16,082	1,600	50,028	1,67,910	...	132	132	66	9,325	9,391	1,77,433	75	600	675
Sibi	19,907	...	6,297	26,204	...	.	...	...	371	371	26,575	...	75	75
Loralai	10,688	...	6,353	17,041	...	...	...	...	1,140	1,140	18,181	...	140	140
Zhob	10,434	...	4.801	15,235	...	..	...	394	603	997	16,232	...	100	100
Chagai	6,213	...	1,250	7,463	...	...	...	...	100	100	7,563	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	2,860	...	1,599	4,459	...	...	...	...	150	150	4,609	..	...	...
Whole Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,66,184	1,800	70,328	2,38,312	...	132	132	460	11,688	12,149	2,50,593	75	915	990
Add on account of—														
(1) Sale proceeds of Excise, opium supplied to Kalat State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
(2) Duty credited by other provinces.	...	...	..	...	33,542	...	33,542	59,139	...	59.139	92,681	...	...	...
Grand Total	1,66,184	1,800	70,328	2,38,312	33,542	132	33,674	59,599	11,688	71,288	3,43,274	75	915	990
Total of previous year.	1,54,855	...	46,049	2,00,904	30,752	232	30,984	50,959	9,590	60,549	2,92,437	100	610	710

NOTE.—Columns not required

XI.

I.—Revenue for 1937-38.

Sale proceeds of Excise opium.		Opium.			Hemp drugs.								Deduct—from column 48.		
					Sale proceeds.										
Cost price.	Duty.	License fees for the sale of opium [wholesale and retail].	Fees for morphia licenses and for permits for manufacture and sale of medicinal preparations of opium [druggists permits.]	Total receipts from opium.	Duty on Charas.	Duty on Bhang.	License fees, wholesale and retail from Charas, Bhang & Ganja.	Warehouse dues.	Total receipts from hemp drugs.	Fines and forfeitures.	Grand total of columns 1 to 47.	Refunds.	Expenditure as per Return II.	Total net Excise revenue in the year.
24	25	27	28	29	33	35	36, 37 & 38	40	41	43	48	49	50	51
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,015	10,465	9,274	65	24,819	...	...	25,030	...	25,030	202	2,20,159	...	...	2,28,159
991	2,069	1,712	...	4,772	25,505	280	4,947	6	30,738	115	62,275	...	...	62,275
855	1,785	3,605	...	5,645	...	...	3,945	...	3,945	...	27,911	...	...	27,911
601	1,379	1,433	...	3,473	...	..	2,015	...	2,015	15	21,835	...	...	21,835
214	446	237	...	897	...	...	527	...	527	..	8,987	...	...	8,987
253	527	433	...	1,216	...	...	800	...	800	15	6,640	...	...	6,640
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,065	39,065
7,989	16,671	16,097	65	40,822	25,505	280	37,264	680	63,055	347	3,55,807		39,065	3,16,742
1,133	2,365	..	...	3,498	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,498	...	...	3,498
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	92,681	...	...	92,681
9,122	19,036	16 097	65	44,320	25,505	280	37,264	6	63,055	347	4,51,986	...	39,065	4,12,921
8,351	18,109	13,726	35	36,141	24,929	280	26,152	16	51,377	188	3,84,433	10,783	32,760	3,41,370

for Baluchistan have been omitted.

APPENDIX XII.

Imperial Return II.

Expenditure for 1937-38 for Baluchistan District.

	Total 1937-38.	Total of previous year.
Pay of officers and establishments	24,947	22,291
Allowances other than rewards	6,373	4,558
Contingencies and special charges other than rewards	1,410	1,376
Rewards	5	10
Cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department	9,330	4,545
Total charges	39,065	32,780

APPENDIX XIII.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return III.—

Division and District.	Manufacture of liquor—	Number of wholesale licenses for the sale of—					Country liquors—
	Number of Government distilleries.	Country spirits.	Liquors other than commercial spirits imported or manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Number of shops licensed for retail sale of Spirits under distillery system (permanent).
1	3	6	7	10	11	12	14
Baluchistan.							
Quetta-Pishin	1	..	5	..	..	..	8
Sibi	..	2	..	2	3	2	18
Loralai	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
Zhob	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bolan Pass, and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	1	3	8	2	3	2	39
Total of previous year	1	2	6	2	2	2	39

Columns not required for

XIII.

Shops and Licenses, 1937-38.

Foreign liquors. Retail licenses—Number for sale of —							Number of shops licensed for retail sale of—				Retail licenses— Number for sale of—	
Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises & on & off premises.	Foreign liquor to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, Boarding houses and Clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding canteens).	Liquors in canteens.	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Rectified spirits and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits.)	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Morphia. (Special druggists' permits.)	Cocaine. (Druggists' permits.)
22	23	24	25	26	29	30	31	32	33	34	36	38
1	8	12	21	2	2	28	7	..	7	7	2	1
..	4	..	..	2	..	4	12	..	15	15	..	..
..	3	1	1	2	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	..
..	3	1	4	1	..	5	3	..	3	3	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..
..	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	2	..	..
1	22	14	26	8	2	42	31	34	34	34	2	1
..	21	12	30	11	3	42	29	34	34	34	2	1

Baluchistan have been omitted.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return IV.—Consumption, Rates

Name of District.	Country Spirits. Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of 10° under proof.	At strength of 20° under proof.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 & 4.	Rate of duty.	Cost price per L. P. gallon.	Retail price per L. P. gallon.
1	2	3	5	6	7	8
				Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Quetta-Pishin . .	16,904	330	15,477·6	7 8	1 11 6	10 13 to 13 5
Sibi	3,435	...	3,091·5	(a) 4 13 & 7 8	1 11 6	9 3 to 13 5
Loralai . . .	1,459	250	1,513·1	7 8	1 11 6	10 13 to 13 5
Zhob	1,529	75	1,436·1	7 8	1 11 6	10 13 to 13 5
Chagai . . .	916	5	828·4	7 8	1 11 6	10 13 to 13 5
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	434	...	390·6	(a) 4 13 & 7 8	1 11 6	9 3 to 13 5
Total .	24,677	660	22,737·30	4 13 & 7 8	1 11 6	9 3 to 13 5
Total of previous year.	22,458	680	20,756·2	4 13 & 7 8	2 2 0	9 3 to 13 5

NOTE.—Columns not required for
(a) For shops in Nasirabad
(b) Includes 910 gallons of

XIV.

of Duties and Prices, 1937-38.

Foreign liquors.					Commercial spirits.	
Imported liquors.			Liquors manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors.			
Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.
9	10	11	12	13	15	16
3,981	1,394	37,321	3,818	41,198	4,116	3
128	20	530	71	658	384	...
450	94	2,860	475	1,442	265	...
498	68	1,975	191	5,923	402	...
16	1	181	10	17	...	...
44	4	143	18	378	...	...
5,127	1,581	43,010	(b) 4,583	49,616	5,167	3
3,772	1,274	48,777	4,592	97,738	3,753	12

Baluchistan have been omitted.
Sub-Division and Bellput.
Rum purchased by troops from United Provinces.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return IV.—Consumption, Rates

Name of District.	Opium and Ch					
	Issues in seers of excise opium.	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors per seer.		Average retail price of opium per seer.		
		Cost price.	Duty.		Sales in seers.	Cost price per seer.
1	17	19	20	21	23	24
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs.		Rs. A.
Quetta-Pishin . .	258	19 7	40 9	100	641	7 0
Sibi	51	19 7	40 9	100	154	7 0
Loralai	44	19 7	40 9	100	91	7 0
Zhob	34	19 7	40 9	100	81	7 0
Chagai . . .	11	19 7	40 9	100	16	7 0
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	13	19 7	40 9	100	42	7 0
Total .	411	19 7	40 9	100	1,025	7 0
Total of previous year.	373	18 15	41 1	100	1,030	2 0

XIV—*concld.*

of Duties and Prices, 1937-38—*concld.*

other drugs.

aras.		Bhang.				
Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales in seers of bhang and its preparations.	Cost price per seer.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales of cocaine in lbs., oz. and grs.
25	26	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.		Re.	Re.	Rs.	Grains.
20	65	109	1	1	5 to 6	328
20	65	176	1	1	5 to 6	...
20	65	15	1	1	5 to 6	...
20	65	21	1	1	5 to 6	...
20	65	9	1	1	5 to 6	...
20	65	6	1	1	5 to 6	...
20	65	336		1	5 to 6	6 8 oz
20	60	341	as. 8 to Re. 1	1	5 to 6	Nil.

APPENDIX XV.

Imperial Return IV-A.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian Provinces (a) on payment of duty and (b) in bond, year 1937-38.

Description of excisable articles.	Imports.								
	Duty-paid.						In bond.		Duty free.
	From Punjab.		From United Provinces.		Total.		From Punjab.	From Sindh.	From United Provinces.
	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	M. s. ch.	M. s. ch.	L. P. gallons.
Beer	Bulk gallons. 43,723·0	33,542	..	..	Bulk gallons. 44,723·0	33,542	..	..	
Indian made Foreign Spirit .	L. P. gallons. 494·36	8,651	L. P. gallons. 2,885	50,488	L. P. gallons. 3,379·36	59,139	..	..	
Charas . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 35 4	..	
Bhang . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0 0	
Rectified spirit .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Total (Beer in bulk gallons) .	44,723·0	83,542			44,723·0	22,681	31 35 4	7 0 0	
Liquor in L. P. Gallons . .	494·36	3,651	2,885	50,488	3,379·36				

APPENDIX XVI.

APPENDIX

Imperial

1937-

Division and District.	Area in square miles.		Population (in thousands).		Number	
					Country spirit.	
	Distillery system.		Distillery system.		Distillery area.	
1	3		5		7	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Baluchistan.						
Quetta-Pishin . .	19·5	5,200·5	60,272	87,269	6·5	1,040·10
Sibi	..	3,919	..	87,781	..	217
Loralai . . .	..	7,525	..	86,087	..	1,881·25
Zhob . . .	..	10,315	..	57,693	..	3,438·33
Chagai . . .	..	19,623	..	24,224	..	6,540·70
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	358	..	4,688	..	119·66
Total .	19·5	46,940·5	60,272	3,48,012	6·5	1,203·6
Total of previous year	19·5	46,940·5	60,272	3,48,012	9·8	1,203·6

NOTE.—Columns not required for

XVI.

Return V.

38.

of square miles per shop.						No. of shops per 10,000 of population.			
Opium.		Charas.		Bhang.		Country spirit. Distillery area.		Opium.	
8		10		11		13		14	
Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
9·8	1,040·10	9·8	1,040·10	9·8	1,040·10	0·50	0·57	0·33	0·57
..	326	..	261	..	261	..	2·05	..	1·36
..	1,881·25	..	1,881·25	..	1,881·25	..	0·46	..	0·46
..	3,438·33	..	3,438·33	..	3,438·33	..	0·52	..	0·52
..	6,540·70	..	6,540·70	..	6,540·70	..	1·24	..	1·24
..	119·66	..	119·66	..	119·66	..	6·40	..	4·27
9·8	1,514·21	9·8	1,380·6	9·8	1,380·6	0·50	1·12	0·33	0·89
19·5	1,618·64	19·5	1,380·6	19·5	1,380·6	0·30	1·12	0·16	0·83

Baluchistan have been omitted.

APPENDIX

Imperial

1937-

Division and District.	Number of shops per 10,000 of population.				Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals).				Average taxation		
	Charas.		Bhang.		Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Country spirit (distillery area).		
									Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.
1	16		17		18	19	21	22	23	24	25
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.							
Baluchistan.—concld.											
Quetta-Pishin	0·33	0·57	0·33	0·57	11·64	0·17	0·43	0·07	7·50	3·23	10·73
Sibi	..	1·70	..	1·70	3·91	0·05	0·17	0·19	(a) 7·50 4·80 (b)	2·03	(a) 9·53 6·83 (b)
Loralai	..	0·46	..	0·46	1·75	0·05	0·11	0·02	7·50	4·19	11·69
Zhob	..	0·52	..	0·52	2·49	0·06	0·14	0·04	7·50	3·34	10·84
Chagai	..	1·24	..	1·24	3·42	0·05	0·07	0·04	7·50	1·51	9·01
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	4·27	..	4·27	8·33	0·27	0·90	0·17	(a) 7·50 4·80 (b)	4·09	(a) 11·59 8·89 (b)
Total	0·33	0·97	0·33	0·97	6·21	0·10	0·25	0·08	(a)7·50 (b)4·80	3·09	(a):0·59 (b)7·89
Total of previous year.	0·16	0·97	0·16	0·97	5·96	0·11	0·29	0·09	(a)7·50	2·22	9·72

(a) All areas except Nasirabad and Bellput.
(b) Nasirabad and Bellput.
Under column 26 the difference between the issue price to retail

XVI—*concld.*

Return V—*concld.*

38—*concld.*

per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals).										Average total Excise revenue per head of population (based on column 48 of Imperial Return I).
Opium.			Ganja.		Charas.			Bhang.		
Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Total.	
26	27	28	29	31	32	33	34	35	37	38
40·56	35·95	76·51	10	10	20	39·05	59·05	1	1	1·54
40·56	33·56	74·10	10	10	20	32·12	50·12	1	1	0·71
40·56	68·30	108·86	10	10	20	43·35	63·35	1	1	0·32
40·56	42·15	82·71	10	10	20	24·88	44·88	1	1	0·38
40·56	21·55	62·11	10	10	20	32·94	52·94	1	1	0·37
40·56	33·54	74·10	10	10	20	19·05	39·05	1	1	1·42
40·56	39·17	79·73	10	10	20	36·36	56·36	1	1	1·11
41·06	36·79	77·85	10	10	20	25·39	45·39	1	1	0·94

vendors and the cost price per seer is to be shown.

APPENDIX XVII.

Provincial Statement A.

Statement for the wholesale vend of Foreign and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for the year 1937-38.

Name of District.	Licenses for wholesale vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors (including rum and beer manufactured in India after the European method).												
		Quantity sold to the :—											
		public.						Licensees.					
			Imported.			Made in India.		Imported.				Made in India.	
	Number of Licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum and spirit.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits other than Rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum and spirit.	Beer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1. Quetta-Pishin .	5	121	283	..	19,329	8	13,143	25	310	..	8,063	1,826	45,459
2. Loralai . . .	1	..	..	..	138	..	20	..	4	..	940	..	196
3. Zhob . . .	2	..	4	..	205	..	759	6	148	..	727	..	1,169
Total .	8	121	287	..	19,672	8	13,922	31	462	..	9,730	1,826	46,824

APPENDIX XVIII.

APPENDIX

Provincial

Statement of retail vend and consumptions of foreign spirits and

Name of District.	Foreign spirits and														
	Sold under														
		On fixed fees.						On fees determined by auction.							
		Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.		
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum and spirit.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than Rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Spirits other than Rum.	Rum.	Beer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Quetta-Pishin .	8	1,249	3,259	4	5,737	1,721	4,464	1	3	122	..	876	244	21	1,094
Sibi . . .	4	20	117	..	494	67	591	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loralai . . .	3	66	323	1	1,243	108	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zhob . . .	3	62	335	1	941	60	1,369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai . .	2	1	16	..	181	10	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	2	3	26	..	48	9	244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1937-38 .	22	1,401	4,076	6	8,644	1,975	7,219	1	3	122	..	876	244	21	1,094
Total for 1936-37 .	20	1,054	3,745	20	8,814	1,802	7,755	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

XVIII.

Statement " B ".

fermented liquors in Baluchistan during the year 1937-38.

fermented liquors.

shop licenses.

Sold at railway refreshment rooms.							Sold under other sorts of licenses, *viz.*, Hotels, Dak Bungalows, Military Canteens, Associated Bar licenses.							
	Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.		
No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum and Spirit.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	..	..	..	4	..	4	34	21	312	..	11,374	1,025	339	22,493
2	..	12	..	36	4	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	28	133	..	677	42	..	712
1	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	11	..	307	..	1	3,384
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	18	2	95	9	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	30	2	136	13	206	43	49	456	..	12,358	1,067	340	26,589
6	22	9	..	130	14	265	48	36	398	10	13,159	860	189	31,178

APPENDICES XIX to XXI are blank.

APPENDIX XXII.

TABLE I.

Statistics of Mortality from Contagious Diseases and other causes among livestock in Towns of Baluchistan during 1937-38.

Name of District.	Equine.								Cattle.										Buffaloes.								Sheep.								Goats.								Camels.								All Animals.		Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	
	Glanders.	Anthrax.	Cardiac.	Lung Disease.	Other Diseases.	Foot.	Foot and Mouth.	Other Causes.	Anthrax.	Haemorrhagic septic.	Foot & mouth disease.	Lung Disease.	Cardiac.	Parth.	Other Diseases.	Fever.	Other Causes.	Anthrax.	Haemorrhagic septic.	Foot & mouth.	Lung Disease.	Cardiac.	Parth.	Other Diseases.	Fever.	Other Causes.	Anthrax.	Foot.	Foot and Mouth.	Other Causes.	Anthrax.	Foot.	Foot and Mouth.	Other Causes.	Anthrax.	Foot.	Foot and Mouth.	Other Causes.	Anthrax.	Foot.	Foot and Mouth.	Other Causes.	Anthrax.	Foot.	Foot and Mouth.	Other Causes.	Anthrax.	Foot.	Foot and Mouth.	Other Causes.	Total Casualties.	Total Animals Living.	
1. Quetta-Pishin																																																				1,158		
2. Sibi								1					1			19	20	1									2																								264	1	
3. Loralai												14	200				214								1	1																									3,200		
4. Zhob												14	41			1	55														1,000							20													2,000		
5. Chagai																																																				12		
Total								1				29	242			17	289	1							1	1	2				1,000	100	1,000			10	10	1	1	20	20	1,000	1	1		1				1	6,640	1	
Total for *		1		13	21		41			1	100	213			32	427									4	4	100	102	21	1	1,000	1,000	1,000			10	10			20	20	1,000							1	1	6,710		
Total for †					4									1,000																																					4,000		

*Give figures for previous year.

N.B.—Other information has for mortality from "other causes" have been merely required.

APPENDIX XXIII.

TABLE II.

Summary of results of preventive Inoculation in the Province State/of Baluchistan during the year 1937-38.

Province.	Name of disease against which inoculation was undertaken.	Method of inoculation.	Number of outbreaks in which inoculation was undertaken.	Source of Product.	Number of villages affected in these outbreaks.	Bovine population of affected villages.	Number of animals died uninoculated in course of outbreaks.			Number of animals inoculated.			Number of inoculated animals which died of the disease.		
							Bovines.	Equines.	Others.	Bovines.	Equines.	Others.	Bovines.	Equines.	Others.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Baluchistan.	Rabies .	Sub-Cut. .	1	Vacine Punjab Veterinary College.	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	1
	Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia	Do. .	5	Pleuro Fluid of sick animal	5	..	..	..	115	..	..	749	..	..	47
	Athrax .	Serum alone	11	I. I. V. R. Muktesar.	11	..	..	..	1,110	..	..	2,389	..	..	124
	Black-quarter.	Do. .	17	Do.	19	..	269	..	..	2,711	..	..	1	..	..
	Sheep Pox	Orenation .	3	Obtained from sick animal.	3	..	..	..	145	..	..	172	..	..	2
	Total .	..	37	..	39	..	269	..	1,377	2,711	..	3,317	1	..	174
	Total 1936-37	..	22	..	38	..	250	..	689	2,906	..	2,315	3	..	..
	Total 1935-36	..	15	..	16	..	328	..	..	1,012	..	..	2	..	..

APPENDIX XXIV.

TABLE III.

Showing number of animals treated and castrated at Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1937-38.

District.	Number of Veterinary dispensaries.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.	No. of in patients treated during the year.				No. of out-patients treated during the year.				Grand Total of in & out patients treated during the year.	Total number of cases supplied with medicines but not brought to the dispensary.	Castration performed.			
			Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.			Equines.	Bovines.	Other.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Quetta-Pishin	2	4	67	16	26	109	1,722	807	4,460	7,039	7,148	1,738	6	2	15	23
Sibi	2	2	46	27	9	82	1,976	1,685	2,284	5,945	6,027	800	14	101	63	178
Loralai	3	4	38	32	20	90	1,393	1,464	8,840	11,697	11,787	5,752	43	50	199	292
Zhob	2	3	29	14	5	41	888	498	7,775	9,161	9,309	4,882	6	3	21	30
Chagai	1	1	11	4	44	59	264	165	3,371	3,800	3,859	475	5	3	60	68
Total	10	14	191	93	104	381	6,293	4,619	26,730	37,642	38,030	13,647	74	159	358	591
Total 1936-37	10	13	227	118	113	458	6,418	5,314	19,927	31,659	32,117	5,923	53	61	247	361
Total 1935-36	10	13	204	86	88	378	6,391	4,798	18,168	29,357	29,735	5,042	72	39	158	269

APPENDIX XXV.

TABLE IV.

Showing the number of animals treated and castrated by Veterinary Assistants on tour during the year 1937-38.

Province.	Number of villages visited.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.	Castration performed.				Treated for contagious diseases.				Treated for non-contagious diseases.				Total number of cases treated and castration performed.
			Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Quetta-Pishin District	65	4	...	...	...	...	...	169	6,546	6,715	13	11	27	51	6,766
Sibi District	105	2	4	3	5	12	6	478	965	1,449	192	106	18	316	1,777
Loralai District	134	4	...	...	...	...	1	1,533	23,093	24,627	57	147	167	371	24,998
Zhob District	97	3	...	...	...	...	...	25	10,509	10,534	37	32	64	133	10,667
Chagai District	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	233	237	6	3	11	20	257
Total 1937-38	411	14	4	3	5	12	7	2,209	41,346	43,562	305	299	287	891	44,465
Total 1936-37	492	13	16	36	70	122	6	5,727	56,870	62,603	425	389	829	1,623	64,348
Total 1935-36	358	13	6	4	3	13	19	177	57,991	58,187	275	255	865	1,395	59,595

APPENDIX XXVI.

TABLE V.

Statistics of castrations and treatment performed in the Province of Baluchistan during 1937-38.

Name of District.	Number of animals treated.			Number of animals castrated.			Live stock Population.					
							Bovines.		Equines.		Others.	
	Bovines.	Equines.	Others.	Bovines.	Equines.	Others.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Quetta-Pishin . . .	1,003	1,852	11,059	2	6	15	Not available this year.					...
Sibi	2,296	2,220	3,276	104	18	68						
Loralai	3,176	1,489	3,212	50	43	199						
Zhob	569	954	18,353	3	6	21						
Chagai	176	281	3,659	3	5	60						
Total .	7,220	6,796	68,467	162	78	363	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for previous two years .	11,548	7,076	77,719	97	69	317	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	5,316	6,889	77,112	76	45	161	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXVII.

TABLE VI-A.

Statement showing the numbers of approved Bulls at Stud in the Province of Baluchistan during 1937-38.

Name of District.	Number of approved bulls.											Net cost for the year for the issue and maintenance of Stud bull.			Population of Cows over 3 years according to census.	Number of Bulls.		Number of Cows conceived.
	Present on 1st April 1937.		Obtained during the year.				Casualties during the year.		Balance in hand on 31st March.									
			Number.		Average price paid per Head.													
	Property of Government.	Property of Local bodies.	Government.	Local bodies.	Government.	Local bodies.	Government.	Local bodies.	Government.	Local bodies.	Total.	Government.	Local bodies.	Total.		Required to be maintained at one per hundred cows.	Short of requirements.	
Quetta-Pishin	4	...	*Nil*	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1,07,034 according to Census.	...	...	76
Sibi	6	...	*Nil*	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...		...	...	425
Loralai	10	...	*Nil*	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	9	...	...	...		...	...	185
Total	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	...	19	4,481	...	...	1,07,034	...	...	...
Total for*	*Nil*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	686
Total for*	*Nil*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Previous two years.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

TABLE VII.

Abstract of particulars regarding Cattle Fairs and Shows held during the year 1937-38.

Province.	Number of Cattle Fairs and Shows held.	Total Number of Present.							Average price of animal sold.					Amount realized in Fees.	Total number of animals that competed for prizes.	Prize money provided.						Number of medals awarded.
		Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Young Stock.	Buffaloes.	Camels.	Others.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Camels.			From Imperial Funds.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.	From other sources.	Total.	Amount actually awarded.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Sibi . . .	1	369	239	80	31	...	...	...	250	150	...	...	...	...	819	...	2,600	1,200	400	4,200	117	1
Usta Mohd. . .	1	18	37	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	300	400	1,394-11	2,094-11	243	1
Total .	2	387	276	89	31	...	...	...	250	150	...	...	...	...	883	...	2,900	1,600-0-0	1,794-11-0	6,294-11-0	...	2
Total for 1936-37.	1	195	240	29	22	...	...	...	180	80	...	...	...	...	486	...	2,600	1,067-7-3	400-0-0	4,067-7-3	...	1
Total for 1935-36.	1	128	194	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	...	2,600	1,119-11-9	400-0-0	4,119-11-9	...	1

APPENDIX XXIX.

TABLE VIII.

Statistics of Livestock slaughtered in recognisnd Staughter houses in the Province/State of Baluchistan during 1937-38.

Name of District.	Number of recognised houses for								Number of unlicensed Slaughter Houses.	Number of Animals slaughtered.								Slaughter fee per head				
	Cattle & Buffaloes.		Sheep & Goats.		Pigs.		Others.			Cows.	Bulls and Bullocks.	Calves.	Buffaloes.	Sheep.	Goats.	Other animals.	Pigs.	Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Others.
	Government.	Local bodies.	Government.	Local bodies.	Government.	Local bodies.	Government.	Local bodies.														
Quetta-Pishin	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,670		...	...	84,711		...	...	12	...	4	...	...
Sibi	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	164		...	...	11,917		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1,956		...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Zhob	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	32		...	...	6,665		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalat	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	935		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1,923		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	4	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1,866		...	...	1,08,107		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1936-37	...	4	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1,867		...	...	1,06,889		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1935-36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not available.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXX.

TABLE IX.

Statement showing cost of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Province of Baluchistan during the financial year 1937-38.

Major Head.	Amount Provincial.
	Rs.
1. Superintendence	11,272
2. Veterinary Instruction	..
3. Subordinate Establishment	29,542
4. Hospitals and Dispensaries	14,767
5. Breeding Operation	4,481
6. Prizes	..
7. Fairs and Shows	..
Total	60,062

APPENDICES TO PART III.

APPENDIX "A."

Statement showing, for the previous year (1936-37) and the current year (1937-38), the Capital value of the Buildings, Water Supplies and Electrical Installations maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, including operation of Installations under 50—Ordinary Civil Works—Central.

Capital value of—	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	60,61,013	60,71,812
Water Supply Installations	11,39,020	10,95,678
Electrical Installations	2,17,367	2,62,385
Total	74,17,400	74,29,875

Expenditure.	1936-37.		1937-38 (Approx.).	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	54,951	2,76,147	61,522	2,57,478

APPENDIX "B."

Statement showing, for the previous (1936-37) and the current (1937-38) years, the Capital value of the Buildings, and Water Supply Installations maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance Head 34—Tribal Areas.

Capital value of—	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	15,91,930	16,55,595
Water Supply Installations	13,997	13,997
Electrical Installions	7,310	8,105
Total	16,13,237	16,77,697

Expenditure.	1936-37.		1937-38 (Approx.).	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	42,512	48,704	40,018	47,382

APPENDIX "C."

P. W. D. Road Statement, Baluchistan.

A=Motor roads, continuously maintained.

B=Motor tracks, put in order as required.

C=Pack tracks, cleared when required.

D=Motor tracks, maintained in fair weather only.

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles.				Remarks.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	
	I.—Origin—Quetta.					
1	Quetta Civil Station Roads .	4	..	..	..	
	Quetta Local Roads—					
	Brewery Road from Quetta.	4	..	..	..	
	Kirani Road from Quetta .	..	..	..	2¾	
	Galbraith Spinney (M. 2¼ Bolan Road) to M. 4 Samungli Road.	4	..	..	..	
	Brewery to M. 5 Samungli Road.	3½	..	..	..	
2	Chaman (Quetta P. O., Chaman P. O.) Shiekh Mandah 5. Baleli 7½. Kuchlak Camp 12½. Yaru 25. Saranan 32¼. Killa-Abdulla 51¼. Shellabaugh 60½. Old Chaman 70½. Chaman 77¼.	77¼ (Mile	.. 77 up	.. to D.	.. B.)	Khojak Pass M. 63½ apt to be snowbound.
	(a) Samungli link (Cantt. boundary-Baleli) Samungli 6, Baleli Rest House 8¼.	5¼	..	..	..	Interrupted at Lora crossing M. 4 by floods. Samungli-Baleli portion now passable as the bridge has been rebuilt,
	(a-i) Baleli-Regi (Baleli M. 8-M. 11).	3	..	..	..	Passable as the bridge has now been rebuilt.
	(b) Ghazband Road (from M. 11 Baleli-Regi Road to Gulistan. Dinar Post. 22½ Segi 32. Gulistan 43.	..	..	..	32	Lora crossing bad.
	(b-2) Kurram Branch (M. 19 Burj Aziz Khan 34. Kurram 50. Panjpai 63).	..	..	..	44	Connect with 8 (a)
	(c) Continuation from Gulistan to Spintisa.	..	..	..	16½	Levy Post.
	(d) Bostan Link (M. 23¾ to M. 20 Zhob Road).	7	..	..	..	Causeway rebuilt, no interruption.
	(e) Pishin Link (from M. 25)	6	..	..	..	
	(f) Continuation to Khushdil Khan Reservoir.	7½	..	..	..	Irrigation Tank.
	(f-2) Khushdil-Barshore .	..	..	..	19	
	Carried over .	121½	..	..	114¼	

APPENDIX "C"—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward	121½	..	..	114¼	
	I.—Origin—Quetta—contd.					
	(*g*) Branch from M. 36 to Malezai.	6½	..	..	..	Irrigation Pumping Station.
	(*h*) Saranan Link (M. 32 Pishin).	8½	..	..	..	
	(*i*) Gulistan Link (M. 38¼-49½).	19	..	..	..	Gulistan is halfway.
	(*j*) Bogra Link (M. 55½ Chaman Gani Oba 69½ Ting Kach 75¾ Bogra Spring 77½ Chaman 90).	..	34½	..	..	
	(*k*) Shellabagh Link (M. 60-M. 64).	..	..	..	2½	Very steep 1 in 7.
	(*l*) Khojak short cut, Chaman side (M. 66¾-M. 70).	..	..	..	2	Do.
	(*m*) Continuation from Chaman to Afghan Border.	2½	..	..	..	Khandhar Approximately 68 miles on.
	(12) Chaman Roghani	..	..	..	13	
2	Zhob (M. 14 Chaman Road. Fort Sandeman). Kanai 30. Khanozai 46. Khan Mehtarzai 60½. Hindubagh 74¼. Nisai 93. Killa-Saifulla New 115. Akhtarzai 123¾. Kallu Killa 140. Gwal Haiderzai 150. Tang Haiderzai 159½. Muzafferpur 173. Badinzai 190½. Fort Sandeman 206.	192	..	..	..	Khan Mehtarzai pass apt to be snow-bound. M. 30 impassable in spates. Nullah crossings M. 160—190 impassable in spates.
	(*a*) Surkhab link from M. 46 to Pishin.	23	..	..	..	
	(*a-2*) Khanai link (M. 33-M. 40) (Surkhab Road.)	..	..	..	8	
	(*a-3*) Saran Tangi link (M. 33 Sarantangi).	..	..	..	11	
	(*b*) Hindubagh RS branch from M. 74½.	1	..	..	..	
	(*c*) Sultanzai-Ragha track, from Hindubagh to Murgha-Fakirzai (Sultanzai) (Ragha) 8, Ragha Pass 11. Murgha Fakirzai 25.	..	..	25	..	Impassable immediately after rains and while snow is lying.
	(*d*) Murgha Fakirzai road from M. 95½.	..	36	..	..	Unoccupied Post.
	(*e*) Killa-Saifulla R S branch from M. 114.	1½	..	..	..	
	Carried over	375½	70½	25	150¾	

APPENDIX "C"—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward	375½	70½	25	150¾	
	I.—Origin—Quetta—contd.					
	(f) Maratangi ink M 146½ to M. 25 Gurlama Road.	25	..	..	..	Loralai—Fort Sandeman by this. Not maintained during the spate season for the period from July to September each year. Railhead to Loralai is 46 miles.
	(g) Killa Saifulla Pass Rd. (M. 119 Loralai). Meets Speraragha Road near Chanali 136½. Sirki Jangal 148. Loralai 165.	46	..	..	..	
3	(Ziarat) (Quetta-Gurkha Road Smallan junction Harnai Road) Sarantangi 22. Kach 30¼. Kahan 46¾. Ziarat 63¼. Chotair 78¼. Smallan 101¾. Loralai 122.	121¾	..	..	..	Ziarat Pass snow-bound in winter, liable to spate in summer.
	(a) Ziarat Station Roads .	1	..	..	..	
	(b) Mangi branch from Ziarat	..	..	..	21	To Railway.
4	Speraragha (M. 46 Zhob Road. M. 136½ Killa Saifulla Pass Road) Khanozai 46-Yusaf Kach 51½. Malozai 56½. Speraragha 70. Chinjan 87¾. Chanali 101¾. Killa Saifulla Pass Road 105. Loralai 133¾.	87¾	..	..	..	
5	Urak (Quetta-boundary-Urak). Hanna 7, Urak 14.	9	..	..	..	Liable to damage in spates.
	(a) Nar Nullah branch from M. 6½.	..	1½	..	..	Do.
6	Bolan (Quetta-Sibi) Galbraith Spinney 2½, Sariab 8, Darwaza 23, Kolepur 26, Bibinani 55½, Kirta 68, Kundalani 75¾, Sibi 103.	103	..	..	..	Do.
	(a) Mach jail branch from M. 41½.	1¾	..	..	..	Mach River crossing becomes impassable during spate.
	(b) Sibi station roads . .	1	..	..	..	
	(c) Nari Gorge branch from Sibi.	..	7¾	..	..	Liable to damage during rain.
	Carried over	771¾	79¾	25	171¾	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	771¾	79¾	25	171¾	
	I.—Origin—Quetta—concld.					
7	Kalat (M. 8 Bolan Road-Mastung) Sariab 8, Mian Gundi, 11, Lak Pass 18, Mastung 32½.	24½	..	..	..	Continued in Kalat State charge; see notes at end.
	(*a*) Mastung RS branch .	1½	..	..	..	
	(*b*) Mastung Civil Lines Branch.	1	..	..	..	
8	Chagai (M. 19 Kalat Road border at Mirjawa). Kanak 31½. Shiek Wasil 39. Kirdgap 54½. Galongur 70½. Kishingi 79. Nushki 90½. Ahmedwal 102. Mal Chauki 121½. Dalbandin 209. Nok Kundi 313, Jazzak wells 389, Mirjawa border post 400.	..	381	..	..	Road from Nushki to Dalbandin was made up in 1930 but abandoned afterwards, *vide* Secretary, P. W. D., No. 358/E. C., dated 27th January 1933. Road from Dalbandin to Mirjawa was never made fit to pass speed traffic and is not passable.
	(*a*) Panjpai Branch from M. 42¾.	..	6	..	..	
	(*b*) Nushki RS Branch from M. 89½.	..	1½	..	..	
	(*c*) Zanginawar Road from Nushki.	..	..	..	25	
	(*d*) Ahmedwal RS Branch from M. 103.	..	1½	..	..	
	(*e*) Kharan Road from Ahmedwal.	..	69	..	..	
	(*f*) Chagai Branch from M. 207.	..	32	..	..	Road abandoned, *vide* Secretary, P. W. D., in Baluchistan. No. 358/E. C. dated 27th January 1933.
	(*g*) Sohtengoon Road (from Nok Kundi to Grawag Road) Gwalishtap 38½. Sohtengaon 73. Zawag 84. Shahana 132. Palantak 158½. Grawag Road 219. Panjgur 226.	..	219	..	..	To Gwalishtap in Chagai — remainder maintained by A. P. A., Mekran.
	(*h*) Robat branch from M. 389. Saindak 397½. Kirtaka 426. Maki 444. Kanal 451. Robat 469.	..	80	..	..	Old trade route built by Webbware.
	(*i*) Kacha link from M. 427 to M. 437 of Robat Branch.	..	20½	..	..	Post H. Q. Dver's Force.
	Carried over .	798¾	900¼	25	196¾	

APPENDIX "C"—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	798¾	900¼	25	196¾	
	II.—Origin—Loralai.					
9	Harnai (Loralai-Harnai) Sinjawai 18, Smallen 20. Ashgara 31. Dilkuna Post 39. Tokhan 43¼. Harnai 55.	55	..	..	..	
	(*a*) Loralai Civil Station Link from M. 43¼, 1 ½.	1½	..	..	..	
	(*b*) Link to Duki Road from M. 16½.	..	3	..	..	
	(*c*) Branch to Sinjawai Tehsil from M. 18¾.	..	1	..	..	
10	Gurlama (Loralai-Fort Sandeman) Lahor 11⅛. Mara Tangi 25. Zara 43¼. Margha 59¼. Ziarat 71. Lakhabank 81½, Babar 96. Kapip 104. Fort Sandeman 114.	114	..	..	..	Partly metalled usually passable during rains.
	(*a*) Musa Khel branch from M. 59¼.	..	30	..	..	Tehsil.
11	D. G. K. (M. 15 Gurlama Road Barkhan) Wahar 20¼-Tor 35½ Makhtar 49. Sra Daka 60. Kingri 82½, Rankan 98, Rakhni 114¼. Barkhan 146.	..	131	..	..	
	(*a*) Mekhtar link from M. 49 to M. 59¼ Gurlama Road.	..	20	..	..	
	(*b*) Continuation towards D. G. K. from M. 114½.	..	3⅛	..	..	Fort Munro 122. Dera Ghazi Khan, 168.
	(*c*) Vitakri branch from Barkhan.	..	..	21	..	Not passable during rains.
12	Duki (M. 19 Harnai Road-Barkhan Baghoo 28. Duki 39 Duki Tehsil 40. Gambaz 68. Hosri 86.	..	99	..	..	Distance 2 miles less by link 9 (*b*).
	(*a*) Kohlu Branch from M. 105¾.	10	..	..	..	
	Carried over .	979¼	1,187⅜	46	196¾	

APPENDIX "C"—*concld.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	979½	1,187⅜	46	196¾	
	III.—Origin—Fort Sandeman.					
13	Gulkach (Fort Sandeman Gomal at Gulkach) Zhob River 6½, Wala 12. Nawa Oba 18. Dargai China 24. Siri Toi 28. Sambaza 36. Gulkach post 54. Gomal 55.	55	..	..	..	Continues to Toi Khulla 67. Tanai 79. Wana 92. (1) Militia post at Siri Toi. (2) Militia Post at Sambaza. (3) Militia post at Gulkach.
14	Lower Zhob (Fort Sandeman Mogal-kot) Brunj 13. Safi 23. Mir Ali Khel 35½. Moghalkot 50½.	..	50½	..	..	Old road now broken, continued to Khajuri Kach 71.
15	Dhanasar (M. 104 Gurlama. Road border at Kato Dabro) Kapip 10½. Manikewa 25. Dhanasar 47. Kato Dabra 49.	46	..	3	..	Class C beyond Dhanasar Road continues to Moghalkot 55½. Draban 76. Dera Ismail Khan 114.
	(*a*) Branch to Admedi Dirga M. 26½.	..	..	..	16	Levy Post.
16	Shinghar (Fort Sandeman-Shinghar) Bahlol Nadi 14. Mahansai 21. Behram Khol 26. Pasta 29. Shingarh 32.	..	28	3	..	
17	Sharan Jogezai (Fort Sandeman-Sharan) Jogezai junction with Gulkach Road 8. Surkach Kotal 26. Shaigaloo 48. Nawa 62. Sharan Jogezai 80.	80	..	..	..	1. Continues beyond Sharan for 8 miles towards Thanishpa and Ashewat. 2. Militia post at Shaigaloo and Sharan Jogezai.
	Total .	1,160¼	1,265⅞	52	212¾	

NOTES.

The Kalat Road item 7 continues beyond Mastung as follows:—Mastung 32½. Guru 50. Mangocher 66. Kalat 88. Sorab 134.

(1) Panjghur Road beyond Sorab—Jangal 194. Nag 241. Panjghur 324 (marked Chitkan on maps).

(2) Karachi Road beyond Sorab—Khozdar 189. Vjatho Pass 245, ½ Link to Saruna R. H. (9 miles from road) 311½. Priport Lak Pass 318. Diwana 338. Dareji 352½. Hinadan 374½. Hab Chauki 428½. Karachi 445.

2. The Las Bela road runs from Hab Chauki: Distances from Karachi—Hab Chauki 16½. Naka Kharani 37½. Somnawi 52½. Uthal 72. Wyaro 100. Obara 110. Las Bela 120.

3. Panjghur-Pasni road. Hoshap 84. Torbat 140. Pasni 139 and from Torbat there is a branch to Tump 48 miles long.

4. Mekran border defence roads maintained by Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, from civil funds:—

(*a*) Grawag post road 47 miles.

(*b*) Gar post branch from M. 40 Grawag Road 20½ M.

(*c*) Sar-i-parom post road from M. 16½ Panjgur Road 41½.

(*d*) Gar post branch from M. 29 Sar-i-parom road 13 M.

(*e*) Jiunri Road from Tump (116 miles) Panjgur-Tump 168. Mand post 200. Suntsar post 230. Jiunri 284.

5. Mashkai Road maintained by Kalat State is 227 miles long running from Khozdar to Hoshap.

6. Various minor roads are maintained by Kalat State in the Kalat and Karachi Area.

7. Bugti road maintained by the Bugti Nawab from Bakshapur on the Kashmor Railway 49 miles with continuation (25 miles) to Singsilla.

8. During the year 1932-33, a new road about 32 miles in length was constructed from Jangal to Garesha (Jhalawan) linking the Kalat—Panjgur Road with the Mashkai-Khozdar-Surab Road near Jangal.

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